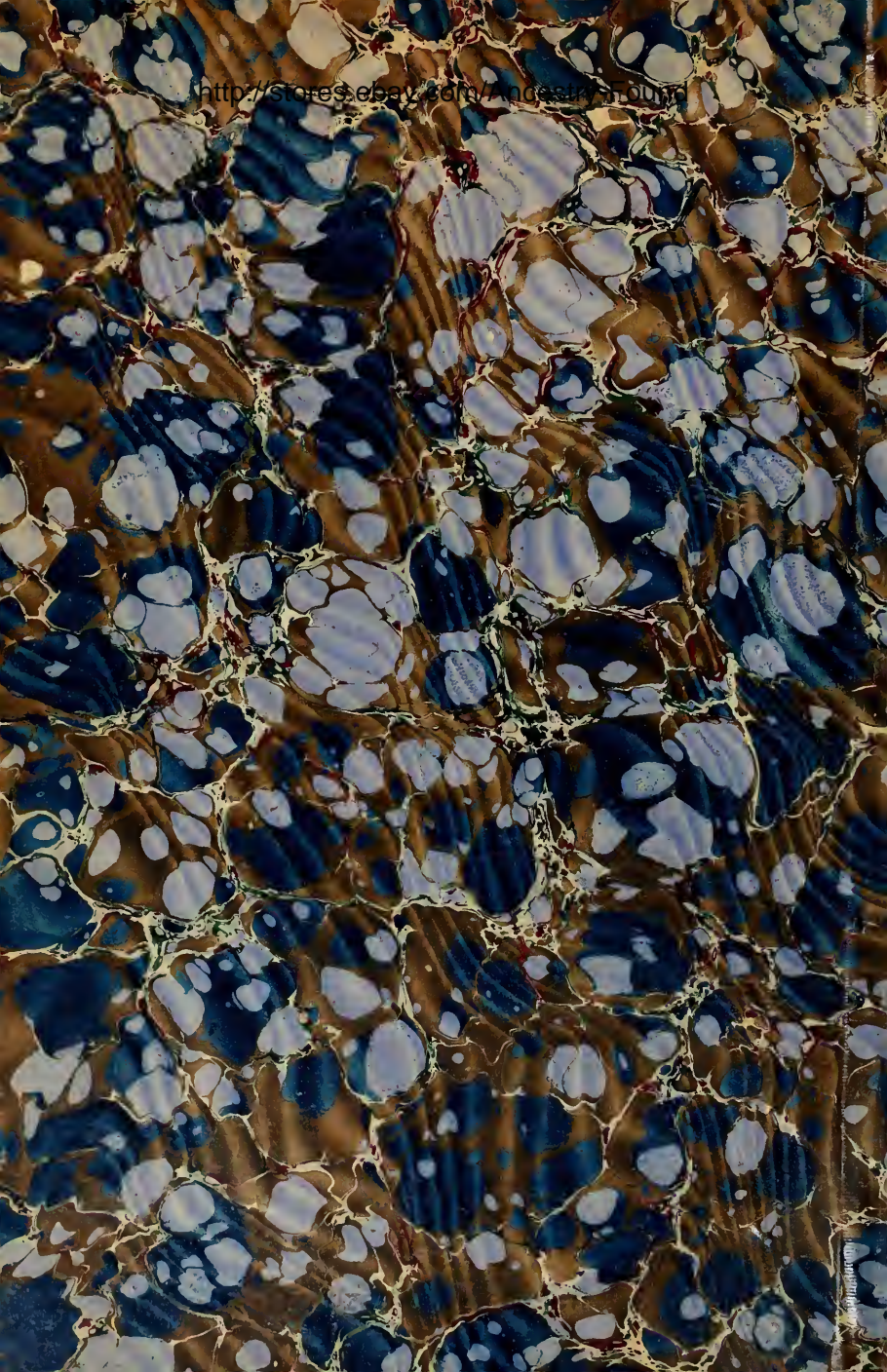




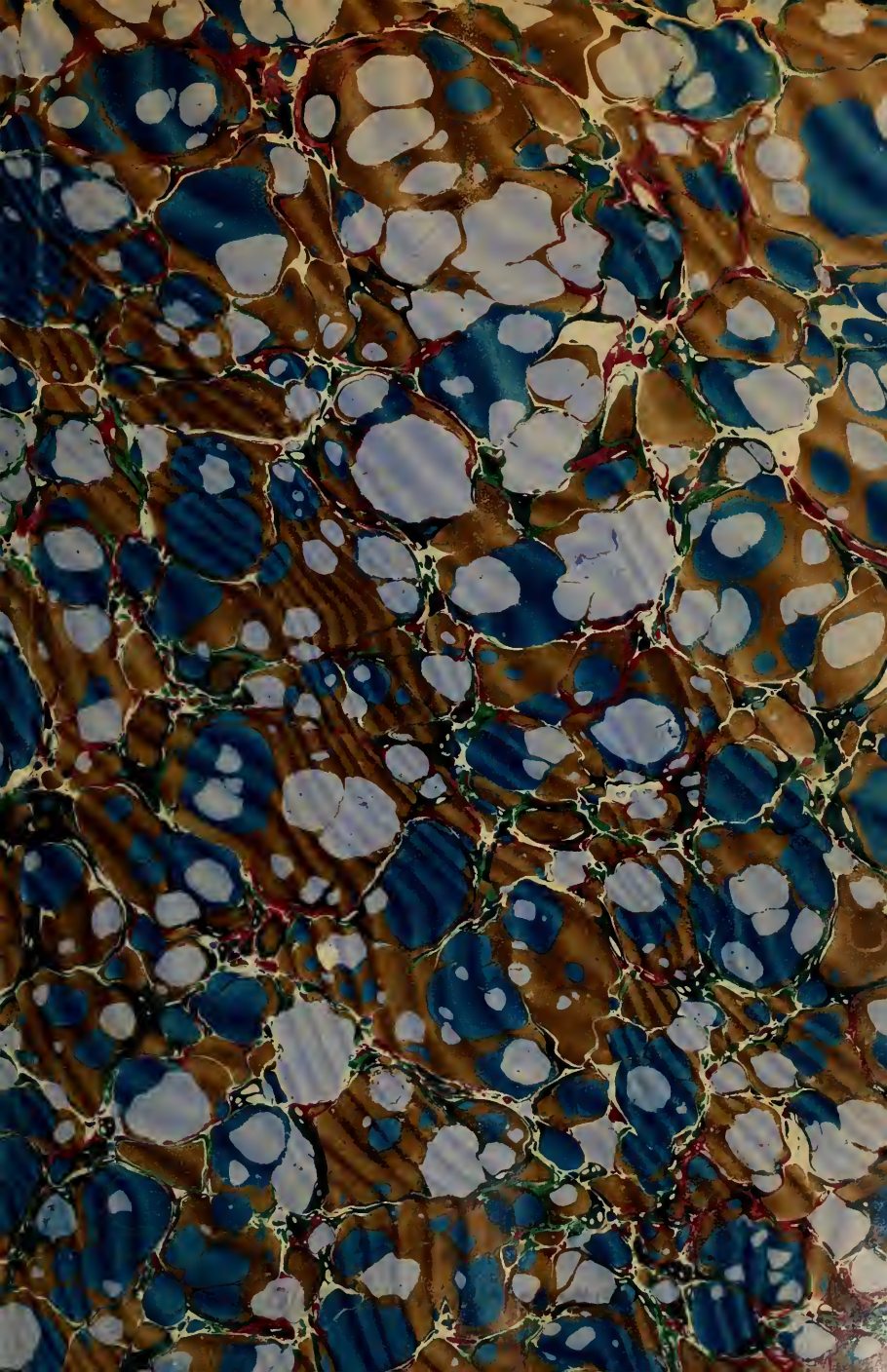
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ENCYCLOPEDIA

of

VIRGINIA BIOGRAPHY

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

LYON GARDINER TYLER, LL. D.

President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg; Author of "Parties and Patronage in the United States," "The Cradle of the Republic," "Williamsburg, the Old Colonial Capital," "England in America," "The Letters and Times of the Tylers," etc.; Vice-President of the Virginia Historical Society, Member of the Maryland Historical Society, and various other societies.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE

In volumes I., II. and III. of this work, "Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography," the editor, Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, acted as author, and undertook to cover the history of Virginia through biographies of its eminent citizens. He was candid in saying that he did not assume to set forth all the men of prominence that figured in that wide field of centuries of human effort. Probably this was impossible under any circumstances. His labors are supplemented with volumes IV. and V., which will doubtless be generally regarded as a valuable adjunct to those which precede them. In regard to these volumes, Dr. Tyler has only acted as general editor, and is not responsible for any of the sketches, or facts contained in them. This department has been prepared in large part by our regular staff writers, written from data obtained from reliable sources, or, in most instances, furnished by members of the family in interest. In all cases the sketch was submitted in typewritten form to the proper representative for inspection and revision.

The publishers desire to express their obligations, for encouragement and aid, to Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, and also to Capt. William Gordon McCabe, president of Virginia Historical Society; Hon. William E. Cameron, former governor of Virginia; Hon. Armistead C. Gordon, rector of University of Virginia, chairman of State Library Board of Virginia; Hon. Wm. A. Anderson, member of executive committee of the Virginia Historical Society; Hon. Rorer A. James, president of board of visitors of Virginia Military Institute; Rt. Rev. Beverley D. Tucker, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor, Episcopal Diocese, Southern Virginia; Rev. C. Braxton Bryan, D. D., rector of Grace Church, Petersburg; and Prof. E. H. Russell, president of State Normal and Industrial School for Women.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Samuel Bascom, of whom further. 4. Mary Catharine, of whom further. 5. James Abner, born February 20, 1848; married Sadie Norfleet, and has Lida, Samuel R., Augusta, Charles, Eliza, Norfleet, Peyton, Julia, Abner and Hattie. 6. Charles Noah, born May 23, 1854, died February 26, 1894. 7. Edward Everett, of whom further. 8. Claude W., born February 20, 1857; married (first) in 1884, Emily G. Gatling, born in 1866, died in 1894, and has Elizabeth Commander, born July 25, 1886, Claude Williard, born December 11, 1889, married Margaret Dey, and has a son, Claude W. (3), born in May, 1914, and Emily Gatling, born August 11, 1891; Claude W. Harrell married (second) in 1896, Lena G. Southall, and has Lucille Marks, born in 1898, Charles Morgan, born in 1900, and Margaret Southall, born in 1909. 9. Emmette Eugene, of whom further. 10. Estelle, married Rev. T. O. Edwards, and had Elizabeth and Mary Etta, the latter dying in infancy. 11. Octavius Claiborne, born May 6, 1863, died July 31, 1906; married Susie Williams, born October 5, 1869, and had Mary Vaughan, born February 29, 1892, died in October, 1903, and Kate Thelma, born March 3, 1897.

(III) Sarah Augusta Harrell, eldest of the eleven children of Samuel Riddick and Mary Elizabeth (Vaughan) Harrell, was born March 4, 1841, died December 21, 1912. She married, February 21, 1861, Dr. Henry Augustus Morgan, son of Seth Riddick Morgan. Seth Riddick Morgan was the owner of a large plantation and many slaves in Gates county, North Carolina, where he was an important and influential figure in public affairs. He married Sarah Willey, of that county, and had children: Margaret Ann, Henry Augustus, of whom further; George, Seth, John W., James E., and Sarah Virginia.

Henry Augustus Morgan, M.D., was born in Gates county, North Carolina, September 9, 1829, and died November 10, 1901. As a youth he attended the public schools and the private school maintained by Professor Henry Riddick. This excellent teacher, with a scholar's passion for the classics, never advanced a pupil without the most thorough grounding in elementary subjects, and under his tutelage Henry Augustus Morgan gained a preparatory education that was an enduring foundation for his future

wide studies. For a time he taught school, during part of this period associated with Martin Kellogg, and through his pedagogical labors supplied the funds to defray his college expenses. Entering the Richmond College of Medicine, he was thence graduated with the degree M. D., and then returned to Gates county, North Carolina, to establish in practice. Here he was well-known and liked, his family connections of the best, and from the beginning of his professional activity his clientele increased with steady rapidity, and he gained professional prestige of a most enviable character. His judgment in matters of business and finance were of the best, and he invested the fruits of his professional success carefully and wisely, accumulating a large fortune. He was chairman of the board of commissioners of Gates county, North Carolina, for many years, until moving to Virginia. At the time of the civil war his services were so much in demand as a physician, there being no other physician in an area of fifteen miles, that he remained at home, laboring ceaselessly for the cause, offering his professional talents and in every conceivable manner rendering loyal and patriotic support to the Confederacy. However, he later passed the examination as a surgeon and was ready to go when called, but soon after peace was declared. In 1890 Dr. Morgan retired from private practice and moved to Suffolk, Virginia, although in the case of the illness of a friend he gladly forsook his personal comfort and for the sake of other days attended at the sickbed.

Dr. Morgan was secretary and treasurer of the Central Land Company, retaining his interest in this company after he had severed many of his other business connections. He administered estates for many people. He was a lifelong Democrat, and was a steward of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, Sunbury, North Carolina, and chairman of the board of stewards; he was also a steward of the Main Street Methodist Church, Suffolk, Virginia.

He was a gentleman of pronounced and cultivated literary tastes and his reading covered a wide field, ranging from the English classics to history and metaphysical treatises. He was essentially the student, and from his deep delving into the works of the best of writers acquired a literary

style that was easy, exact, and graceful, so that his professional writings lost the burdensome, didactic form that so often marks such composition and became papers of literary as well as of medical value. One of his professional treatises, read at a conference of one of the medical associations with which he was identified, won wide recognition and high praise, and admitted him into the most select circles of scientific writers.

The bearer of much good to suffering humanity through his medical skill and knowledge, he touched almost as great a number who needed his help through his gifts to charitable institutions and enterprises. His wealth he would have held as of little value had it not been the medium through which he was enabled to lift those less fortunate than he, to ease pain that defied his doctor's skill. Those who knew of his freely bestowed gifts to eleemosynary projects loved him for the brotherhood he thus displayed, and in this beneficent action he gave the completing touch to a life of purity and goodness, lived manfully among men in such a manner as to hold their lasting respect. At his death Suffolk lost a citizen whose concern for her welfare surmounted any obstacles of inconvenience, a professional man who stood high among scholars and his medical brethren, and a philanthropist whose generosity was productive of good beyond computation.

Children of Dr. Henry Augustus Morgan and his wife, Sarah Augusta Harrell: Henry Aubrey, died aged eighteen months, and Sarah Lizzie, a resident of Suffolk, Virginia.

(III) William Preston Harrell, eldest son and second child of Samuel Riddick and Mary Elizabeth (Vaughan) Harrell, was born in Gates county, North Carolina. After completing his education, part of his academic training being received under the tutelage of Professor Kellogg, he engaged in agricultural pursuits upon a large scale, so continuing during his active years. He long filled the magistrate's office, was a member of the local school board, and was a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church, passing his years in the enjoyment of many friends. William Preston Harrell married, in February, 1874, Annie Hines, born in 1853, and had children: 1. Lellie Hines, of whom further. 2. Eugenia Augusta, born in November, 1876; married, in

June, 1903, James R. Shaw, and has Marjorie and Eugenia. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born in February, 1878; married Frank N. Cross, and has Frank Norfleet, Hattie, William P., Elizabeth and Dorothy. 4. William Preston (2). 5. Beatrice Lorens, married Frank Leslie Pierce, and has a son, Harrell. 6. Forrest.

(IV) Lellie Hines Harrell, daughter of William Preston and Annie (Hines) Harrell, was born February 25, 1875. She married, June 6, 1895, J. Travis Edwards, brother of Rev. T. O. Edwards, who married her aunt, Estelle Harrell. Children of J. Travis and Lellie Hines (Harrell) Edwards: Lellie Louise, born January 15, 1899, and Catharine Truitt, born February 28, 1903.

J. Travis Edwards, son of Rev. John Joseph and Louisa Georgietta (Esher) Edwards, was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and was educated in the public schools and Randolph-Macon College. He was for a time engaged in manufacturing, afterward forming his present connection with the Norfolk and Western railroad, being at this time one of the oldest employees of that road in point of service. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Modern Woodmen of the World, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His church is the Methodist Episcopal and he affiliates with the Democratic party.

(III) Samuel Bascom Harrell, third child and second son of Samuel Riddick and Mary Elizabeth (Vaughan) Harrell, was born in Sunbury, Gates county, North Carolina, in 1845, and was educated in a private boarding school taught by Martin Kellogg. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-eighth Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, in which company he served until the close of the war, with the rank of sergeant-major, at which time he entered into the mercantile business in Gatesville, North Carolina, and so continued until August, 1869, when he moved to Perquimans county, North Carolina, and began agricultural operations, which he conducted for four years. For the fourteen following years he was engaged in the mercantile business in New Hope, Perquimans county, North Carolina, coming to Norfolk, Virginia, on April 5, 1887, and at once began dealings in cotton. Retaining

his connections in this business, Mr. Harrell in 1891 became associated with Samuel Ferebee, his son-in-law, in coal and ice dealings, and with him formed the Norfolk Coal and Ice Company, of which Mr. Harrell is now president. He is also president of S. B. Harrell & Company, cotton brokers, and is the active head of both prosperous concerns.

Mr. Harrell is a loyal Democrat, and his religious denomination is the Methodist Episcopal. Holder of an important place in the business world of Norfolk, his position in other spheres of civil life is no less worthy, and he is a citizen of many interests. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and personality, and by straightforward and honorable business methods has won many friends among his associates.

He married, August 25, 1869, at Durant's Neck, North Carolina, Susan Grizzelle Leigh, daughter of Edward A. and Margaret Stephenson (Jacocks) Leigh. Mr. and Mrs. Harrell have one daughter, Margaret Jacocks, who married (first) Samuel Ferebee, (second) F. S. Sager. By her first marriage she is the mother of Samuel H. Ferebee, a student in Columbia University, New York; Leigh Cason Ferebee and George E. Ferebee, both students in Norfolk high school.

(III) Mary Catharine Harrell, fourth child and second daughter of Samuel Rid-dick and Mary Elizabeth (Vaughan) Harrell, was born February 12, 1847. She married, February 16, 1871, Jonathan Henry Jacocks, and has children: 1. Grizzelle Leigh, born January 11, 1877. 2. Henry Morgan, born December 31, 1878; married, November 14, 1906, Helen Davenport Miller, and has Jonathan Davenport, born March 1, 1908, Henry Morgan, Jr., born July 17, 1910, and Alfred Miller, born November 29, 1912. 3. Jonathan Wilbur, born December 21, 1880. 4. Estelle Augusta, born January 24, 1884. Grizzelle Leigh and Estelle Augusta are unmarried and reside with their parents.

Jonathan Henry (2) Jacocks, son of Jonathan Henry (1) and Grizzelle Pointer (Copeland) Jacocks, was born at Nag's Head, North Carolina, August 7, 1841. His father was a native of North Carolina, and follower of agriculture all his life. Jonathan H. (1) Jacocks was a loyal Whig, and was several times elected to represent his district in the state legislature, always,

whether in public or private life, striving for the welfare of county and state. He was a member of the constitutional convention, and was long known as General Jacocks, that being his rank in the state militia. His religious activity was as a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and although the nearest house of worship of that denomination was eighteen miles distant from his home, he was one of the most regular attendants of the congregation. He was the father of six children, one of whom is living at this time, Jonathan H., of further mention, Grizzelle Emily, deceased, married E. A. Lee.

Jonathan Henry (2) Jacocks was, as a youth, a pupil in the academy at Elizabeth City, and after attendance at other institutions, among them the Horner School at Oxford, completed his academic studies in the University of Virginia. Soon after leaving the university he returned to his home and enlisted in the Confederate service. In the early part of his soldier's career he was taken prisoner at Roanoke Island, and after a two weeks incarceration was paroled, subsequently serving with gallantry and distinction for the remaining three and one-half years of the war. The resumption of peace found him engaged in farming in his native state, and in January, 1882, he moved to Berkley, Virginia, his present home. His first business venture in this place was in real estate, which he abandoned for commission dealing, two years later entering his present business, coal, building material and feed. Mr. Jacocks is the owner of two farms, which he rents, and aside from his private business operations, is a stockholder and director of the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, of Berkley, a trustee of the Berkley Permanent Building and Loan Association, and a trustee of the Chesapeake Building and Loan Association. For five years, ending in 1901, Mr. Jacocks was a member of the Berkley council, attending to his duties in that body with fidelity and public spirit. He holds membership in the Protestant Episcopal church, his wife a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his fraternal relations are with Lee Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias, in which he is master of the exchequer. Mr. Jacocks' successful career has its easy explanation in his perseverance and industry, and the prosperity that has attended his labors is his just

reward. His son, Henry M., was graduated from Blacksburg College in 1900, took a post-graduate course in mechanical engineering and mining in the same institution, and is now associated with the Mathieson Alkali Works, at Saltville, Virginia; his other son, Jonathan W., was graduated from Blacksburg College, likewise in the class of 1900, took post-graduate studies in chemistry, and was for three years employed by the Woodstock Iron Works, as chemist; in 1904 he returned to Norfolk and entered into business with his father.

(III) Edward Everett Harrell, seventh child and fifth son of Samuel Riddick and Mary Elizabeth (Vaughan) Harrell, was born in Gates county, North Carolina, November 27, 1855, and died in Norfolk, Virginia, July 8, 1914. Early in life he assumed the responsibilities of maturity, and when nineteen years of age was in full charge of the home farm, directing all of its operations and supervising its cultivation in person. He was also in the mercantile and cotton gin business in Sunbury, North Carolina, his calling until 1907, when he moved to Norfolk. He was a member of school board in North Carolina, and was commissioner of roads for many years. In this city he entered real estate business, which he followed until his death. He allied himself with the Democratic party, and was a devoted and energetic member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, May 25, 1882, Mary Elizabeth Gatling, born January 7, 1853, and had issue: Charles Lydon, of whom further; Mary Estelle, born June 17, 1886; Edward Bascom, born July 10, 1889, died June 3, 1891; John Gatling, born June 13, 1892, died June 20, 1905.

(IV) Dr. Charles Lydon Harrell, eldest of the four children of Edward Everett and Mary Elizabeth (Gatling) Harrell, was born on the home estate in Gates county, North Carolina, March 19, 1883, and after a course that extended through the high school near the place of his birth entered Randolph-Macon Academy. Here he prepared for college, and was at Randolph-Macon College two years. In the fall of 1905 he entered the University College of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia, graduated in class of 1909. During 1909 and 1910 he was resident physician in Virginia Hospital, Richmond, Virginia. Subsequently he spent a short time in the New York Post-Gradu-

ate Hospital, then came to Norfolk and in that city established in general practice. Dr. Harrell's studies have been to a certain degree specialized, and specialization is his aim for his later practice. His professional standing is unusually high, in consideration of his brief career, and his medical connections and associations are such as would be creditable to a physician of much wider experience. For three years Dr. Harrell assisted Dr. Grandy in conducting a treatment of tuberculosis and is at this time assistant on the medical staff of the Protestant Hospital, also State Examiner for the Catawba Sanitarium for Tuberculosis, and associate medical director of the Old Dominion Life Insurance Company, and a member of the board of directors. He holds membership in the Norfolk County and Virginia Medical societies, was secretary and treasurer of the latter organization in 1911-12-13, and also belongs to the American Medical Association. His fraternal society is the Modern Woodmen of the World, and he is a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church, politically being identified with the Democratic party.

Dr. Charles Lydon Harrell married, October 29, 1911, Ethel Toone, daughter of Lewis R. and Anne T. (Cooksey) Toone; she was born September 5, 1888. They have one son, Edward Everett, born August 14, 1914.

(III) Rev. Emmette Eugene Harrell, ninth child and seventh son of Samuel Riddick and Mary Elizabeth (Vaughan) Harrell, was born in Gates county, North Carolina, April 22, 1858, and died July 15, 1909. He obtained a broad academic education in Randolph-Macon College and Vanderbilt University, receiving both his A. B. and his A. M. from the former institution in 1881 and 1882 respectively, and after finishing his studies entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church as a pastor of the Virginia conference. His first charge was in the King and Queen circuit, where he remained for one year, and he was transferred in the fall of 1884 to the Chatham circuit, there being stationed for two years. His subsequent changes of pastorate were as follows: In 1886 to the south of Dan circuit, in 1887 to Newsome, in 1892 to Wakefield, in 1893 to Dorchester, Maryland, in 1895 to Keller, Accomac county, Virginia, in 1897 to Rocky Mount, Virginia, in 1899 to South



D. W. Smith

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Boston, Virginia, in 1904 to Trinity Church, Norfolk, in 1905 to Princess Anne circuit, in 1907 to Readville, Virginia, and finally Crittenden, in which place his death occurred.

The above brief outline of Rev. Harrell's ministry can at best but give an imperfect and insufficient indication of his activities as a minister of the Gospel. Those with whom he passed these years, although his stay in any one place was short, can tell of the ease with which he won his way into their hearts and love, of his tender consideration, of his patience with their shortcomings, and of the devotion that marked his ministry. Young in spirit from youth until his death in middle age, he brought much of the strength and cheer of that spirit to the pleasure and enjoyment of the sick and aged among his parishioners, the beautiful verses of the New Testament supplying him with his inspiration to service of this kind, for which he is tenderly and lovingly remembered by many. Rev. Harrell made a universal appeal to all the classes that comprised his congregations, and it would have been vain to have attempted to identify him with one set of persons or interests more strongly than with another. Just as he shared equally in the labor and burden of the different departments of church work, so did he rejoice with the fortunate, condole with the miserable, enjoy the plenty of the wealthy, and share his private resources with the poor, living his life and giving his strength to the glory of God and the advancement of His kingdom. He established in his home and taught his children a religion simple, adequate, and satisfying, and walked always the path that he strove to make plain to his people. Rev. Harrell fraternized with the Masonic order.

He married, November 24, 1885, Laurettina Lewis, born November 21, 1865, daughter of Rev. William B. and Alice Lane (Jones) Lewis, her father a minister of the Mississippi conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The children of this marriage received all of their early education at home, afterward entering the higher grades of school. Children: 1. Bryant Eugene, born November 14, 1886, in Pittsylvania county; attended school in South Boston, Virginia, for one year, in 1900 entering Randolph-Macon Academy at Bedford City, Virginia, whence he was graduated in 1903; three

years later he took his A. B. from Randolph-Macon College, and for the four following years taught school, subsequently entering Johns Hopkins University, graduating therefrom M. D. in 1914; he is now connected with the Jefferson Hospital, of Roanoke, Virginia. 2. Mary Alice, born in Southampton county, Virginia, April 25, 1889; was educated in the public schools and the Blackstone Female Institute, graduating from the latter place in 1908, at the close of a four years course; for one year she was a school teacher in Readville, Virginia, and after a two years course in the Randolph-Macon Women's College, at Lynchburg, Virginia, accepted a position as teacher of geography and English in the Robert E. Lee School, of Norfolk, where she has been employed for the past four years. 3. Charles Adair, born in Sussex county, Virginia, August 1, 1893; until 1904 he was a student in South Boston, Virginia, and was then for one year in the public schools of Norfolk and two years in the same institutions of Princess Anne county; he was graduated A. B. from Randolph-Macon College, class of 1914, and is now, although but twenty-one years of age, principal of the high school at Mineral, Virginia, having upon his faculty six assistants. 4. Henry Lewis, born December 18, 1896. 5. Leighton Ernest, born November 10, 1900. 6. Frank Everett, born February 6, 1904, died July 20, 1904. 7. Laurie Evelyn, born March 22, 1906.

Benjamin Wilson Smith. Of English descent, this branch of the Smith family early settled in Mecklenburg county, Virginia. A distinguished member of the family, John Pascall Smith, served his district in the national Congress, and was a man of mark in his community. John Smith, grandfather of Benjamin Wilson Smith, was a farmer of Mecklenburg county, as was his son, Anthony Wilson Smith, whose farm was near Smith Cross Roads. Anthony Wilson Smith married Nannie Gidd and among their children was Benjamin Wilson, of whom further.

Benjamin Wilson Smith was born on the home farm near Smith Cross Roads, Mecklenburg county, Virginia. He attended the public schools, and remained at home as his father's assistant at farm labor until his sixteenth year. He then moved to Willis,

Texas, with Sutter Bros., of Chicago, and Mr. Oppenheimer, of New York, where he was engaged in the raising of tobacco, and the manufacture of cigars, this proving a profitable line of work. Mr. Smith also spent some time in Cuba, and Vera Cruz, Mexico. Later he returned to Mecklenburg county, Virginia, but at the present time (1914) resides at Murphy's Hotel, Richmond, Virginia. He has been engaged in various occupations, being connected with a number of important business enterprises, among which was the American Seeding Machine Company, the International Harvester Company, the John Deere Plow Company, and the Richmond Stove Company, and is now engaged in the manufacture and sale of stoves, ranges and hotel equipment, with headquarters in Richmond. They manufacture the Smith's Ideal, and Model Range, which is one of the inventions of Mr. Smith, of this review, who is an inventor of note in this particular line, holding many patents upon ranges, kitchen equipment and tillage goods, all of which have proven to be of merit and worth, adding considerably to the value, durability, practicability and sale of the articles specified. He possesses a large amount of genius, both natural and acquired, and coupled with this is ability of a high order and a mind well stored with useful ideas which he carries out to a great extent, thus adding to the comfort and enjoyment of many people. Mr. Smith is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Improved Order of Red Men, Woodmen of the World, Illinois Commercial Men's Association and the Traveler's Protective Association. In politics he is a Progressive Republican. To a natural dignity of manner and a personality most pleasing Mr. Smith adds a geniality that has won for him hosts of friends, and whether considered as employee, employer, business man, or in a fraternal sense, he is ever found to be a man true to himself and true to his fellows. A keynote to his success in his business career is his executive force and mastery of detail in whatever engages his attention.

Mr. Smith married, November 2, 1897, Etta Mabel Sandell, daughter of Walker S. and Mattie E. (George) Sandell, and granddaughter of John E. and Martha M. George

and of Darius Sandell. Children: Lenora E., Frances Ruth, Nannie Lois, George Wilson, Robert Bryan.

Louis Werner. The safeguarding of a city, the protection of its inhabitants, and the preservation of law and order in the community is no easy task, nor one to be approached without due regard for its seriousness and responsibility. In Richmond, Virginia, such a task falls to Louis Werner, chief of police of the city, and that he has ably executed this great commission for the past ten years is a lofty tribute to the power and competence of the man. When Mr. Werner assumed the office of chief of police in 1905, it was with the training of seventeen years in the department as patrolman and sergeant, and since that time he has given to the citizens of Richmond an administration of his important department, equally efficient, able and reliable, and has made the police standard of Richmond one that is a credit to the city.

Mr. Werner is a son of Philip and Philippina (Siegel) Werner, his parents both natives of Bavaria, Germany, and grandson of Philip Werner, of France. His father left his Bavarian home in 1848 and came to New York City, where he followed his trade, that of painter, until his death. His wife, Philippina (Siegel) Werner, was a daughter of Louis Siegel, and they were the parents of three children, Kate and Henry, both deceased, and Louis, of whom further.

Louis Werner was born in New York City, July 11, 1856, the death of his father when he was but an infant making him dependent upon his own resources for a living. When he was a lad of fourteen years of age he came to Richmond, Virginia, pursuing studies as opportunity offered, and learned the painter's trade, at which he was long employed. In 1888 he was appointed to the Richmond police force in the capacity of patrolman, and for sixteen years gave satisfactory service in this position, at the end of that time gaining a promotion to the rank of sergeant, and nine months later, in April, 1905, becoming chief of police of Richmond. In the ten years of Chief Werner's incumbency of his office he has instituted numerous reforms for the correction of faults in the system which he observed while serving in lower rank, and has manifested his many qualifications for his place. The spirit that

exists throughout the department is of healthy, active co-operation, and so popular is Chief Werner with all of his men that their service centers about him, leaving little room for cliques and feuds that disrupt and hinder. Under his direction the highest ideals of the police department have been realized, and Richmond's citizens rest secure in the confidence they repose in him, knowing full well that they are protected from the outcast enemies of society as far as lies within human power. Chief Werner for the past forty years has been identified with and active in the Deutscher Gesangsverein of Virginia, and in fraternal affiliation is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World and the Masonic order. He is a communicant of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married, in Richmond, 1876, Mary Hassel, a native of Richmond, daughter of Burghardt Hassel, deceased, for many years editor of the "German Daily Anzeiger," whose wife survives him. Louis and Mary (Hassel) Werner have had fourteen children, nine of whom are living at this time: Helen Virginia, married B. M. Harnes; Louisa, unmarried; Burghardt; Katie, married Thomas Charles; Holga, married Richard Venable; Louis, Jr.; Ruth, married William Enders; Clotha W.; Doris, unmarried.

John Morgan Johnson. The Johnson family of Virginia dates from colonial ancestors, early settlers in the colony. They are found in Prince William, Culpeper and Orange counties early in the eighteenth century and through intermarriages are connected with many of the early families of Virginia. Through his grandmother, Elizabeth (Fishback) Johnson, John M. Johnson, of Alexandria, Virginia, traces to John and Herman Fishback, who formed a part of the colony of twelve families who came from near Seigen, Germany, in April, 1714, at the instance of Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, settling at Germanna, a town now extinct, then in Spottsylvania county in what is now a part of Orange county. This was the first German settlement in Virginia, the first county town of Spottsylvania county, there the first iron furnace in Virginia was built and the first pig iron made. Governor Spotswood had a large tract of land there and brought the Germans over to work the iron ore that he had discovered. The Fish-

backs intermarried with the Kempers, and in a later generation Elizabeth Fishback married Nathaniel Johnson, grandfather of John M. Johnson. The line of descent is from John Fishback, who married Agnes, daughter of "Parson" Hoeger, a Lutheran minister from Germany; John Frederick Fishback, who died September 29, 1782; Squire John Fishback, of Culpeper county, a magistrate for forty years; and Elizabeth Fishback, who in 1797 married Nathaniel Johnson, who died in 1812.

The Johnson line is from Peter Johnson, of Orange county, Virginia, (1730) who married a Miss Morgan, a sister of William Morgan. His will is found in Book A, page 139, Culpeper county, Virginia.

John Johnson, son of Peter Johnson, married Peggy Strother, born in Culpeper county, Virginia. He died in 1835.

Nathaniel Johnson, son of John and Peggy (Strother) Johnson, married, in 1797, Elizabeth Fishback, and died in 1812.

John Morgan Johnson, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Fishback) Johnson, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, February 25, 1799. He was a merchant, and for two terms postmaster of the house of representatives, Washington, D. C. He married Rebecca J. Moss, daughter of William and Gertrude (Holmes) Moss. William Moss, son of John and Ann (Minor) Moss, was born in 1778, died January 21, 1835, being at the time of his death clerk of Fairfax county courts, an office he had held for thirty-five years. He married Gertrude, youngest daughter of Colonel Joseph Holmes, of Frederick county, son of Hugh Holmes, of Ireland. Colonel Joseph Holmes married Rebecca, daughter of David Hunter, a captain under General Braddock. John Moss was a descendant of Edward Moss, the founder of the family in Virginia, who came from Staffordshire, England, between the years 1630-1640. His grandson, Thomas Moss, died in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1775, his will being recorded in Book D, No. 1, page 65. His son, John Moss, was a prominent man in Fairfax county, a justice of the peace, King's commission, and by virtue of being the oldest commissioned justice in the county became high sheriff in 1796, holding that office until his death. He married (first) Louisa Minor, (second) her sister, Ann Minor. Of this same family was Colonel John Minor, founder of the town of

Leesburg, Virginia. John and Ann (Minor) Moss were the parents of William Moss, father of Rebecca who married John Morgan Johnson.

John Morgan (2) Johnson, son of John Morgan (1) and Rebecca (Moss) Johnson, was born November 21, 1847. He prepared for the profession of law and in 1873 was admitted to practice at the Virginia bar. He located in Alexandria, Virginia, where for many years he has been prominent in his profession. He is a veteran of the Confederacy, leaving school when but sixteen years of age to enter the army. He was a private of Company D, Sixth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and served until he lost his horse just before the surrender at Appomattox. His brother, Major A. Hunter Johnson, served in the Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, and his brother, Robert Conrad Johnson, was killed at the engagement at "Frazier's Farm," serving in Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Virginia Infantry. Mr. Johnson is a Democrat in politics, and affiliates with the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, in September, 1887, Constance Cardigan, daughter of S. Ferguson and Elizabeth (Morgan) Beach, born in Alexandria. Children: Conrad, married Agatha Gay Allen, child, Agatha Gay; Emily Hawley Johnson.

Henry Evans Litchford. An officer of financial institutions in two states, Henry Evans Litchford came to the dual office of vice-president and treasurer of the Old Dominion Trust Company, of Richmond, after a successful career as cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Raleigh, North Carolina, in the service of which institution he filled all the grades from that of office boy to cashier. Although a native of North Carolina, he is a member of a Virginia family, a grandson of James Litchford, a native of Jamestown, Virginia. He was a tailor by trade, and at one time employed as apprentice Andrew Johnson, afterward president of the United States. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in politics a Whig. He married Mary Gill, of Petersburg, Virginia, and their son, James, was a merchant during his entire business life, and served in the Confederate army during the war between the states. His political party was the Democratic. He married

Ancella Bogue Westrey, one of his sons being Henry Evans, of whom further.

Henry Evans Litchford was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, February 4, 1866. He was there educated in the public schools and in the Raleigh Male Academy. In August, 1882, after leaving school, he became employed as office boy in the Citizens' National Bank, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and remained with that institution until July 1, 1912. During these thirty years he filled all the positions in the bank's employ from that in which he entered to the office of cashier, his capacity and diligent application winning him successive promotions, and in his highest position, that of cashier, he made efficient and highly satisfactory administration of the bank's finances. On July 1, 1912, Mr. Litchford accepted his present place as vice-president and treasurer of the Old Dominion Trust Company, in which service his talents have found a wider field and opportunity for greater endeavor. That he would be an officer of value to the Richmond institution was confidently predicted by his business associates of former years, and the two years that he has passed in his present position have fulfilled this promise and have added to it further expectations. Mr. Litchford retains his interest in business affairs of the city of his birth in his membership of the board of directors of the Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company. He is a Democrat in politics, on many issues casting his vote independent of party dictates, and holds membership in the Westmoreland and Country clubs of Richmond, and in the Business Men's Club.

Mr. Litchford married, at Tarboro, North Carolina, November 9, 1899, Martha Porter Dancy, born in that place February 4, 1876, and has children: Ann, born in 1901; Martha, born in 1906; James Ousby, born in 1911.

George Gilbert Crawford, M. D. In the long ago there came to York county, Pennsylvania, as its first physician, a young Scotchman, Dr. James Crawford, a graduate in medicine of the University of Edinburgh. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. David Jamison, and founded a family of which Dr. George Gilbert Crawford, of Strasburg, Virginia, is a twentieth century representative. Dr. Jamison was a lieutenant



Henry Evans Littleford

ant-colonel in a Virginia regiment that fought the French and Indians and later was colonel in the revolutionary army. Through another line of descent Dr. George G. Crawford traces to Jacob Rinker (a great-grandfather) who was a captain in the revolutionary army. The sword he carried was preserved in the possession of his descendants until 1840, when the burning of the family mansion destroyed the valued heirloom.

James Crawford moved late in life to the state of Ohio with his family, his son, a lad of seventeen years, not accompanying the family further than Shenandoah county, Virginia. He located in Strasburg in that county on the north fork of the Shenandoah river at the base of Massanutton mountain, near where, in later years, the battle of Cedar Creek was fought between the Union force under Sheridan and the Confederates under Early, and later moved to Woodstock. There he married, reared a family and died. One of his sons, Robert W. Crawford, was first lieutenant under Fitzhugh Lee, of the Confederate army. Another son, Rev. William A. Crawford, was a professor in Delaware College and pastor of the churches at Fairfax Court House and Kerntown, dying at the latter town.

Dr. James Jamison Crawford, son of David Jamison Crawford, was born at Woodstock, Virginia, October 19, 1835. He was a highly educated man, holding the degree of M. A. from Delaware College, the degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was also a student at the University of Virginia and at the University of Maryland. He practiced his profession nearly his entire life in Strasburg, Shenandoah county, Virginia, where he was greatly beloved as a man and most implicitly trusted as a physician. He served in the Confederate army from first Manassas to Appomattox, attaining the rank of captain, and was wounded in battle. His first service was in Company A, Tenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, of which he became captain. Later he served as assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, was engaged in many of the hardest battles of the war and at its close only seven men were left of the original company. Dr. and Captain Crawford died in 1895, his wife, Emma Gertrude (Setszer) Crawford, yet survives him. She was born

February 14, 1851, daughter of Henry and Mary Rebecca (Borum) Setszer. After the war Dr. Crawford resumed medical practice at Strasburg, was an elder of the Presbyterian church, and one of the most influential men of the town.

Dr. George Gilbert Crawford, son of Dr. James Jamison and Emma Gertrude (Setszer) Crawford, was born in Strasburg, Virginia, March 27, 1876. His early education was obtained in public and private schools in Strasburg and "Greenwood School," Albemarle county, Virginia, two years being devoted to study in that institution. He then pursued the academic course at the University of Virginia for three years, then began professional study in the medical department of the university. He was graduated M. D., class of 1901, and for the next three and one-half years practiced in Faulkland, Delaware, and was assistant physician and surgeon at Delaware Hospital, Wilmington. In 1905 he established in private practice in Wilmington, Delaware, continuing there three years. In 1908 he returned to his native town, Strasburg, and began practice there among the people by whom the name "Doctor Crawford" is yet held in loving remembrance. Between the passing of the "old doctor" and the coming of the "young doctor" there was a lapse of thirteen years but among the warmest friends of the "young Doctor Crawford" are the families in which "old Doctor Crawford" was for a quarter of a century the honored friend and trusted medical adviser.

Dr. Crawford is a member of the Shenandoah Valley and Shenandoah County Medical societies, and the Virginia State Medical Society, and American Medical Association, interested in their work and aiding to extend their usefulness. He is decidedly literary in his tastes and a lover of out-of-door sports. For his own entertainment and that of his friends, he often indulges his talents for political composition and one of his poems "A Rub of the Green" published in "Life" was much appreciated by the golfing readers of that periodical. He preserves and honors his father's military service by availing himself of the right it gives him to affiliate with the order of Sons of Confederate Veterans and is a member of Stover Camp.

Dr. Crawford married, June 10, 1903, Anne Preston White, born at Seguin, Texas,

daughter of James and Ellen Douglas (Clarke) White. Children: Ellen Clarke, born at Faulkland, Delaware; Anne Preston, born in Wilmington, Delaware; James Jamison (2), born in Hanover county, Virginia; Jean Maxwell, born in Strasburg, Virginia.

Ernest Brown Crawford. The ancestry of the family of which Ernest Brown Crawford, an attorney of Harrisonburg, Virginia, is a member, is Scotch-Irish, and maternally and paternally his forbears have been men of distinction and prominence in their American homes. The name is most common in Rockingham and Augusta counties, Virginia, from which localities both the houses of Crawford and McChesney sent members to join in the struggle for independence. Nor in the later generations has the patriotic ardor of the ancestors been lost, for in the great civil war that rent the United States half a century ago, there came from that blood men whose names will endure as long as the records of the war between the states last, and as long as proud posterity speaks their name. In this list of heroes may be here named Colonel John H. Crawford, James A. Crawford, Captain James McChesney, and Lieutenant Robert McChesney: while, among those whose work was the alleviation of the suffering of those who received flying shot and shell were Dr. William McClung Crawford, father of Ernest Brown Crawford, and Dr. Alexander McChesney, both surgeons in the Confederate States army.

Dr. William McClung Crawford, son of James and Cynthia (McClung) Crawford, was born near Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, December 18, 1837, died June 11, 1891. He was for one year a student in the University of Virginia, which he entered after a thorough preparatory course, and then became a student in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1858. He enjoyed a large practice at Mount Sidney, Virginia, and during the civil war was a surgeon in the Confederate States army, serving at Port Republic, Waynesboro, and in other places in the Shenandoah valley. The other sons of James and Cynthia (McClung) Crawford are: Edward, deceased, was a resident of Augusta county, Virginia; Colonel John H., an officer of the Confed-

erate army, afterward a member of the Virginia assembly from Augusta county; James A., a soldier of the Confederate army, lives in Dallas, Texas; G. Marsh, of Staunton, Virginia.

Dr. William McClung Crawford married Rachel Grigsby, daughter of Captain James and Frances (McNutt) McChesney, born near Brownsburg, Virginia, in 1839, died January 15, 1901. Children of Captain James and Frances (McNutt) McChesney: Captain James Z., an officer of General "Stonewall" Jackson's command, sustained a face wound in battle that caused the loss of all of his teeth, now resides at Charleston, West Virginia; Lieutenant Robert, enlisted in the Confederate army from Rockbridge county, Virginia, killed when shot from ambush in West Virginia; Dr. Alexander, a surgeon of the Confederate army, practiced in Warm Springs, Virginia, after the close of the war. Children of Dr. William McClung and Rachel Grigsby (McChesney) Crawford: 1. James A., a real estate dealer of Staunton, Virginia; married Janie Jennings, of Augusta county, Virginia, and is the father of McChesney, Katherine and Filmore. 2. Dr. Frank H., a graduate of high school, the Augusta Military Academy, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Maryland; married Ada Summerson. 3. Edgar A., assistant manager of the West Virginia Paper and Pulp Company; married Lillian Carpenter, of Covington, Virginia, and has Mary and Dorothy. 4. Sally, married Ernest L. Griggs, of Athens, Georgia, and has Rachel and Ernest L., Jr. 5. Roberta M., resides in Norfolk, Virginia. 6. Wilbur L., a graduate of the Augusta Military Academy, a resident of Dallas, Texas, died in June, 1902. 7. Frances McNutt, married J. Samuel McCue. 8. Ernest Brown, of whom further.

Ernest Brown Crawford, son of Dr. William McClung and Rachel Grigsby (McChesney) Crawford, was born at Mount Sidney, Augusta county, Virginia, August 15, 1876. After a course in the public and high schools of Mount Sidney, he entered the Augusta Military Academy, graduating from the academic department in 1894. After completing his studies in the University of Virginia, he received from that institution in 1901 the degree LL. B., and in October of the year of his graduation was admitted to the bar of Virginia. He was for three terms

principal of high schools in Rockingham county, Virginia, prior to his entrance in the University of Virginia, and since 1901 has been engaged in legal practice in Harrisonburg, Virginia. Mr. Crawford is learned in the law, and in the thirteen years that have passed since his activities along that line began he has derived from his deep study and determined mastery of the law the profit and satisfaction of numerous favorable verdicts. He is a forceful and convincing speaker, and is at his best when pleading the case of a client, presenting his facts and arguments in perfect array, his presentation of his case showing, to the keen observer, the presence of a brief strongly and logically arranged. System and method are the qualities upon which he has reared a successful legal career, two virtues whose value is inestimable. While a student at college Mr. Crawford became a member of the "Ravens Society," and belongs to the University of Virginia Alumni Association, of Harrisonburg, Virginia. His church is the Presbyterian, and he is identified with the Democratic party.

Mr. Crawford married, at Richmond, Virginia, November 8, 1906, Bessie, born in Richmond, Virginia, April 3, 1887, daughter of Henry W. and Elizabeth (Werst) Rountree, and has one son, Henry Rountree, born at Harrisonburg, Virginia, May 17, 1908.

Hon. John Lamb, of Richmond, Virginia, is descended from an old colonial family that was settled in Charles City county as early as 1650, at "Rural Shades," which was the ancestral home of the family for some two hundred years or more. That domicile is in the historic region early settled by English colonists, which later was made famous by its colonial mansions and is noted for the generous hospitality of its citizens. It was the birthplace and home of John Lamb, a descendant of the original founder of the family there, who tilled the broad acres of his estate, and lived as became a Virginia gentleman of a hundred years ago. He was a Whig of the old school; and an independent man of affairs who had an opinion of his own upon all public questions. He married Mary Emory Moody, who had issue, as follows: Lycurgus Anthony, of whom further; John M. James.

(II) Lycurgus Anthony Lamb, son of

John and Mary Emory (Moody) Lamb, was born in 1813 in Charles City county, Virginia, at Rural Shades, the old homestead of the Lambs. He was educated in the local schools of his native state; he was teacher, civil engineer, county surveyor, and magistrate under the old county court system in Charles City county, Virginia. In politics he was a Whig of the Henry Clay type. He married Ann Elizabeth Christian, daughter of James H. and Susan (Hill) Christian, of Charles City county, Virginia. She was a granddaughter of Lieutenant Joseph Christian, of Charles City; who served in the revolutionary war; a daughter of the Rev. James Hendricks Christian and Susan (Hill) Christian, of Charles City, Virginia, who had issue, namely: James H., Isaac H., Anne Elizabeth, of whom above; America; Susan Christian.

(III) John (2) Lamb, son of Lycurgus Anthony and Ann Elizabeth (Christian) Lamb, was born June 12, 1840, in Sussex county, Virginia. He was educated personally by his father, who was a teacher of private schools, until he was fifteen years old, when his father, dying, he continued his studies alone thereafter; he toiled on the farm and studied civil engineering in the evenings and during spare time until he had mastered the elements of that study, but the civil war came on, just as he attained man's estate, he enlisted as a private in the Charles City troop, which afterward became Company D, Third Virginia Cavalry, attached to Wickam's brigade, Confederate States army. He served throughout the war, was several times wounded, twice severely, and finally laid down his arms when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, as captain of his company, which he had commanded for three years. The war being over, he returned to Charles City county, where he engaged in farming, and lived there until 1888, when he removed to Richmond, Virginia.

In Charles City county he was elected sheriff soon after the war; and afterward served his people as county treasurer and county surveyor. He was chairman of the County Democratic Committee for several years, and was elected to the fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first and sixty-second Congresses, as a Democrat from the Third Virginia District, comprising the counties of

Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William and New Kent, and the cities of Richmond and Manchester. Later the Congressional District was changed so as to include Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, and New Kent counties, and the cities of Manchester, Richmond and Williamsburg. In all he served in Congress sixteen years, from March 4, 1807, to March 4, 1913; and he was in the public service of Charles City county twenty years prior thereto, a goodly record of faithful public service and devotion to the interests of his constituents. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Lamb married Mattie Redd Wade, daughter of Rev. Anderson and Mary Waler (Clark) Wade, November 17, 1869, at Richmond, Virginia. She was born February 10, 1849, at Martinsville, Henry county, Virginia; her father was a Doctor of Divinity and minister of the Protestant Episcopal church. Children of Rev. Anderson Wade: Mary G., Elizabeth Mildred, Mattie Redd, of whom above. Children of John Lamb and Mattie Redd Wade: 1. Anthony W., born June 27, 1873, at Green Yard, in Charles City county, Virginia; married Alice Archer, of Richmond; and has five children: Archer, Annie, Jacqueline, Wade, John. 2. John A., born August 6, 1875, at Green Yard, in Charles City county, Virginia, is a lawyer; married Nannie Blair, of Richmond, Virginia; and has three children: Blair, Virginia, Martha Wade. 3. William C., born June 19, 1881, in Charles City county, Virginia. 4. Bessie, born January 23, 1885; married Hugh Woolfolk, of Richmond, Virginia. 5. Frederick B., born April 10, 1888; is an electrical engineer.

John William Ebert, M. D. The family of which John William Ebert, M. D., of Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, is a member, is of German origin, founded in this country by Martin Ebert, who came to Pennsylvania when he was eight years of age, later making his home in Virginia. His wife was a Miss Myers, and the descent to Dr. John William Ebert is through their son, William Henry, father of Martin Pultz Ebert.

Martin Pultz Ebert, father of Dr. John William Ebert, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, June 15, 1854, and has all

of his life been an agriculturist and fruit-grower. He married Mary Elizabeth, born in Frederick county, Virginia, October 17, 1853, daughter of John F. Rutherford, John F. Rutherford, a nephew of the John F. Rutherford previously mentioned, was a soldier of the Fifty-second Regiment Virginia Infantry, Confederate States army, and was taken prisoner by the Union troops, being confined at Elmira, New York.

Dr. John William Ebert, son of Martin Pultz and Mary Elizabeth (Rutherford) Ebert, was born at Stephenson, Frederick county, Virginia, June 13, 1887. In his youth he was a student in the public schools, graduating from high school in 1905. He attended the Shenandoah Academy for two years, and in 1908 matriculated at the University of Maryland, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1912. He was for six months an interne in the University of Maryland Hospital, and on January 1, 1913, established in the practice of his profession in Winchester, Virginia. Here he continued until January 1, 1915, and in addition to the general practice that had come to him he became a member of the staff of the Winchester Memorial Hospital. He was also medical examiner for the Modern Woodmen of the World and the Sarah Zane Fire Company. Dr. Ebert's reception into the ranks of medical practitioners in Frederick county was most cordial, and there he found a pleasant field for his professional labors, which had an auspicious beginning. As before stated he practiced his profession until January 1, 1915, then he gave up his practice to take up post-graduate work and eventually take up his abode in Minnesota.

Dr. Ebert is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is politically allied with the Democratic party.

Dr. Ebert married, September 29, 1909, Louise, born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1890, daughter of Louis and May H. (Hundley) Bowly. Children of Dr. John William and Louise (Bowly) Ebert: Dorothy Whiting, born in Winchester, Virginia, October 18, 1910, died September 30, 1912; John William Clayton, born in Winchester, Virginia, April 3, 1913.

Louis Bowly is a son of Franklin Bowly, who married Eliza, daughter of J. E. Jackson. Franklin Bowly was a son of Daniel Bowly, who was elected, May 18, 1775, a member of the committee of observation for

Baltimore, Maryland, and was later a soldier in the American army in the revolution, in March, 1777, being an ensign in Captain John Sterrett's company of Maryland militia, and on September 21, of that year, joined the command of General Anthony Wayne. Through his military service and through the honorable records of other lines of her ancestry, Mrs. Ebert is eligible to membership in the various patriotic societies of the country. The patriotism and loyalty of the Bowlys again found expression in the war between the states, when two of the sons of Franklin Bowly, Devereux and Henry Bowly, served in the army of the Confederate States.

The name Bowly is of French derivation, the original form, which was carried into England in the hosts of William the Conqueror, being De Beaulieu. Through contact with the harsher tongue it became changed to its present form through several different spellings, and the ancestor of this branch of the American family, long prominent in the colony and state of Maryland, is found in Daniel Bowly, a member of the Gloucestershire, England, family. There is an interesting story, worthy of narration in this place, concerning Daniel Bowly and his immigration to America. He was born in 1695, and when but a lad was walking one day along the beach near his English home, carrying a cup in his hand. He was accosted by a gentleman in the uniform of a naval officer, who asked him if he would like to see his ship, which rode at anchor in the harbor. Receiving an affirmative reply, the sea captain led the youth aboard the vessel, and, taking him below, pleased him with a thorough display of the interior of the vessel, but when the pair returned to the deck, the ship had gotten under way, doubtless at the command of the captain. The lad was in no way alarmed, rather rejoicing at the prospect of the voyage and the view of new lands. The vessel on which he was making his involuntary voyage collided with another at sea, but was able to make the American shore, although her original destination had been Jamaica. Years afterward Daniel Bowly visited England, and, walking near the spot where he had been kidnapped, found the cup which he had held in his hand at the time. This was the foundation of the line of Bowly in America.

Mark Bird Wunder. This family is German in descent and was founded first in Pennsylvania. The Virginia ancestor of the line was Heary Wunder, and his son was Charles Sawyer Wunder, father of Mark Bird Wunder, born near Germantown, Philadelphia, in August, 1813, died July 21, 1891. He was a merchant during all of his business life. He married Elizabeth Mary Moore, born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in January, 1823, died in January, 1877, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Kingree) Moore. Children of Charles Sawyer and Elizabeth Mary (Moore) Wunder: 1. Mary H., married William A. Pence, a soldier in Company K, Seventh Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States army, who was at one time taken prisoner and confined at Fort Delaware. 2. Henry S., a soldier in Company K, Seventh Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States army, now a farmer of Mount Jackson, Virginia. 3. Reuben Moore, was for one year a member of Chew's battery, Confederate States army, serving one year until the close of the war, being then but seventeen years of age. 4. Charles S. 5. Mark Bird, of whom further. 6. Virginia 7. Milton Moore.

Mark Bird Wunder, fifth child of Charles Sawyer and Elizabeth Mary (Moore) Wunder, was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, May 23, 1857. After preparatory study in the public and private schools of the vicinity of his birth, he entered the Polytechnic Institute at Newmarket, Virginia, remaining there for three years. In October, 1875, he matriculated at the University of Virginia, and after a classical course of four years in length was for two years a student in the law department, that institution awarding him a B. L. degree in 1881. He was granted admission to the bar of Virginia in 1882, and at once began general practice, for several years following his profession as a member of the law firm of Alexander & Wunder, a firm that had a successful and profitable continuance. After the dissolution of this association Mr. Wunder returned to independent practice, and in the years that he was in the legal profession he made an honorable record. About 1890 he engaged in the building and loan business which was later formed into a Loan & Trust Company and continued until 1905, Mr. Wunder was then elected clerk of Shen-

andoah county, Virginia, and six years later was reelected to that office, of which he is the present incumbent. The many and varied responsibilities of his position are performed by him with ability and skill, and in the exact and careful discharge of his duties he repays the public trust expressed in his election.

Mr. Wunder's professional and public affairs have so nearly required his entire time that he has been unable to pursue other lines of activity, although for five years he was secretary and treasurer of the Shenandoah Loan and Trust Company, of Woodstock, Virginia. The deep study and vigorous mental exercise required in the practice of law have made that profession most congenial to him, for he is a man of scholarly tastes and habits, finding in that calling room for their full indulgence. His political beliefs are Democratic, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding the office of steward in its organization.

Mr. Wunder married, October 18, 1883, Caroline Mary Newman, born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, July 17, 1862, daughter of Benjamin P. and Elizabeth (Hickman) Newman. Children of Mark Bird and Caroline Mary (Newman) Wunder: Charles Newman; Walter Henry, married Nell Logan; Elizabeth Mary, married Harold N. Corman, one child, Mark Wunder; Edgar Douglas.

Abraham Roberts is a member of an old English family representative of the best type of the strong middle class of that dominant race, which today, after centuries of sturdy resistance to the oppressive acts of a government and institutions which tended to absolutism, have gained not only political independence at home, but have formed the social foundation for the great republic of the Western Hemisphere, upon which in safety has been built up the most complex population the world has ever seen.

For three hundred years or more the Roberts family can be traced back in their English home, among the bold hills of Cornwall, that long arm which runs out westward from England as though her bulwark against the stormy Atlantic, and for three hundred years the members of this family have been miners. For the major part of this long period they had been content to

remain in the old home, around which had grown up the associations of centuries, and engaged in the same hardy occupation which their fathers had followed, from time immemorial.

It was not until the time of Abraham Roberts Sr., the father of Abraham Roberts, of this sketch, that that more enterprising spirit came amongst them which has impelled so many of their fellow countrymen to abandon the security and certainty of home for the hazards and fortunes of the New World. Abraham Roberts Sr. was of this character. He was born in Cornwall, England, the ancestral home of his family, June 30, 1835, and there passed his childhood and early youth, gaining there his education and learning the occupation of his fathers. But while he was so engaged, the ambition to see the world and try himself in new lands and amongst strangers, and to take advantage of the golden opportunities which report had it were to be found abroad, grew gradually in his mind until it dominated all other considerations, and he determined to take the step. In 1854, when only nineteen years of age, he sailed for the United States, and reaching his destination without mishap, settled in New York state, and there resumed for a time the hereditary trade of his family. The same enterprising spirit which moved him to leave the old home, urged him to see a new occupation, however, and accordingly, when the occasion offered, he abandoned mining and established himself in a mercantile business at Calumet, Michigan, a venture in which he prospered greatly. The move to Michigan which Mr. Roberts made occurred in the year 1864, in which state he settled, making the town of Calumet his home. Here he resided for the remainder of his life, finally dying August 13, 1907, at the age of seventy-two years. He married, in December, 1865, in Eagle River, Michigan, Alice Uren, also a native of Cornwall, where she was born in 1845. Mrs. Roberts was a daughter of Richard Uren, a pioneer of the "Copper Country" of Northern Michigan. He was born in Cornwall in 1817, died sixty-seven years later. To Mr. and Mrs. Roberts Sr. there were born eight children, as follows: Abraham, of whom further; William Thomas, now a resident of Seattle, Washington; John Quincy, a resident of Marquette, Michigan; Frank Vivian and Rich-



Abraham Roberts

ard Cromwell, both residents of Asheville, North Carolina; James, who lost his life by drowning when but nine years of age; Philip and Elizabeth, both of whom died in infancy.

A glance at the way in which this large family of brothers has become distributed to all parts of the United States, their homes ranging all the way from Washington state to North Carolina, will show clearly enough that the adventurous spirit and the desire to see the world, which seemed to have entered the Roberts family with their father, was transmitted by him to the succeeding generation. And yet withal, the steady industry of their lives bears evidence of the possession in full measure of those more quiet virtues, the heritage of their ancestors, as exemplified in the life of their grandfather, William Roberts. This gentleman, who was born in Cornwall in 1795, and lived to be seventy-five years of age, worked for fifty long years as a miner in his native land, without losing so much as a single day through all that period.

Abraham (2) Roberts, the eldest child of Abraham (1) and Alice (Uren) Roberts, was born October 8, 1866, in Keweenaw county, Michigan. While still very young his father removed to Houghton county in the same state, so that from five years up his childish associations are with the latter place. It was in the local schools of Houghton county that he received his education. They lived at Calumet in Houghton county for a number of years, and here the elder Mr. Roberts kept a store, doing a business in general merchandise. When the younger man came of age to enter the business world and had completed his education, he secured a position in the Tamarack Co-operative Association of Calumet, the largest and most successful concern of the kind in the United States. He remained in that employment continuously for fifteen years and more, and during that period familiarized himself with every detail of the business, and gained a large experience of the same, experience which has since served him well, and brought him to the responsible post which he now holds. He continued with the Tamarack Co-operative Association until 1906, and then received an offer to become general manager of the co-operative store at Lake Linden, a town in the same county and state. His alert mind and a natural apti-

tude at mastering new problems, together with a great power of concentration and unusual industry, had at length attracted the attention of others besides his employers, and won as they could not fail to win recognition. He accepted the offer from Lake Linden, and held his position as general manager for five years, or until 1911, when a project was broached to him that he go to Seattle, Washington, and there organize a co-operative store, there being no one better fitted to undertake this enterprise than he. It is probable that Mr. Roberts would have fallen in with this proposal, but for the fact that, just at this time, the general manager of the large store at Calumet, where he had received his business training, died, and Mr. Roberts was called upon to take his place. He managed the business of the Tamarack Co-operative Association for two years. His next move was to Newton, Kansas, where he had been offered the management of a large department store, which he accepted. While he was thus occupied at Newton, Kansas, his reputation as a manager and as an advertising man grew apace, and spread over a very large area. In this way he came into touch with the Union Stores Incorporated, of Richmond, Virginia, the great concern with which he is now associated, and on January 1, 1914, he moved to Richmond, and took over his new duties as general manager of the Union Stores Incorporated. It is an enormous co-operative association situated on Seventh and Franklin streets, Richmond, with a capital of one million dollars, and numbering among its officers and directors some of the largest and most substantial business men of the city. Its president is W. D. Duke, the three vice-presidents are T. O. Sandy, W. J. Whitlock and C. P. Cadot, respectively, and the secretary and treasurer is C. D. Coleman. These men, all astute financiers, were quickly impressed by Mr. Roberts' abilities from their preliminary dealings with him, and spared no pains to secure those abilities in permanent service for their corporation. Mr. Roberts has been with the new concern for but a few months at the present writing, but already the business shows response to his active and able management, which is even more than meeting the expectations of the officers of the concern.

Mr. Roberts, however much he may be interested in the conduct of his business, and

however great the demands made by it upon his energy and time, does not therefore shut himself off, as so many of our successful business men are prone to do, from all other departments of life and activity. On the contrary, he is ever an interested observer of, or participant in all that goes to make up the life of his adopted community, a keen critic of political conditions, and an ardent supporter of all policies which meet with the approval of his judgment, and of all wise propositions for the development and increased prestige of the city. He is a prominent member of two fraternities, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order, and is generally active in the social life of the place.

Mr. Roberts has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Hannah Bennett, whose wedding with him was celebrated November 27, 1892, in Calumet, Michigan. Mrs. Roberts was a native of England, and to her and Mr. Roberts were born five children, all of whom survived her death in 1904. They are: Victor Phillip, born October 6, 1893, a resident of Seattle, Washington; Raymond Bennett, born March 20, 1896, a resident of Richmond, Virginia; Alice Mary, born February 22, 1898, a charming girl, who lives at home with her father; Frederick Sleigh, born May 27, 1900, who also lives with his father; Herbert Abraham, born January 10, 1903. Mr. Roberts' second marriage was celebrated May 27, 1905, to Beatrice Maude Hicks, a native of Houghton county, Michigan, where she was born October 21, 1884. The ceremony took place in Calumet, the home of Mrs. Roberts' parents. Mrs. Roberts is the daughter of Richard and Louisa (Davey) Hicks, natives of Cornwall, England. Mr. Hicks is now connected with the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company of Calumet.

Mr. Roberts' religious affiliations are with the Methodist church, attending, with his family, the Monument Avenue Church of that denomination in Richmond, contributing materially to the support of the many benevolences in connection therewith. He has reared his children in the same persuasion.

Lunsford Hoxsey Lewis, M. D. Lewis is one of the oldest names in English history and one of the most numerous and distinguished in that of America. Known as

Louis in France, upon the migration of some of its members to the British Isles it assumed the form Lewis, those bearing it becoming one of the most numerous families of Wales. This country was the home of the line claiming Lunsford Hoxsey Lewis as a present day member, whence emigrated four brothers, Samuel, William, Robert and John. It is through the two marriages of a descendant in the fourth generation of this Robert Lewis, who settled in Gloucester county, Virginia, Colonel Fielding Lewis, that the family gains its connection with the line of General George Washington. Colonel Fielding Lewis married (first) Catherine, daughter of John Washington, Catherine Washington being a cousin of George Washington; (second) Bettie, daughter of Augustine Washington, and sister of George Washington. A chain, used by General George Washington during his career as a civil engineer, is now in the possession of John F. Lewis, who lives on the old family estate "Lynnwood," Rockingham county, Virginia.

William Lewis, one of the brothers previously mentioned, married a Miss McClelland, and died in Ireland. He had one son, Andrew, who married Mary Calhoun, and had two sons, John and Samuel. John Lewis was born in Ireland, and immigrating to Virginia he settled near the present city of Staunton, being one of the first magistrates appointed in Augusta county by the governor. He was an Indian fighter of noted bravery. The marble slab marking his grave bears this inscription.

Here lies the remains of

JOHN LEWIS,

Who slew the Irish lord, settled Augusta County,

Located the town of Staunton

And furnished five sons to fight the battles of the

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

He was the son of Andrew Lewis, Esq.,

and Mary Calhoun,

And was born in County Donegal, Ireland, 1678,

And died in Virginia, Feb. 1, 1762.

He was a brave man, a true patriot and

A firm friend of liberty throughout the world.

He married Margaret Lynn, and had a son, Thomas, who married Jane Strother. Charles, son of Thomas and Jane (Strother) Lewis, married Mary Hance. One of their sons was General Samuel Hance Lewis, who married Nancy Lewis.

John Francis Lewis, son of General Samuel Hance and Nancy (Lewis) Lewis,

and grandfather of Lunsford Hoxsey Lewis, was born near Port Republic, Rockingham county, Virginia, March 1, 1818, died at Lynnwood, the homestead in that county. He was for many years a planter and farmer, the occupation of his father, and was in 1861 a delegate to the secession convention, being the only representative of the present state of Virginia who refused to sign the ordinance of separation. In 1869 he became lieutenant-governor of the state of Virginia, and later, after serving for five years in the United States senate, was again elected to the lieutenant-governorship, his public career being a brilliant one and passed in high station. He married, in 1842, Serena Helen Sheffey, one of his sons being Daniel Sheffey, of whom further.

Daniel Sheffey Lewis, son of John Francis and Serena Helen (Sheffey) Lewis, was born at "Lynnwood," Rockingham county, Virginia, October 16, 1843, died in October, 1912. He was a graduate LL. B. of the University of Virginia, one of the classmates of John S. Wise, of Virginia. A lawyer of repute, he was likewise well-known in journalistic circles, being at different times editor of several periodicals. He married Isabel McLain Botts, born February 3, 1842, daughter of John Minor and Mary Whiting (Blair) Botts, who now resides at Clifton Forge, Virginia. The Botts family is of German origin, and has been seated in Virginia since early in the eighteenth century. John Minor Botts was a lawyer and gentleman farmer, at one time holding a seat in the United States Congress, the author of "The Great Rebellion, Its Secret History, Rise, Progress, and Disastrous Failure." He was strenuously opposed to the Confederate cause, and because of the violence and virulence of his statements against the Confederate government, that body caused his arrest and confinement in Libby Prison, at Richmond, Virginia.

Lunsford Hoxsey Lewis, son of Daniel Sheffey and Isabel McLain (Botts) Lewis, was born at Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, May 6, 1880. After completing his course in the public schools he was graduated from the high school in 1898. He was for two years a student in the University of Virginia, and was then for two years a teacher in the graded school at Timberville, Virginia, in 1906 beginning a four-

year course in the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, that institution awarding him his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1910. After serving as interne in the Coney Island Hospital, New York, for eighteen months, in the fall of 1911 he established in the practice of his profession at Elkton, Virginia. The short time that he has been a practitioner of that place has marked his rapid rise in professional favor, and he has already attracted a most desirable clientele. His mastery of his profession is complete and thorough, and every indication points to his rise to a position in medical circles that will compare favorably with the honor and achievement of his ancestors in other departments of society. He is a member of the Rockingham County Medical Society, and the Pi Kappa Beta fraternity. Dr. Lewis is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and politically a Republican.

Roy William Carter. One of the younger fraternity of lawyers of Orange county, Virginia, Roy William Carter, since 1911 a legal practitioner, entered his profession in association with one of the leading jurists of his day, Judge Morton. The firm of Morton & Carter continued but for one year, its termination caused by the death in 1912 of Judge Morton, since which time Mr. Carter has been engaged in practice alone at Orange, the county seat of Orange county, Virginia. He is a descendant of one of the early Virginia families, his great-grandfather, George Carter, a soldier in the revolutionary war. George Carter married Judith Walden, and their son, William Walden Carter, grandfather of Roy William Carter, was the father of William, James, Scott, and Thomas Walden, of whom further.

Thomas Walden Carter, son of William Walden Carter and father of Roy William Carter, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1848. He was a soldier of the Confederate army in the war between the states, serving for the last half of that conflict in Colonel Mosby's command, after the war moving to Orange, Virginia, where for twenty years he filled the office of postmaster. His present home is in Franklin, Tennessee. Thomas Walden Carter married Bettie B. Fletcher, born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1848, and has issue:

Manley W., born in Fauquier county, Virginia, educated in the public schools and Locust Dale Academy, now a farmer; Lucille McGuire, born in Orange county, Virginia, married Thomas Henderson, of Franklin, Tennessee, and has a son, Thomas, Jr.; Ruth Fletcher, born in Orange county, married Eustis Johnston, and resides in Franklin, Tennessee; Roy William, of whom further.

Roy William Carter, son of Thomas Walden and Bettie B. (Fletcher) Carter, was born in Orange county, Virginia, August 4, 1889. After a course in the public schools that included high school instruction he prepared for college in the Locust Dale Academy. In 1902 he entered William and Mary College, remaining as a student in that institution until 1904, from the latter date until 1910 filling the office of assistant postmaster at Orange, Virginia. He resumed his studies in 1910, entering Cumberland University, and was admitted to the bar the following year. His entrance into legal circles was as the partner of Judge Morton, and for one year he benefitted by the mature judgment and ripe experience of this well known jurist, the death of the senior partner ending the connection. For the past two years Mr. Carter has pursued his profession independently, and with increasing practice has gained honorable place among his contemporaries. His political faith is that of his father, Republican, the elder Carter having been one of the earliest members of that party in Orange county. Mr. Carter affiliates with the Inter County Law Society and the Virginia Bar Association. His church is the St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal.

John Waddie Carter, Jr. Entering, after classical, technical and professional training, the profession in which his honored father gained standing and prominence, the law, John Waddie Carter, Jr., has for one year been a legal practitioner of Martinsville, Henry county, Virginia. Confronted with the inspiring example, not only of the useful life of his father, but of the careers of his ancestors, whose names appear brilliantly in the history of Virginia, in their achievements he has an ever-present ideal. Mr. Carter is a son of John Waddie (1) and grandson of James Hill Carter, his grandfather having served in a Virginia Regi-

ment in the Confederate States army during all of the war between the states.

John Waddie (1) Carter, son of James Hill Carter, was born in Henry county, Virginia, April 14, 1860, and died in March, 1914. As a youth he attended the public schools, and obtained his academic education through a four years' course in Roanoke College, whence he was graduated in 1882. He then enrolled in the law department of the University of Virginia, one of his classmates, Oscar Underwood, Democratic leader of the house of representatives under the administration of President Wilson, and received his Bachelor of Laws in 1884. On June 24, 1886, Mr. Carter began the practice of his profession in Martinsville, Virginia, and in addition to acquiring a private practice, large and lucrative, gained eminence and importance in public life. He served Martinsville as mayor for several years and satisfactorily and ably filled this office. His professional duties and connections, absorbing as they were, did not keep him from the conscientious discharge of his religious responsibilities, and he long served as vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church and as superintendent of the Sunday school of that congregation. John Waddie Carter was a man of strong and firm convictions, which he lived in his daily course and to which he rigidly adhered under all conditions, the universal respect and constant regard of his fellows testifying the approval and appreciation of his life. He married (first) Mary L. Smeade, of Salem, Virginia, daughter of Colonel A. W. Smeade, who died in 1895; married (second) November 4, 1897, Kizziah Doewry, daughter of Dr. H. M. Doewry, died April 11, 1915. His first wife, Mary L. (Smeade) Carter, was a descendant of Alexander Gordon, of Scotland, who fought under the "Pretender" in 1745. Children of the first marriage of John Waddie Carter: John Waddie (2), of whom further; Louis G.; Marion Wentworth, deceased. Children of his second marriage: Kizzie and Ruth.

John Waddie (2) Carter, son of John Waddie (1) and Mary L. (Smeade) Carter, was born at Martinsville, Henry county, Virginia, November 16, 1888. The public schools of the place of his birth and a private tutor were the mediums through which his early education was obtained, and he

was afterward a student in the Ruffner Institute and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, entering the last-named institution in 1905 and graduating Bachelor of Science in 1909. In the year of his graduation from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute he entered the University of Virginia, and, pursuing a combined classical and legal course, was graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1913. Gaining admission to the bar of Virginia in the same year, he immediately established in practice in Martinsville, where he remains to this time, in April, 1914, having been appointed commissioner of accounts. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge and chapter, his lodge Piedmont, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; he also belongs to Danville Lodge, No. 227, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, an office previously held by his honored father.

The death of the elder Carter, which occurred soon after John Waddie Carter, Jr., established in practice, prevented an association that would have been ideal, and deprived Mr. Carter of a loving parent and of the guidance of one who would have delighted in directing his legal career. John Waddie Carter, Sr., however, transmitted to his son those qualities of determination and ambition that carry with them the ability to think, act and stand alone, and Mr. Carter could, at the beginning of his professional career, receive no more valuable heritage.

Henry H. Irwin, M. D. The following record is remarkable in that all three generations of the family of Irwin with whom it is concerned, beginning with the immigrant ancestor, Joseph Irwin, and continuing through his son, Joseph Swift Irwin, to Henry H. Irwin, its present day representative, have been exponents of the medical profession, Woodstock, Virginia, having reaped the benefits of the services of all three in a period of more than one hundred and thirteen years. Honorable as this record is, and noble, it does not tell all of the story of this family in Virginia, for eminent as its members have been in medical and surgical fields, no mean share of their value to their state and the locality in which they have lived has been their willingness to assume duties imposed at the public will and to do

their part in civil and public service. Great as physicians, it has been these qualities of citizenship that made their lives of double value to the community.

The family record begins in the United States with the immigration of Dr. Joseph Irwin, a native of Ireland. In 1802 he moved from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Woodstock, Virginia, where he was a medical practitioner for fifty years. He was a graduate of a Philadelphia medical school. He died in 1852. He married, and among his sons was Joseph Swift, of whom further.

Dr. Joseph Swift Irwin, son of Dr. Joseph Irwin, was born in Woodstock, Virginia, November 30, 1817, died November 16, 1895. He was educated for his father's profession in Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, afterward practicing in Woodstock, Virginia, and in West Virginia. For a time he was a surgeon in the Confederate army, later transferring his services to the Union army. His sympathies were strongly with the Union cause, yet so broad were his views, so exacting his sense of duty, so inclusive his love for his fellows, that he gave of his services without distinction, caring little whether the uniform covering a wounded soldier were blue or gray, so long as a man in suffering lay beneath. During the period of reconstruction immediately following the declaration of peace, he was clerk of Shenandoah county and was also clerk of courts. He was the owner of a farm in the locality, to which he gave personal attention when his duties would permit, and on which he passed his latter years. His professional standing was high and he was widely known as a physician of gentle, kindly manner, sincere in word and deed, one who found in his calling the opportunity for service that his sympathetic and benevolent nature desired.

Dr. Joseph Swift Irwin married Sarah Catherine, born in December, 1833, daughter of Henry Gochenour, a native of Germany, his widow residing in Woodstock, Virginia, until December 7, 1914. Children of Dr. Joseph Swift and Sarah Catherine (Gochenour) Irwin: William T., a resident of Newark, Ohio; Linden R., a druggist of Richmond, Virginia; Holmes A., a justice of the peace and for twenty-two years a magistrate in Woodstock, Virginia; Clarence P., a druggist of Logan, West Vir-

ginia; Clara E., married Dr. J. B. Rush, a dentist of Woodstock, Virginia; Nannie H., died in 1872; Joseph S. L., died in 1886; Frank R., died in 1895; Henry H., of whom further.

Dr. Henry H. Irwin, son of Dr. Joseph Swift and Sarah Catherine (Gochenour) Irwin, was born in Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, September 19, 1862. He obtained his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Ashland, Ohio. He later entered Ashland College, at Ashland, Ohio, an institution which has since been granted a university charter, and there took a civil engineering course, subsequently, in 1883, matriculating at the Physicians' and Surgeons' College, at Baltimore, Maryland, receiving his M. D. in 1885. He was for a time resident physician of the Maryland General Hospital controlled by the Baltimore Medical College, and for twenty months was in charge of the public department of the Maternity Hospital. He became secretary of the faculty of the Baltimore Medical College, and for one year was in charge of the outdoor practice of that institution, also filling the position of assistant in anatomical demonstration.

When being examined by Virginia state board of medical examiners at Richmond, Virginia, for practice in that state, Dr. Irwin took fourth honor, passing the tests of that board with an average of ninety-eight and ninety-eight one-hundredths per cent. In August, 1886, he moved to Mount Jackson, Virginia, and was there engaged in general practice for one year, at the end of that time coming to Woodstock, Virginia, in which place, in the same profession, his father and grandfather had preceded him. His practice has been of a general nature, although he has specialized to some extent in the diseases of children, and obstetrics, for which latter specialty his practice in Baltimore, Maryland, was excellent training. Dr. Irwin has on various occasions contributed papers and articles to medical journals, on subjects with which he is most familiar and upon which, through exhaustive study and experience, he is prepared to write convincingly and authoritatively. Dr. Irwin has for about twelve years been city physician of Woodstock. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies, and affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Me-

chanics. His political belief is Republican, and he is a member of the German Reformed church.

Dr. Irwin married, June 16, 1886, Emma Jordan, born in Woodstock, Virginia, September 10, 1862, daughter of William Jordan Supinger, and has children, all born in Woodstock, Virginia: Clarence Henry, born March 4, 1887, educated in the public schools and Massanutten Academy; William Emmett, born March 10, 1888, now engaged in the breeding of high-grade poultry; Joseph Swift, born December 28, 1891, a graduate, Ph. B., of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, now engaged in insurance business in Woodstock, Virginia.

Maurice Matthew Lynch. Although a member of the Virginia bar and in practice in Winchester since 1887, Mr. Lynch is best known as an educator, and during the past twenty-eight years his work as superintendent of the public school system of Winchester has brought the schools to a high plane of efficiency. He is a son of Maurice Lynch, born in Ireland in 1810; came to the United States, landing in 1834 in Boston, Massachusetts; came to Virginia in 1838, and after a long life spent in the building trade as a stone mason, died in 1902, aged ninety-two years. He married Ann, daughter of James Murphy.

Maurice Matthew Lynch was born in Frederick county, Virginia, May 14, 1854. He was educated in private and public schools of the county, Shenandoah Academy and the University of Virginia, attending the latter during the years 1885 and 1886. Immediately after leaving college he located in Winchester, Virginia, and in the same year began his long connection with the public schools of that city. He at the same time pursued a course of legal study and in 1887 was admitted to the bar of Virginia. He has continued the general practice of law in Winchester until the present time, but as an educator and superintendent of schools has won his highest reputation. He is a member of the National Education Association and of the Virginia State Education Society, serving the latter as director during the years 1911 and 1912. He was member of the Virginia State Board of Education six years, from 1907 to 1913. The advance made in the schools of Winchester



Aubrey Chesterman

during Mr. Lynch's administration testifies strongly to his value. The number of school buildings has increased, their construction and equipment brought into conformity with modern school requirements, the courses of study have been broadened and a higher standard attained in both scholarship and in teaching ability. He has under his leadership an efficient teaching corps of twenty teachers, giving instruction to eight hundred pupils, in all branches, from kindergarten to high school, with special teachers in music, drawing and other branches, the public schools vieing in point of excellence with private educational institutions of the city. Mr. Lynch is a Democrat in political belief, and is one of the prominent men of his city, interested in all that pertains to progress and aiding all good causes.

He married, April 19, 1887, Theresa E., daughter of William A. and Mary (Perryman) Ahern, of Martinsburg, West Virginia. Children: Harry Holliday, educated in the public schools, Shenandoah Valley Academy, and the law department of the University of Virginia, and admitted to the bar in 1914; Mary Margaret, Vera Anna, Theresa Inez, Maurice.

Aubrey Chesterman. The career of Aubrey Chesterman, of Roanoke, member of the firm of architects, Frye & Chesterman, has been one of consecutive progress and development, and his prestige as an architect has been cumulative in character. His devotion to his profession is supreme, and to him no labor is too severe, no sacrifice too great, if thereby he can approach the ends he has in view more nearly. The fine results he has achieved have proved the wisdom of his methods. He is a son of the late Edwin Bruce Chesterman, the noted journalist. Aubrey Chesterman was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 7, 1875. He received his earlier education in the primary, grammar and high schools of his native city. From his earliest years he had shown remarkable ability in drawing and designing, and upon the completion of his school studies, commenced his architectural studies in the studio of Captain M. J. Dimmock, where he remained five years, during this time making an exhaustive and comprehensive study of the history and principles of architecture. He then accepted a position in the offices of Noland & Baskerville, Rich-

moud, Virginia, and at the end of two years, 1900, associated himself in a partnership with E. G. Frye, forming the firm of Frye & Chesterman. They have designed and erected some of the finest and most important buildings in the state, a partial list being as follows: City Hall, Roanoke; Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia; Hollins Institute, Hollins, Virginia; several buildings for the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia; Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia; the general office for the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, Roanoke, and a number of depots for that road; and were associate architects for the People's National Bank building, Lynchburg, Virginia; the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank building; Loan and Trust Company building, Bedford, Virginia; Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Winchester, Virginia; Young Men's Christian Association buildings, Lynchburg and Danville; State Normal School, Farmville, and many others equally important and beautiful. They were appointed as associate architects to draw plans for the additions to the State Capitol building at Richmond. He is a member of Hill City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Lynchburg Lodge, No. 321, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Chesterman married Hellena Hampton Booker, a daughter of Captain John A. Booker, of Cumberland Court House, Virginia, and to them have been born the following named children: Aubrey, Jr., Catherine and Warren. Mrs. Chesterman is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and of the Methodist church, South, and is an active member of both institutions. In all the work executed by Mr. Chesterman, there is at once apparent the result of earnest study and careful training. Furthermore there is that element of creative power which must be inborn, and without which all mechanical and acquired ability is lifeless and lacking.

Zeno Leonidas Weaver, M. D. After thorough preparation in medical college and hospital at Richmond, Virginia, and New York City, Dr. Weaver began practice in his native state, and in all that the word implies merits the title of successful. He comes from Madison county, Virginia, forebears, Hood in that county the family seat.

His father, Robert Henry Weaver, born in Rochelle, Virginia, in 1844, is yet living, an honored veteran of the war between the states, bearing the marks of three wounds. One of these was received at the battle of Gettysburg, where as a private of the Seventh Regiment Virginia Infantry, Pickett's division, he faced the fearful odds and with his comrades joined in the mad charge that marked the high tide of the Confederacy and brought death, wounds and capture to thousands of brave men, of both Blue and Gray armies. On that never to be forgotten day Mr. Weaver was wounded and also made prisoner. After the war Mr. Weaver, still a minor, began farming in Madison county, an occupation he followed until his retirement. His brother, Thomas Weaver, also a Confederate soldier, was in Orange, Virginia, and another brother, William Weaver, served in the Confederate army and is now living at Rochelle, Virginia. Robert H. Weaver married Mary Etta Jarrell, who died in 1908, daughter of James Jarrell, of Hood, Madison county, Virginia. Children: Zeno L., of whom further; James Moses, born in Richmond, Virginia, January 8, 1871, married Delia Sims; Mary Wise, married Wood Walker; Lillie Lee, married Michael Estes; Ida Eudora, married Addison Hood; Lucy, married Heber Lillard.

Dr. Zeno Leonidas Weaver, son of Robert Henry and Mary Etta (Jarrell) Weaver, was born in Hood, Madison county, Virginia. He obtained his early and academic training in the public schools of Hood, and Warbert Academy, Wolfstown, Virginia. Deciding upon the medical profession he entered the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, Virginia, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, May 10, 1900. Later he pursued special post-graduate study at Bellevue Hospital and College of New York City. After service as interne at Bellevue Hospital, he located at Middletown, Virginia, in general practice, continuing until, October, 1911, when he moved to Elkton, Virginia, where he is well established and successful. Until 1911 he was surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Middletown; is a member of the Virginia Medical Society; Rockingham County Medical Society, and recognized in the profession as a learned, skillful, honorable physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, lodge and

chapter of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Junior Order of American Mechanics, Modern Woodmen, and in political faith is a Democrat.

Dr. Weaver married, December 24, 1900, Adelaide Claudia Stephens, born at Stanardsville, Green county, Virginia, daughter of Dr. James and Anna Betty (Durett) Stephens: Children: Mary Stephens, born at Sterling, Virginia, and Dorothy Durett, born in Middletown, Virginia.

Walter Henderson Robertson. Founded in America by John Robertson, of "Athol Hall," Scotland, this line of the Robertson family owns an honorable record in its Virginia home, the pages of the history of the church, the rolls of battle of war, and the legal lists of the state finding the name in responsible and worthy position. The son of the American ancestor, of whose blood the present earl of Athol is, was William H. Robertson, of Amelia county, Virginia, who gave three sons to the Confederate cause in the war between the states, General Beverly H. Robertson, who resigned his commission in the army of the United States to take up arms in defence of the Southern cause; Dr. William Robertson, a surgeon, and Rev. Walter Henderson Robertson, of whom further. William H. Robertson married a daughter of Philemon Harcombe, a soldier in the Continental army during the war of the revolution, one of whose sons was at one time a professor in the University of Virginia.

Rev. Walter Henderson Robertson, son of William H. Robertson, was born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1841, died in 1903. He was educated in the University of Virginia, and after his graduation first gratified an inclination toward the law, later entering the ministry of the Presbyterian church. He was for two years a soldier in the Fayette Artillery, after which he served on the staff of General Perlegrew. During the first day's fighting at Gettysburg he was severely wounded in the leg, his injury swelling the number of casualties of that bloody conflict. He was for a time a resident of Gloucester county, Virginia, afterward moving to Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia, where he died. He married Georgia Ripley, born in 1853, living at the present date (1914), daughter of Thomas R. and Laura (O'Con-



W. W. Chaffin.

nor) Ripley, and had children: Mary Eppes, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, August 24, 1883; Walter Henderson, of whom further; Thomas Ripley, born in Warrenton, Virginia, September 19, 1887, associated with the Virginia-Carolina Company, at Atlanta, Georgia; Lily Brooke, born February 4, 1892.

Walter Henderson Robertson, son of Rev. Walter Henderson and Georgia (Ripley) Robertson, was born in Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia, December 5, 1885. After obtaining a preparatory education in the public schools of Warrenton, and at Pentop's Academy, at Charlottesville, Virginia, he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1908, being admitted to the bar of his native state in the same year. After his graduation he taught school in Columbia, South Carolina, and at Savannah, Georgia, afterward entering the practice of his profession at Atlanta, Georgia, where he was located from 1909 until 1911, his practice extending to the federal and supreme courts of the state. At the present time he is attorney for the Southern railroad, and among the positions of importance in his profession that he has held are those of commissioner in chancery and assistant commissioner of courts of Fauquier county. He is recorder of the town of Warrenton, a member of the Georgia Bar Association, the Fauquier Club, and the Warrenton Country Club. He is a Democrat in political belief, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Robertson's early activities in his profession may well be regarded as true indications of future usefulness in that field, for he has not only mastered the intricacies of the law but has acquired therefor a liking and in its pursuit a pleasure that are necessary for the achievement of the best ends in any calling. He married, October 15, 1913, Gertrude H. Williamson, born at Warrenton, Virginia, March 5, 1887, daughter of William B. and Mary (Shepperd) Williamson.

William Wamach Chaffin, M. D. David Pierce, maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Chaffin, came to Wythe county, Virginia, from Pennsylvania, and made pig iron at his "Poplar Camp" furnace as early as 1779. He also erected one of the earliest forges in the country about the year 1800, on Crip-

ple Creek, near Ivanhoe, and was one of the successful iron masters of that early day. His daughter married William W. Chaffin, of North Carolina, grandfather of Dr. William W. Chaffin, who for the past two decades has been a successful practicing physician of Pulaski county, Virginia.

Dr. Chaffin is a son of Alexander Chaffin, born in Huntsville, North Carolina, December 29, 1818, died January 2, 1890. Alexander Chaffin was a farmer in early life, but became a successful manufacturer and for many years was president of a zinc lead manufacturing company. He married Sarah A. Painter, born at Cripple Creek, Wythe county, Virginia, June 19, 1832, died October 21, 1910, daughter of Isaac and Evalina (Bell) Painter. Her brother, Captain Sidney Painter, led his company in battle through all the years of the civil war until 1864, then was severely wounded in the leg, the Confederate army thus losing one of its bravest captains. Another brother, James Painter, served in the army until the surrender, as did a third brother, Charles P. Painter, also Dr. T. L. Painter, who was a flier during the war.

Dr. William Wamach Chaffin, son of Alexander and Sarah A. (Painter) Chaffin, was born at "Poplar Camp," Wythe county, Virginia, the seat of his great-grandfather's early furnace, May 5, 1868. He was taught under an able governess at his home, in his early life, later attending private schools, where he studied until he entered Washington and Lee University, September 13, 1887, and there pursued the academic course for two years, choosing the profession of a physician. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of '93. He served for a time as interne at Jefferson Medical College Hospital and Gouverneur Hospital, New York, then located in Pulaski county, Virginia, where for twenty-two years he has been continuously and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession.

He is a member of the state board of medical examiners, appointed first in 1911, re-appointed in 1914, is a member of the state board of health and Pulaski county board of health, member of Pulaski city council and is one of the active, progressive, valuable men of his day. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies, and

a valuable contributor to the literature of his profession.

Dr. Chaffin is prominent in the Masonic order and held high in the esteem of his brethren. He belongs to Pythagoras Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pulaski Chapter, No. 239, Royal Arch Masons; Lynn Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, of which he is an eminent commander; Acca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and holds all the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias, and in politics a Democrat.

Dr. Chaffin married, June 21, 1893, Mary Clare Carroll McGill, born in Abington, Virginia, March 23, 1870, daughter of James and Mary Belle (Pierce) McGill. Child: Anne Belle, born at Hickory Cove, Wythe county, Virginia, August 27, 1894.

Charles Britton Swan. After a metropolitan experience in the greatest of all American mercantile establishments, beginning at the foot of the ladder and rising to responsible position, Mr. Swan in 1909 located in Alexandria, Virginia, where as the leading general merchant of the city he carried into practice the lessons in successful merchandising learned in earlier days and added to by his own experience. "Swan Brothers," the leading department store in Alexandria, was founded by Charles B. and William E. Swan in 1900, and has grown from a small beginning to a business most creditable to the founders. The brothers are grandsons of Alexander Swan, a soldier of the Confederacy, and sons of William Duvall Swan, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, who served three years in the Confederate States army in Pickett's division, was wounded slightly, captured once and confined in a Federal prison at Elmira, New York. He was a merchant for many years and is now living retired. He married Annie Lee, daughter of John R. Reader, and has the following children: Harry E., Charles B., Catherine, William E., Hampton H., Ambrose R., John Thomas, Virginia and Martha.

Charles B. Swan was born in Waynesboro, Virginia, July 22, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of Washington,

D. C. Early in life he became a worker in the mercantile world, beginning as a wagon boy with Woodward & Lothrop, the well-known department store merchants of Washington, and by a series of promotions became an assistant buyer. With an ambition to become himself a merchant, Mr. Swan, after thoroughly absorbing the knowledge to be gained in the Washington store, went to New York City where as a clerk in the great John Wanamaker establishment he was graduated a finished salesman. With his experience as the most valuable part of his capital Mr. Swan returned to Virginia, located in Alexandria, where he formed a partnership with his brother, William E. Swan. They purchased the business of John R. Chapman in Alexandria, remodeled and enlarged it, and in 1909 opened a department store under the firm name of "Swan Brothers." The success of the store has been most gratifying to the proprietors and proves the soundness of the principles upon which it was founded. Charles B. Swan is a member of the board of directors of the Retail Merchants' Association, director of the Alexandria Building and Loan Association, and is interested in many Alexandria business, fraternal and social activities. He is a member of the Masonic order and as worshipful master of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, of Alexandria, was the escort of President Taft to decorate the grave of General Washington at Mount Vernon on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1914. General Washington was a member of this lodge, named in his honor, and in the lodge room many mementos of his connection are preserved. Mr. Swan is a companion of Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of the Lodge of Perfection (14 degrees) Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Alexandria Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Swan married, October 3, 1900, at New Haven, Connecticut, Carrie Estelle Hartman, born in New Haven, Connecticut, daughter of Gottlieb Hartman, of that city.

Hunter H. McGuire, M. D. One is entirely safe from contradiction in making the statement that there is no name in Virginia whose connection with any profession or calling reflects greater credit upon the name than does that of McGuire with medi-

cal and surgical work in that state. Of the many bearing the name who have followed medical and surgical pursuits none have failed to attain honorable position, and if inclination led to specialized study, as in the case of Dr. Hunter H. McGuire, of this record, then reputation and fame awaited him along that pathway. He whose name Dr. McGuire bears, his uncle, Dr. Hunter McGuire, was one of the most noted surgeons of the south, and, his services having been accepted by the army of the Confederacy, he was in personal attendance at the side of General "Stonewall" Jackson.

The American ancestor of the Virginia line was Edward McGuire, son of Constantine and Julia (McEllengot) McGuire, and grandson of James and Cecelia McNamara (Reigh) McGuire, residents of Artford, county Kerry, Ireland. Edward McGuire, in 1751, was journeying to join the staff of General McGuire in Austria, and, landing at Lisbon, Portugal, he was stricken with yellow fever. After his recovery he returned to Ireland, disposed of his patrimonial estates, invested the proceeds in wines, traveled with his cargo to America, and sold the wines in Philadelphia. Soon afterward he came to Alexandria, Virginia, in 1753 making his home in Winchester, where he built a hotel on the present site of the Taylor Hotel, although he never supervised its management, making its erection solely an investment. He was a gentleman of comprehensive education and had studied widely, always conversing with his friend, Bishop Carroll, of Maryland, in the Latin tongue. He was the donor of the ground upon which was erected the old Roman Catholic church, and subscribed generously to the fund for its construction. His death occurred in 1806, when he was eighty-six years of age. He was twice married, first to a Miss Wheeler, of Prince George county, Maryland, second to Millicent Dobee, and by his first marriage was the father of three sons, by his second, of one son and two daughters.

The third son of the first marriage of Edward McGuire was Edward (2) McGuire, who was at one time proprietor of the McGuire Hotel, in Winchester, Virginia. He married Betsey Holmes, and died in 1828, his wife dying in the same year. They were the parents of seven children.

Dr. Hugh Holmes McGuire, son of Ed-

ward (2) and Betsey (Holmes) McGuire, was born November 6, 1801, died August 9, 1875. He obtained his general education in the Winchester Academy, his professional education in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., beginning the practice of his profession in 1822. He passed nearly his entire life in Winchester and became a distinguished surgeon, his fame and skill with the knife spreading throughout the state. He was the founder of the Winchester Medical College, there filling the chair of surgery, as he was engaged until the civil war, when the college buildings were destroyed by Federal troops. At this time Dr. McGuire, although no longer a young man, obeyed his patriotic impulses and accepted a commission as surgeon in the Confederate army, being placed in charge of the hospitals at Greenwood and Lexington, where his wide surgical experience made his services of the highest value. He married Ann Eliza, daughter of William Moss, of Fairfax county, Virginia, and had nine children. Among these were: Dr. Hunter, one of the most famous of southern surgeons, was medical director of the Shenandoah Valley district and of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia of the Confederate States; Edward; Hugh Holmes, captain of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States army, was wounded at the battle of High Bridge, Virginia, April 5, 1865, dying from his wound three days later; William P., of whom further.

Dr. William P. McGuire, son of Dr. Hugh Holmes and Ann Eliza (Moss) McGuire, was born July 19, 1845. He was educated in Winchester and Greenwood academies, as a youth of eighteen years enlisting in the Confederate army and serving to the close of the war, being for nine months held a prisoner at Point Lookout, Maryland. After the close of the conflict he resumed his studies and was graduated from the Medical College of the University of Virginia in 1867, then making Winchester the scene of his practice, where he ably upheld the worthy reputation of the family in medical circles. He married Ann Powell, daughter of John Randolph Tucker, and had children: Randolph Tucker; Hunter H., of whom further; Laura Holmes; Leila Moss, married Willis H. Hyde, of New York; Evy Tucker,

married Lieutenant Abney Payne, an officer in the United States artillery coast service; Willie Logan.

Dr. Hunter H. McGuire, son of Dr. William P. and Ann Powell (Tucker) McGuire, was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, March 30, 1875. His classical education was obtained in private institutions in the city of his birth, and he pursued his professional studies in the University College of Medicine, in Richmond, Virginia, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1897, then pursued post-graduate courses in Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, Maryland, where he made a special study of the eye, ear, and throat; in the Philadelphia Polyclinic College, pursuing the same course; and in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. While studying in New York City he also attended clinics in various hospitals, and through assiduous study gained a knowledge of these subjects that has never failed him and that has placed him among the leading ophthalmologists and laryngologists of Virginia. He has been president of the Winchester Memorial Hospital since its establishment in 1904, his choice for this position a tribute to his professional standing, and is eye and ear surgeon of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Numerous articles and treatises in medical journals have appeared over Dr. McGuire's signature, among them "Modern Methods in Refraction Work," "Ulceration of Cornea and its Treatment," and "Management of Cases of Ophthalmia Nutorum." He holds membership in the Virginia Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Association of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Surgeons, the alumni associations of his colleges, and the Pi Mu fraternity. His club is the Fairfax, of Winchester, Virginia, of which he is vice-president, and he belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church. His political allegiance is with the Democratic party.

The third in direct line of his family to identify himself with the medical profession in Frederick county, Virginia, Dr. McGuire has added modern lustre to the family record in medicine and surgery, and in the light of twentieth century science has delved deep into subjects that were almost unknown to those who preceded him. In

him are preserved not only the profession of his fathers, but the sturdy traits of character, the lofty principles, and the keen human sympathy that led them in lives of Christian manhood.

Dr. McGuire married, in June, 1904, Charlotte, daughter of Edwin Claybrook, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, May 8, 1877, her mother a daughter of Bishop Newton. They are the parents of: William P. (2), born in Winchester, Virginia, March 29, 1908; Judith Brayton, born November 30, 1909; Ann Tucker, born January 29, 1913.

Herbert Farrar Hutcheson. The family name of Hutcheson appears on the records of past centuries in various forms—Hutcheson, Hutchison, Hutchason, Hutchinson, Hutcherson. In modern days these have practically settled down to two forms—Hutcheson and Hutchinson. Broadly speaking Hutcheson is Scotch and Hutchinson is English. The Hutcheson coat-of-arms is thus described by Burke, the British authority: "Argent three darts pileways, barbs in base, azure; on a chief of the last a boar's head couped or. Crest: An arm in armour, throwing a dart, all proper. Motto: *Sursum.*"

William Hutcheson and Captain Robert Hutcheson, believed to be the emigrant ancestors of the line herein recorded, came to Virginia in the thirties of the seventeenth century. In 1632 William Hutcheson represented Worrosquake in the house of burgesses, and from 1641 to 1647 Captain Robert Hutcheson represented James City in the house of burgesses. Robert Hutcheson seems at first to have confined himself to the extreme eastern section of the state, but later both he and William gradually worked their way up toward the Northern Neck. Both of them, through life, kept on good terms with the strenuous old governor, Sir William Berkeley who, whatever his hatred to his enemies, was always loyal to his friends. The following are extracts from the Land Office of Virginia: On October 7, 1638, Sir William Berkeley granted two hundred acres of land to Captain Robert Hutcheson situated in James City county. On October 16, 1640, Sir William Berkeley granted four hundred and seventy-five acres of land to Captain Robert Hutcheson in James City county. On May 20, 1642, John



Yours truly
H. P. Hutchinson

Harvey, knight &c., granted to Lieutenant Robert Hutcheson fifty acres of land in James City county. On November 2, 1642, Sir William Berkeley granted to Captain Robert Hutcheson four hundred and seventy-five acres of land in James City county on the Chickahominy river. On December 4, 1643, Sir William Berkeley granted or leased two hundred acres of land in James City county to Captain Robert Hutcheson. Part of the second part to pay a yearly rental of eight barrels of merchantable Indian corn to be delivered at the state house. Sir William Berkeley, governor, granted to William Hatcher and William Hutcheson five hundred acres of land in Lancaster county for transportation of ten persons to the colony. On March 18, 1662, William Berkeley, knight &c., granted to William Court and Robert Hutcheson six hundred and sixty acres of land in Westmoreland county, Virginia. On October 31, 1664, granted three hundred acres in Lancaster county to William Hutcheson for the transportation of six persons to the colony. On October 9, 1667, Robert Hutcheson acquired twelve hundred and fifty acres of land in Accomack county for the transportation of twenty-five persons into the colony, and he also acquired twelve hundred and fifty acres of land in Accomack county adjoining the above and situated on Hutcheson's creek, this being acquired on April 1, 1678.

The later generations of this family appear to have concentrated in Caroline and Spottsylvania, and on the records of that section are the names of a large number of Hutchesons in a great variety of transactions, wills, deeds and leases. The family was represented in Caroline county in the early years of the eighteenth century. Some members of it were certainly in Spottsylvania as early as 1736, for in that year William Hutcheson was a witness to the deed of Roderick Price. Among the names appearing on the records between the years 1730 and 1788, in these counties, are: Archibald, Charles, David, Elizabeth, George, Hannah, James, John, John Jr., Margaret, Martha, Mary, Peggy, Phoebe, Robert, Robert Beverley, Ruth, Thomas, William, William Jr., Peter. They were well represented in all the Colonial wars. Thomas Hutcheson, of Caroline county, was a soldier in the French and Indian war from 1758 to 1760. William Hutcheson was in

an Amelia county company at the same time. David Hutcheson was in Captain Posey's company, and appears later to have settled in Charlotte county. Robert Hutcheson was a sergeant in Captain Claiton's company, which was credited to Botetourt county; this company served at the reduction of Fort Pitt in 1758. William Hutcheson was in Captain Preston's company of rangers. John Hutcheson was in an Augusta battalion. Jeremiah Hutcheson was a corporal and Benjamin Hutcheson a private in Fairfax troop of cavalry in 1756. William Hutcheson appears as an active participant in the Indian war, in 1774, which is known in history as Dunmore's war. In the revolutionary struggle, ten soldiers are credited to the Hutchesons: James, of Powhatan; John, of Amelia; William, of Spottsylvania; and Charles, John, Joseph, Reuben, Thomas, Walter and William, whose counties are not given.

Peter, John, Charles and Richard Hutcheson, brothers, settled in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, between the years 1766 and 1772. Peter Hutcheson came from Caroline county in the fall of 1766; John Hutcheson, who married Elizabeth Chiles, of Caroline county, came from Hanover county in the fall of 1766; Charles Hutcheson purchased a tract of land in Mecklenburg county on Layton's creek, in 1766, but remained in Caroline county until 1768, when he moved to Louisa county and resided there until 1772, then removed to his estate on Layton's creek where he spent the remainder of his years, dying in 1807. He was the oldest person in his community at the time of his death. At the time he settled in Mecklenburg county he also owned a tract of land on the Dan river in Halifax and one on Horse Pen creek in Charlotte county. He married a Miss Collier, who bore him three sons: Collier, the progenitor of the present Hutcheson family of Charlotte county, Virginia; John, who never married; Joseph, of whom further.

Joseph Hutcheson married (first) Rebecca Neblett, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, and (second) Mary Valentine, of Richmond, Virginia. By the first marriage there were three sons and five daughters; the sons were: 1. James N., died in Mississippi territory in 1833, having never married. 2. Charles Sterling, who represented Mecklenburg county in the house of dele-

gates in the late forties and early fifties, and was presiding justice of the county for many years under the old court system; he was also one of the trustees for Randolph-Macon College before it was moved from Boydton to Ashland; he was the father of Captain John William Hutcheson, who was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and was practicing law in Anderson, Texas, upon the outbreak of the civil war; he raised a company at his own expense, marched to Virginia, participated in the great battles of the early part of the war, and was killed at the first battle of Cold Harbor; and Captain Joseph Chappell Hutcheson, also a graduate of the same university, entered the Confederate army as a private in Company C, Twenty-first Virginia Regiment, served in the valley under "Stonewall" Jackson, and by his courage and fidelity gained promotion, and when the army was surrendered by General Lee at Appomattox was captain of Company E, Fourteenth Virginia Regiment; he moved to Texas, began the practice of law in Grimes county, thence moving to Houston; in 1874 he was a member of the Texas legislature, in 1880 chairman of the State Democratic Convention, in 1890 member of the fifty-third and fifty-fourth United States Congresses, declined re-election to a third term and then settled down as the head of one of the leading law firms of the state; he is an able lawyer and man of high character, combining the ability to think deeply with readiness of speech. 3. Joseph Collier, of whom further. By the second marriage Joseph Hutcheson had one son, John Valentine, who enlisted in the Boydton cavalry as a private and was killed in battle early in the war, and three daughters.

Joseph Collier Hutcheson, born April 11, 1816, died December 14, 1890. He was a prominent man in the county, being one of the largest landowners, and a farmer. He never held any office except that of justice of the peace. In 1855 he was nominated by his party for the house of delegates, but was defeated at the general election. He married Ann Goode Farrar, who bore him seven children: 1. James Nathaniel, the first Democrat to be elected to office in Mecklenburg county after the reconstruction period, having been elected to the house of delegates in 1880; he also served in the state senate from the twenty-fifth district,

being elected in 1901; he served as chairman of the County Democratic Committee for several terms. 2. Lulu Rebecca (Smaw). 3. Charles Samuel, served twenty years as a member of the board of supervisors of the county and as chairman of the board for the past ten years. 4. Sterling Neblett, a prominent merchant and farmer of the county; served for twenty-three years as postmaster of Baskerville. 5. Joseph Emmett. 6. Herbert Farrar, of whom further. 7. Conway Goode.

The coat-of-arms of the Farrar family is as follows: "Argent, on a bend sable, three horse-shoes of the field. Crest: Horse-shoe sable between two wings argent. Motto: *Ferre va ferme.*" The earliest known ancestor of the family was Nicholas Farrar, an eminent Londoner, born 1546, died 1620; he was a member of the Virginia company; he married Mary Wodenoth, of Cheshire, and among their children was William, through whom the line is carried. William Farrar, a barrister-at-law, came to Virginia, where he was a member of council from 1627 to 1633, and served as justice for Charles City and Henrico county. He died there on or about the year 1637, leaving two sons, William and John, the line being carried through William, who patented two thousand acres of land in Henrico county, situated in a neck of land some twelve or fifteen miles below Richmond, and came to be known as Farrar's Island. He was succeeded by his son, William, as the head of the family, and the grants of land to the original patentee and his successors, between 1637 and 1722, aggregated some thirty-five hundred acres in Henrico county. The Mecklenburg family was founded by George Farrar, son of William Farrar, who moved to Lunenburg county before Mecklenburg county was cut off from it, and died there in 1772. The next in line of descent was John, son of George Farrar, and he was succeeded by his son, Samuel Farrar, who was succeeded by his son, Samuel Farrar II., who married Lucy Hudson, a sister of Dr. John R. Hudson, a noted surgeon and iron manufacturer of Nashville, Tennessee, and a daughter of Charles and Nancy (Goode) Hudson, of Bedford county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar were the parents of ten children, among who were: Ann Goode, aforementioned as the wife of Joseph C. Hutcheson; Samuel Goode, served

as high sheriff of Mecklenburg county for a number of years and was afterwards county treasurer; Richard P., served as commissioner of the revenue for several terms; Joseph D. and James T., who were soldiers in the civil war.

Herbert Farrar Hutcheson, son of Joseph Collier and Ann Goode (Farrar) Hutcheson, was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, March 20, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, a private school conducted by Dr. W. J. Carter, and Emory and Henry College, attending the latter institution during the years 1887-88. He is largely interested in agriculture, being the owner of a large Roanoke river plantation and several farms. He has spent a very large part of his life in the public service. He was elected county magistrate in 1891, being then but twenty-two years of age, and held that office and county surveyor until he was elected county clerk in 1905; was also elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Mecklenburg county in 1891 and has never missed that honor from that date until the present; was a member of the house of delegates for the regular terms of 1899, 1900 and the short session of 1901; since 1905 has held his present position of county clerk; is now (1915) in his third term as chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and in his second term as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He is well known among the leaders of his party in the state and is influential in party councils, and in his own county is a recognized leader, true to the best traditions and principles of his party. He is not self seeking, but labors at all times and in all things for the best interests of his state and county. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Masonic Blue Lodge at Boynton, of which he is an honored past master, and the Halifax Royal Arch Chapter at South Boston, Virginia.

Mr. Hutcheson married, October 25, 1893, Mary Hutcheson Young, born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, September 30, 1872, daughter of John Wesley and Alice Neblett (Love) Young, granddaughter of Adelle Francis (Hutcheson) Love, daughter of Charles Sterling Hutcheson, brother of Joseph Collier Hutcheson, aforementioned, and a descendant of the distinguished Young family, one of the oldest and most

prominent families of Southside Virginia. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Hutcheson, all born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia: 1. Charles Sterling, born July 23, 1894; now a student at William and Mary College. 2. John Young, born July 7, 1896. 3. Herbert Farrar Jr., born January 17, 1899. 4. Nathaniel Goode, born August 2, 1901. 5. William Chiles, born November 20, 1903. 6. Joseph Collier, born July 23, 1906. 7. Mildred Alice, born August 4, 1908. 8. James Love, born May 25, 1912.

Mr. Hutcheson's high personal standing is shown by the official positions which he has held and is still holding. He is possessed of the qualities of personal magnetism, a high degree of courtesy and kindness of spirit. His people have been serving Virginia for ten generations, and he is doing his duty, in his day, to the Old Dominion with the same fidelity which has characterized the preceding generations.

Roger Aylor Bickers. The Bickers of Virginia spring from a Scotch ancestor, Nicholas Bickers, who came from Scotland, settling first in Orange county, but later moving to Louisa county, Virginia. He was the founder of a numerous family, now found in different counties of Virginia and in other states.

Roger Aylor Bickers is a son of Dr. William Andrew Bickers and grandson of James and Catherine (Crump) Bickers. Dr. William Andrew Bickers was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1836, died in 1905. He prepared for the practice of medicine at the University of Virginia, receiving his degree of M. D., class of 1859. During the war period, 1861-65, he served as assistant surgeon in the Confederate army, being attached to General Longstreet's division, also serving under the command of "Stonewall" Jackson. After the close of the war he resumed private practice, locating in Madison county, Virginia, later in Culpeper county, where he practiced with success for many years. He was a skillful physician, a high-minded Christian gentleman, possessing the qualities that endeared him to those whom he treated professionally, and to those who knew him as friend, neighbor and citizen. Dr. Bickers married Ann Elizabeth Aylor, born in Madison county, Virginia, in 1848, died 1910, daughter of James Parker Aylor; nine children were

born to Mr. and Mrs. Bickers as follows: James P.; Mary D., deceased; Catherine C., deceased; Roger A., of whom further; William A.; Weir M., deceased; Lillian R.; Annie E.; John N.

A brother of Dr. Bickers, John Travers Bickers, also served in the Confederate army, he is now deceased; he was a Virginia farmer. He married a widow, Martha Hill (Duncan) Shotwell, and had a son, Travers Duncan Bickers.

Roger Aylor Bickers, son of Dr. William Andrew and Ann Elizabeth (Aylor) Bickers, was born in Madison county, Virginia, September 25, 1878. His preparatory education was obtained in public and private schools, special collegiate preparation being made at Locust Dale Academy. He did not at once enter college, but until 1906 was engaged in farming. In the fall of 1906 he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, and he was admitted to practice at the Virginia bar in 1908. He at once began the practice of his profession, locating first at Charlottesville, Virginia, but in 1909 moving to Culpeper, Virginia, where he is well established and successfully conducting a general law practice in all state and Federal courts of the district, and is held in high esteem as one of the rising young men of the Virginia bar. In politics he is an independent Democrat, broad-minded and liberal, in both political and religious thought. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Fairfax Lodge, No. 43, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Catalpa of Culpeper and the Colonnade of Charlottesville, Virginia. He married, May 24, 1911, Mary Wilkins Coons, born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, daughter of Frank A. and Martha Jane (Erskine) Coons.

Maryan Buford Lewis, D. D. S. A native born son of Culpeper county, Virginia, Dr. Lewis bears a name honored in Virginia since early colonial days. He is a son of William Wallace Lewis, born September 2, 1842, a farmer of Culpeper county. He married Mary Elizabeth Jeffers, born in Culpeper county, daughter of Enoch Jeffers. Children: Enoch J.; Nannie Walker, married G. R. Calvin; William Russell, now living in Missouri; Henry Francis; Herbert

Wallace; Maryan Buford, and Elizabeth Wilson Lewis.

Maryan Buford Lewis was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, January 1, 1884. He prepared in the public schools, entering William and Mary College in 1901 and continuing his studies there for one year. He then entered the dental department of the University College of Medicine, at Richmond, whence he was graduated D. D. S., class of 1905. After obtaining his degree, Dr. Lewis opened offices for the practice of dentistry in Charlottesville, Virginia, but after two years there decided to return to his native county. In 1907 he opened perfectly appointed modern dental offices in Culpeper, where he is now well established in the practice of his profession. His methods of treating and preserving the teeth are in accord with the best modern thought, while his perfection of workmanship in remedying nature's defects has brought him generous patronage. He is a member of the Virginia State Dental Association, and is thoroughly supplied with the best modern aids to successful dentistry. In political faith Dr. Lewis is a Democrat, and in religious faith a Baptist.

Dr. Lewis married, June 1, 1911, Maude Parr, of Brandy Station, Culpeper county, Virginia, a daughter of William J. and Florence (Wager) Parr. Child, Frances Elizabeth, born in Culpeper, October 25, 1912.

Gardner Lloyd Boothe. Professional, political and legal activity of unusual extent have characterized Gardner Lloyd Boothe, one of the leading attorneys of Alexandria and president of the First National Bank of that city. Nor do those circles compass his interests, for he is socially prominent and popular, and for twenty years has been intimately connected with Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a son of William Jeremiah Boothe, born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1817, died in 1894, who was superintendent of the American Coal Company, of New York. William Jeremiah Boothe had a sister, Helen, who married George K. Glayas, of Philadelphia, and accompanied her husband to California in 1849. They had a son, Edward, who fought in the Confederate army in the civil war. William Jeremiah Boothe married Mary Grace,



Gardner S. Butler.

daughter of John Leadbeater, and had two sons, Gardner Lloyd, of whom further; and William J., born in Alexandria, Virginia, June 13, 1870, married Lucy Lyon, daughter of Cassius Lee, Jr., and has two children, Gardner Lloyd (2), and Elizabeth Lee. William J. Boothe is a bond broker.

Gardner Lloyd Boothe, son of William Jeremiah and Mary Grace (Leadbeater) Boothe, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, June 1, 1872. He obtained his early educational training in private institutions in his native city, entering the law office of Judge J. K. M. Norton as a student. In 1892 he matriculated at the University of Virginia, whence he was graduated B. L. in the class of 1893, being admitted to the state bar of Virginia in the fall of that year. Opening an office in Alexandria he at once began the practice of his profession, favorable success attending his efforts almost from the start, and in 1897 he was made city attorney, his choice for this position predicated upon the excellent record he had made thus far in his professional life. In matters political he is a strong Democratic sympathizer and as the candidate of this party was elected to a seat in common council, having in 1902 been made a member of the State Democratic Committee. This latter position he holds to the present time and has always been a conspicuous figure in the works of that committee, influential in its deliberations, practical in submitting plans of procedure for the strengthening of the party prestige. In 1909 he became president of the First National Bank of Alexandria, a strong institution, enjoying universal confidence and vigorous prosperity, one deserving of the leadership of such a man as Mr. Boothe, whose upright integrity and high sense of personal honor admirably qualifies him for just such an office. He holds membership in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and for the past twenty years has been a vestryman of the same. He is a member of the University Club of Washington, District of Columbia, the Washington Country Club and Westmoreland Club, of Richmond, Virginia. It would indeed be difficult to find a branch of activity required by good citizenship in which Mr. Boothe has not played some part and his willingness for service of any kind, whether it be for the church, for his city, or for his party,

has gained him an enviable reputation among his friends and acquaintances.

He married, February 7, 1906, Eleanor Harrison Carr, born at Petersburg, Virginia, February 19, 1884, daughter of Joseph and Frances (Harrison) Carr, and has children: 1. Armistead Lloyd, born at Alexandria, Virginia, September 25, 1907; 2. Gardner Lloyd, Jr., born at Alexandria, November 15, 1912.

Hosea McCall Duncan, M. D. Of Scotch ancestry and Pennsylvania birth, Dr. Duncan, although recently located in Strasburg, Virginia, has been a practitioner of medicine and surgery in the state of Virginia for many years, located at Manassas.

Dr. Duncan is a son of John Duncan, born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1824, died in western Pennsylvania in 1884. He came to the United States when young and became one of the noted and successful coal land promoters of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. During his latter years he lived a retired life. He married Isabel Campbell, also of Scotch parentage, born at Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1825, died in 1901, daughter of William and Sarah E. (Paul) Campbell. He left two sons and two daughters, Robert G., born in 1844, now a retired farmer of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; Hosea McCall, of further mention; Elizabeth, married L. S. Rhoads; Flora, married D. C. Rumbaugh.

Dr. Hosea McCall Duncan, second son of John and Isabel (Campbell) Duncan, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1864. His preparatory education was obtained in the public schools of Westmoreland and Allegheny counties, Pennsylvania, after which he spent two years, 1882-84, at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio. In 1884 he began his medical education in Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and after a three years' course was graduated M. D., class of 1887. He pursued post-graduate courses at Western Pennsylvania Medical College, now the University of Pittsburg, for two years and received from that college an additional M. D. degree. For a time he was interne at the college hospital, then he began practice at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he was successfully engaged for ten years. He then located in

Manassas, Virginia, there establishing a hospital and sanitarium, which he conducted for two and a half years. He then entered the service of the Southern Railroad Company as investigator, continuing with that company nine years, investigating fraudulent and genuine cases of injury all over the territory in which the Southern operated. In 1914 he located in Strasburg, Virginia, where he established a hospital and sanitarium, of which he is head physician and surgeon.

Dr. Duncan is a member of Manassas Lodge, No. 182, Free and Accepted Masons; Plains Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Plains, Virginia; charter member and past noble grand of Manassas Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in both religion and politics independent in thought and action. While located in Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, Dr. Duncan qualified as a pharmacist, passed the examinations required by the state board of pharmacy, and in connection with his medical practice conducted a drug store.

Dr. Duncan married, in June, 1901, Mary Frances Garner, born in Wheeling, West Virginia, daughter of William and Annie (Kline) Garner.

Henceford Noel Garner. Comparatively a newcomer to the legal ranks of the city of Alexandria, Virginia, the qualities that gained Henceford Noel Garner admission to the bar of Virginia assure him a successful continuance in that profession, a result the prophecy of which is justified by the favor he has gained during the five years that he has been in practice in that city. He is a son of John Wyatt Garner, born in Stafford county, Virginia, August 28, 1850, whose father, John Garner, was a native of the same county. John Garner, grandfather of Henceford Noel Garner, married Sally Conyers, tradition stating that the American ancestor of the Conyers family accompanied Captain John Smith to America. John Wyatt Garner is engaged in the insurance business in Alexandria, Virginia, and through his service in Hart's Battery, Wade Hampton's Legion, of South Carolina troops, holds membership in the R. E. Camp, Confederate Veterans of the civil war. He was twice wounded in action, neither time seriously, and since returning from the front has been engaged in business. He married

Marion Frances Alexander Jones, born in Stafford county, Virginia, December 12, 1857, and among their children is Henceford Noel, of whom further.

Henceford Noel Garner, son of John Wyatt and Marion Frances Alexander (Jones) Garner, was born in Charlestown, West Virginia, October 24, 1882. He pursued his youthful studies in the public schools of Lynchburg, Virginia, his instruction including a high school course, after which he enrolled in and graduated from Woods Commercial College, of Washington, District of Columbia. He then became a clerk and student in the office of Judge Norton, an attorney of Alexandria, continuing so until his first legal practice in 1909, at the same time, from 1904 to 1907, taking a legal course in the George Washington University, whence he was graduated LL. B. in the latter year. On February 1, 1909, he opened an office in Alexandria, where he has since been engaged in active practice, and at the present time has a generous clientele among the best class of the city's residents. Mr. Garner's lodges are the local organization of the Improved Order of Red Men, Potomac Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic order, in which he belongs to Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 120, Free and Accepted Masons, Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Old Dominion Commandery, Knights Templar, also holding the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. He is a member of and for four years has been commander of M. D. Corse Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and holds the first lieutenant's rank in Company G, First Regiment Virginia National Guard. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Wilbur Boswell Payne, M. D. Bath county, Virginia, and Warm Spring Valley in that county has long been the family seat of the Paynes. The original settler there was Lewis (1) Payne, born January 31, 1731, who located in Warm Spring Valley on a tract of land granted by the government to his wife, Nancy (Davis) Payne, whose brother received a similar grant for revolutionary war service. Lewis Payne was a son of Daniel Payne, who was also a revolutionary soldier, and was killed at the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina. Among



W. B. Payne.

the children of Lewis Payne were two sons: Lewis, of whom further, and Dr. George Harrison, born at the old Payne homestead, November 4, 1799; he graduated with honors from Jefferson Medical College in 1828; his practice covered the whole of the then sparsely inhabited country from the formation of the James river in Botetourt county through almost the whole of Allegheny county, and was resident physician of the White Sulphur Springs during the period when the place was under the management of the Coldwells. He died at his home, Edge Hill, about two miles south of Covington, Virginia, February 2, 1852.

Lewis (2) Payne, son of Lewis (1) and Nancy (Davis) Payne, was born in Bath county, Virginia, 1775. He married and had a son, Lewis (3) Payne, born October 21, 1803. He married Louisa Peck and had sons: 1. James Preston, born June 23, 1840, graduated in medicine in 1868; practiced in Covington until about 1877, when he moved to Newport, Virginia, where he practiced until his death; he was a private, serving in the "Alleghany Roughs" from Bath county, a company that had as drill master the present ex-Senator Daniels, of Virginia. 2. Lewis (4), of further mention. 3. George, who served in the Confederate army from Bull Run to Appomattox. 4. Charles, a cavalryman of "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade. 5. William, also a private of a Bath county regiment of the Confederate army; commanded by Foxhall Dangerfield.

Lewis (4) Payne, son of Lewis (3) Payne and Louisa (Peck) Payne, was born in Bath county, Virginia, March 6, 1842. He served in Dangerfield's cavalry regiment of the Confederate army, recruited in Bath county, Virginia, and twice received wounds in battle. He married Eugenie St. Clair Boswell. Children. 1. Wilbur Boswell, of whom further. 2. Lulu Lee, born in Covington, Virginia, in 1868, died in 1886. 3. Ira Jerome, born in Alleghany county, Virginia, in October, 1869; he married Lena Alley, and is now a resident of Roanoke, Virginia; children: Catherine, Jerome and Alonzo. 4. Forest Eugene, born in Covington, Virginia, in 1876; married Hattie Ford and has a daughter, Sally Henry Payne. 5. Lewis (5), born in Covington, in 1881; married Lela Schuder and has children: James and Clara Payne.

Dr. Wilbur Boswell Payne, of Covington, Virginia, was born in Warm Spring Valley, Bath county, Virginia, December 17, 1867, eldest son of Lewis (4) and Eugenie St. Clair (Boswell) Payne. He obtained his early and preparatory education in the grammar and high schools, and was variously employed until 1890, when he carried into execution a long formed plan, by entering the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he pursued a regular course of medical study until 1893, when he was graduated M. D. He then pursued a post-graduate course at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana (medical department), receiving the same degree from that institution. He was also interne and student at Charity Hospital, New Orleans, one of the largest hospitals in the world, for a time, and passed the State Medical Board, in 1892, leading this class. He returned to Virginia, locating and beginning practice in Covington, the capital of Alleghany county. He began practice there in 1894 and is now one of the well established and highly regarded physicians of the town.

Dr. Payne is a member of the American Medical Association, in which he holds the office of local censor, Virginia State, Southern Medical, Augusta County and Alleghany County Medical societies, and also a member of the Chesapeake & Ohio Surgical Association. For six years he was a member of the legislative committee of the state society. It was largely through the efforts of that committee that the physician's license tax in Virginia was abolished by the legislature repealing the law under which it was collected. At the organization of the Alleghany County Board of Health in 1902, Dr. Payne was appointed a member and has been its efficient secretary from that date. He is the local surgeon of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and local examiner for a number of life insurance companies. He is deeply interested in the work of the medical societies, keeps close touch with their proceedings, has contributed several papers read before them and published in the medical journals. He is a director of the Citizens' National Bank, also second vice-president and director of the Alleghany Milling Company, and was one of the founders and directors of the Home for Homeless Boys at Grace Mission. He

is a member and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding the latter office since 1899; belongs to the Masonic order, is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and in political faith a Democrat.

Dr. Payne married, December 14, 1894, Amelia Metcalf Choppin, born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in September, 1873, daughter of Arthur Choppin, and niece of Dr. Samuel G. Choppin, a leading surgeon of the South. Child, Wilbur Boswell (2), born in Covington, Virginia, April 5, 1901.

George Blagdon Stone. Of the three generations of this line of Stones who have known American residence two have been associated with the legal profession, George Blagdon and his father, William James Stone. William James Stone was a son of William James (1) and Elizabeth Jane (Lenthall) Stone, his father born in England, in which land the parents of his mother were also born, she a native of the United States. William James (1) Stone came to the United States in 1810, settling first in New Brunswick, New Jersey. His calling was that of engraver. He proceeded to Washington, District of Columbia, there making a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence in steel, a piece of work generally conceded to be a masterpiece in that line. He performed numerous other commissions for the government, among them the engraving of maps, and was well-known as an engraver of accurate skill and unusual talent.

William James (2) Stone, son of William James (1) and Elizabeth Jane (Lenthall) Stone, was born in 1824, died in 1866. He was educated in Princeton College, and choosing to follow his career in the law he established in practice at Washington, District of Columbia, there residing until his early death, aged forty-two years. He married Mary Frances, only child of Thomas and Lucy (Watkins) Green, her father of Culpeper, Virginia, her mother of Richmond, Virginia. Two of the sons of Thomas Green (by a second marriage), Thomas Ritchie and Bernard Peyton Green, were soldiers in the Confederate army during the war of 1861-1865. Both members of the famous "Black Horse Cavalry," the latter also serving as a private courier on the staff of General Jackson. Children of William James (2) and Mary Frances

(Green) Stone: 1. Thomas Green, born September 10, 1850, deceased; was a farmer; married Elizabeth Putnam, deceased, and had children: Thomas Green, Jr., and Isabella Green. 2. George Blagdon, of further mention. 3. William L., deceased. 4. Lucy Lyons, deceased. 5. Elizabeth Jane, deceased. 6. Mary Lyons, deceased; married Hobert Hutton, of Maryland, also deceased, and has one son, William Stone. 7. Roberta King, married Dr. A. H. Witmer, deceased; she resides in Washington, District of Columbia, the mother of one son, George Stone Witmer. 8. Bessie P., who also lives in Washington, D. C.

George Blagdon Stone, son of William James (2) and Mary Frances (Green) Stone, was born in the District of Columbia, November 16, 1852. After studying under private instruction in his native place he journeyed abroad, continuing his education in Switzerland and France. Returning to the United States he was for two years a student in St. John's College, at Annapolis, Maryland, and completing his academic pursuits he became a student at law in the office of William Mattingly, who had prepared for the practice of law in the office of William James Stone. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, conducting a general practice for several years. He is a member of the Order of Runnymede, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Stone is the owner of an attractive house in Warrenton, and also has a beautifully situated farm in Fauquier county, in the cultivation of which he takes a deep interest, driving out each morning, except in winter, to personally superintend its cultivation.

He married Minerva Winston, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, daughter of John Daniel and Lucy G. (Blackwell) Payne, the ceremony being solemnized February 16, 1875. John Daniel Payne was a member of the "Black Horse Cavalry," and was captain of a company recruited in Prince William county, Virginia. John Daniel Payne was a son of Colonel William Winter Payne, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, a member of Congress from Alabama, who married Minerva Winston, daughter of Governor Winston, of Alabama. Children of George Blagdon and Minerva Winston (Payne) Stone: 1. John



A. B. Moore, M.D.

Payne, born in Prince William county, Virginia, engaged in drug-dealing. 2. Lucy Lyons, born in Fauquier county, Virginia. 3. Robert King, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, a civil engineer. 4. Isabella Green, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, married George Stone Witmer. 5. Mary Frances, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, married D. Harcourt Lees. 6. Ann Gordon, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, resides at home.

James Iredell Jenkins. Edward Jenkins, grandfather of James Iredell Jenkins, was a son of William Jenkins, who fought in the battle of North Point, war of 1812. He passed his entire life engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore, Maryland, there marrying a Miss Elder. Edward Courtney Jenkins, son of Edward Jenkins, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1840, died in Richmond, Virginia, in 1890. He was educated under private tutors in the city of his birth, and afterward completed an academic course in Loyola College, soon after his graduation enlisting in the Confederate States army. He was actively engaged throughout the four years of the war's continuance, and at its close went to Richmond, Virginia, where he immediately engaged in mercantile pursuits and followed this line until his retirement in 1883. His good works were not only done through organized societies but when in his daily course he found need and want he personally came to the relief of those in misfortune, all of his kindly acts performed sincerely, quietly and without ostentation. In his private life his tastes ran much to literature and the drama, and he was the close friend of many of the most noted actors who graced the American stage, among them Joseph Jefferson, Lawrence Barrett and Edwin Booth. The fact that Mr. Jenkins was an amateur actor of no mean ability struck a common note between them, and Mr. Jenkin's son, James Iredell Jenkins, is in possession of many personal letters exchanged between these talented gentleman and his father. Edward Courtney Jenkins was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church. He married, November 8, 1865, Frances Lenox, born in 1843, daughter of James Iredell and Mary B. (Blount) Tredwell. The Tredwell family is one of the oldest and most honored of North Carolina. James Iredell Tredwell having been a classmate of Samuel F. B.

Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, at Princeton College. Children of Edward Courtney and Frances Lenox (Tredwell) Jenkins: James Iredell, of whom further: William Allen, born in 1875, married Mrs. Clara Beckley; Annabelle, born in 1877, died in 1913, married William R. Martin, of Norfolk; Frances Lenox, born in 1883.

James Iredell Jenkins, son of Edward Courtney and Frances Lenox (Tredwell) Jenkins, was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1866. He was educated at McGuire's school, and after the completion of his studies he was until 1893 employed at clerical work, in that year moving to Norfolk, Virginia, and there continuing in the same line until 1896, in which year Mr. Jenkins completed plans and arrangements for the establishment of the Jenkins Paint and Oil Company, which in that year came into existence with Mr. Jenkins as president and treasurer and Edd Riddick as secretary. This business still continues (1914). Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, Ruth Lodge, No. 89, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Virginia Club, Borough Club, Pewter Platter Club, and Country Club. He is a lover and patron of music.

Mr. Jenkins married, April 12, 1898, Mary Louise, daughter of R. A. and Margaret K. (Cooke) Dobie, of Norfolk, Virginia, and is the father of Mary Louisa, born in 1905, and Iredell, born in 1909.

Samuel Broders Moore, M. D. The paternal ancestors of Dr. Moore came to Virginia from Waterford, Ireland, settling in Loudoun county. The name is a frequent and honored one in Virginia, many of the family serving in the revolution, war of 1812, war with Mexico and in the war between the states. The professions have attracted many of the family, Dr. Samuel B. Moore, of Alexandria, Virginia, being a worthy present day representative. He is a son of William Gill Moore, and a grandson of Samuel L. Moore, both farmers of Loudoun county, Virginia.

William Gill Moore, son of Samuel L. and Sally (Lewis) Moore, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1824, died 1910. He was a farmer of Loudoun county all his life but during the war 1861-1865 served in the Confederate army, was wounded at the first battle of Manassas, a sword thrust piercing

his foot and eight bullets passing through his clothing, his escape from death being a miracle of good luck. He was a member of the Black Horse Cavalry and later served on the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart, as despatch bearer. He married Rebecca Broders, born in 1833, of Welsh ancestry, who yet survives him. Children: Dr. Samuel Broders, of further mention; John Hewitson, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1874, now a farmer, married Mattie Pickett, a cousin of the famous General Pickett, of the Confederate army, children: Rebecca and Mildred.

Dr. Samuel Broders Moore, son of William Gill and Rebecca (Broders) Moore, was born at Okonoko, West Virginia, July 4, 1872. He was educated in the public school and St. John's Academy, entering Georgetown University in 1893. He took the full medical course and was there graduated M. D., class of 1897. He served one year as interne at Washington Hospital, then located in Alexandria where he is well established in lucrative medical and surgical practice. Since 1904 he has been a member of the medical staff of Alexandria Hospital and is surgeon in the Reserve Corps of the United States army, holding the rank of first lieutenant. For eight years he has served as coroner. He is a member of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of America, the Virginia State Medical Society, the Fairfax County Medical Society, the Alexandria City Medical Society, the Medical Society of Northern Virginia and District of Columbia, the Tri-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, taking active interest in all and keeping in close touch with the most modern medical or surgical discovery and treatment. He has specialized in surgery to a large extent and is the author of many articles published in various journals devoted to medicine and surgery. Among those that have attracted special attention are his articles on "Gun-shot Wounds," "Extra Uterine Pregnancy," "Mucous Gollitis," "Eclampsia," "School Hygiene," "Gastric Ulcer," "Source of Impurities in Milk," "Surgical Complications in Pneumonia," and on various other topics. His opinions as set forth in these articles are those of the thoroughly informed investigator and practitioner based on actual practice and not the wild theories of a visionary. He is highly regarded

by his brethren of the profession and has the perfect confidence of a large clientele. He is a Democrat in politics, broad-minded in his religious views as he is in all questions affecting the personal rights of himself and others. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order belonging to Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Old Dominion Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Old Dominion Commandery, Knights Templar, Acca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Batchelder Club.

Dr. Moore married, in 1901, Ruth Julia, daughter of John and Fannie (Gwynn) Thomas, of Fairfax Court House; children: Inez Gwynn, born at Accotink, Fairfax county, Virginia; Margaret, born in Alexandria, Virginia. Mrs. Ruth Moore is a granddaughter of Judge Thomas, of Fairfax Court House, at one time lieutenant-governor of Virginia.

J. T. Wampler. Since 1898 Mr. Wampler has been editor and proprietor of the Culpeper "Enterprise," a weekly journal established in 1891, and devoted to the interests of Culpeper and Culpeper county. James Thomas Wampler is a son of Major John Morris Wampler, a gallant officer of the Confederacy, who was killed in the battle at Battery Wagner in 1863, his only son then being a lad of ten years. Major Wampler was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1830. He became a skillful civil engineer, and prior to the war was located in Washington, D. C. When war was declared between the states he sided with the South, promptly tendering his services as an engineer. He was appointed chief engineer with the rank of major, and served with distinction until his death. He was in charge of the defenses in Charleston harbor, erecting the batteries on Morris Island and elsewhere, and performing valuable engineering service as the needs of the Confederate army required. His sword, with other relics of the war, form the decorations of the council chamber at Charleston, South Carolina. Major Wampler married Kate Cummings, born at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, daughter of James

Cummings, of a prominent New York family. She yet survives her husband, residing in Montgomery county, Maryland. Children: James Thomas, of further mention; Kate; Annie, and Julia Morrill Wampler.

James Thomas Wampler, the only son, was born in Washington, D. C., March 17, 1853. He was educated in the public schools, his course of instruction covering high school study in the city of Baltimore. He embraced the art of photography, attaining proficiency as photographic artist, and conducting studios in Baltimore, Maryland, Charlottesville, Virginia, and Petersburg, Virginia. He continued his artistic work until 1898, then purchased the Culpeper "Enterprise" and has since that date devoted himself to the publication of the "Enterprise" and to the management of a job printing office in Culpeper. He is a member of "Widows Son" Lodge, No. 60, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Charlottesville, Virginia; is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has made the "Enterprise" a popular medium of local intercourse and placed it among the leading papers of the state. He is strong editorially, as well as an interesting, entertaining paragrapher and writer, his strength as a newspaper man being evidenced by the success of his paper.

Mr. Wampler married, October 16, 1883, Bessie, daughter of Thomas Wells, of Petersburg, Virginia. Children: 1. Thomas Morris, born in Petersburg, Virginia, October 1, 1884; educated in public schools, Roanoke College, and the law school of the University of Virginia; receiving his degree LL. B. from the latter institution with the class of 1905; formerly assistant United States district attorney at Washington, D. C., a practicing attorney of Washington, D. C.; married Florence Bealmear, of Baltimore, Maryland, and has a daughter, Adelaide. 2. Nelson, born in Charlottesville, Virginia, February 21, 1886; educated in the public schools and Roanoke College; now engaged with his father in the publication of the "Enterprise" at Culpeper.

Thomas Aubrey Fisher. In the election of Thomas Aubrey Fisher to the office of chief executive of the city of Alexandria there was voiced the sentiment of the citi-

zens approving the fidelity and ability that had marked his reign as police commissioner and expressing confidence in his capacity for exercising over the different departments of the city government the same tempered executive power and competent direction that had redounded to Alexandria's benefit from one branch of the municipal service. As his devotion to the interests of his city has been so entire, so likewise has been that of his family to their country and to a cause to which they pledged their support, his father, Isaiah Fisher, and an uncle, Amos T. Fisher, both fighting in the United States army in the war with Mexico. Isaiah Fisher also served under General Price in the civil war, for a time being stationed at Lynchburg, Virginia, and served in the quartermaster's department, spending the remaining time in the Army of the West. At the close of the war he was for twenty years in the United States postal service. The maternal grandfather of Thomas Aubrey Fisher, John T. Stevenson, was likewise a soldier in the Confederate army in the war between the states. Amos T. Fisher, brother of Isaiah Fisher, both sons of Samuel Fisher, was at the outbreak of the civil war connected with the United States postal department, engaged in the service between Mount Vernon and Washington, District of Columbia.

Isaiah Fisher, father of Thomas A. Fisher, was born in Occoquan, Prince William county, Virginia, in 1828, died in 1891. He married Sally Ann Stevenson, born in Kentucky, October 1, 1842, died in April, 1911, daughter of John T. Stevenson, and cousin of Adlai E. Stevenson, vice-president of the United States. Their children: John H., a resident of Alexandria, Virginia; Edward S., of Savannah, Missouri, married a Miss Sanders; Charles L., a captain in the United States army, stationed at Fort Hancock, New Jersey; Samuel P., a corporation attorney of Alexandria; Katherine, married William A. Smith, an employee of the Southern Railroad at Charlotte, North Carolina; Thomas Aubrey, of whom further.

Thomas Aubrey Fisher, son of Isaiah and Sally Ann (Stevenson) Fisher, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, May 24, 1870. He there attended the public schools, first entering the grocery business, gaining experience in both the retail and wholesale trade

of this line. He was a traveling salesman in the employ of a wholesale grocery concern when the war with Spain broke out and resigned his position to enter the United States service, becoming a member of Company F, Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Detached service fell to his lot and he passed his term of enlistment recruiting in Virginia, under Captain R. E. Freeman, being mustered out of the service at the declaration of peace with the rank of corporal. He became police commissioner of Alexandria soon after the close of the war and for eleven years carefully guarded the peace and welfare of that place, his term of office being so striking an example of the influence that the personality of one man can wield that he became the Democratic candidate for mayor in 1912. The election of June 11 returned him victor by a generous plurality, and on September 1, of the same year, he took up the reins of office. Through his long term in municipal office he is able to view the problem of directing the city government from three standards, that of private citizen, of the office-holder, and of the chief executive, and while he has ever been willing to sacrifice diplomacy to authority if the necessity for the good of the city should arise, his tenure of office has thus far been marked by harmonious tranquility and universal satisfaction. He has gained for Alexandria measures of which it was in dire need and has cast his weight of influence so wisely and with such good effect that the worthy legislation that he has supported has rarely failed of success. Mr. Fisher holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order and has held all the offices in Andrew Jackson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Alexandria, belonging to Old Dominion Commandery, Knights Templar, of Alexandria, and Acca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Richmond, Virginia, his other fraternity being the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the local lodge of which he was treasurer.

Mr. Fisher married, October 18, 1899, Elizabeth Leftwich, a cousin, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 2, 1866, daughter of John H. Fisher.

Henry Lewis Burwell, M. D. Dr. Burwell, of Chase City, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, traces to illustrious Virginia an-

cestors, who were potent factors in the up-building of a state, serving in high official positions in the government and in the armies that subdued the Indians and wrested the empire from England.

He traces lineally from Colonel Lewis Burwell, of Stoneland (three miles from Chase City), who commanded a regiment in the revolution, and was a grandson of Alexander Spotswood, of Virginia, who is recognized in history as one of Virginia's wisest governors, a man who combined many noble qualities with a fine executive ability. He it was who pressed the passage of an act for improving the staple of tobacco and making tobacco notes the medium of circulation. He rebuilt William and Mary College and secured a grant of one thousand pounds for the college in 1718. Under his wise leadership, Virginia, alone, of all the colonies, had no public debt, no banks, no bills of credit and no paper money. Many and great were the benefits he sought to bestow upon the home of his adoption, but he fell into disfavor with the clergy, who effected his removal as governor in 1722. Possessing a tract of forty-five thousand acres in Spottsylvania county (named in his honor), he retired there and engaged in iron manufacture. In 1730 he was appointed deputy postmaster general for the American colonies and held that office until 1739, one of his official acts being the appointment of Benjamin Franklin as postmaster, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1724, Anne Butler, daughter of Richard Brayane, of England, who survived him and married (second) Rev. John Thompson. Governor Spotswood died at Annapolis, Maryland, June 7, 1740, on the eve of embarking in command of the four battalions raised in the colonies to assist England in the attack on Carthage. He was buried at "Temple Farm," his country seat near Yorktown. It was in the mansion at "Temple Farm" that in later years Lord Cornwallis and General George Washington met and signed the "Articles of Capitulation," which secured to the American colonies their independence. Anne Catherine, one of the governor's daughters, married Bernard Moore, their daughter married Charles Carter, of Shirley county, and was the grandmother of General Robert E. Lee. Colonel Lewis Burwell, grandson of Governor Spotswood and great-grandfather of Dr. Henry Lewis Bur-

well, traced through his grandfather to a distinguished line of Scotch ancestors. Governor Spottswood was a great-grandson of John Spottswood, Archbishop of "St. Andrews" and author of the "History of the Church of Scotland," grandson of Robert Spottswood, lord president of the College of Justice and author of the "Practicks of the Laws of Scotland" and was one of the eight eminent lawyers executed by the Parliament of Scotland, then composed almost entirely of Covenanters; only son of Dr. Robert Spottswood, physician to the governor of Tangier, an English colony in Africa, who married a widow, Catherine Elliott.

The first settlement of Virginia was made in 1609 and tradition states that Edward Burwell was one of those to whom land was granted under the charter granted by King James in 1607 and that he settled near Burwell Bay, in Isle of Wight county, Virginia. Major Lewis Burwell, believed to have been a son of Edward Burwell, married Lucy, daughter of Captain Higginson, one of the first commanders that subdued the Virginia Indians. Major Lewis Burwell died November 19, 1658. The epitaph on his tombstone at Carter's Creek in Gloucester, which bears his coat-of-arms, states that he was descended from the ancient and honorable family of Burwells of Bedford and Northampton, England. He left two sons, Lewis and Nathaniel. The homestead of the family was built on the north side of York river, afterwards removed to the west side then to King's Mill on the James river. Lewis Burwell, of King's Mill, built a large house, worthy of the first born son to live in and the first born son was obliged to petition the legislature for leave to break the entail and sell a large tract of land in King William county to pay for it. Nathaniel, the other son of Lewis Burwell, married Elizabeth Carter, of the "King" Carter family, who survived him and married (second) President Nelson and was the mother of Thomas Nelson, of the revolution. Her picture was hanging in the old Nelson House at Yorktown in 1860, but was later destroyed by Northern soldiers.

At the breaking out of the revolution, the family was very rich in land and slaves and held high official positions. About 1750 Lewis Burwell was president of council and in 1775 Colonel Lewis Burwell (head of the

family was always named Lewis as long as the law of primogeniture prevailed) was a naval officer (or collector) of the ports along the James river. Much of the family property was destroyed by the British and a large number of slaves carried away. Almost all of the Virginia Burwells fought in the Army of Independence, some losing their lives. In the war of 1812 all were zealous patriots and soldiers. William A. Burwell, then a member of Congress, advocated a war with France as well as England, and several Burwells held commissions in the army. During the war of 1861-65, always loyal to Virginia, every member of the family, within the legal years of service and some beyond and under it, were in the Confederate army and valiantly supported the Confederate cause.

John Spottswood Burwell, son of Colonel Lewis Burwell, and great-grandson of Governor Alexander Spottswood, also a farmer of Franklin county, Virginia, married and had issue, including a son, Armistead Lewis Burwell.

Armistead Lewis Burwell was born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1809, died in 1880, a farmer and tobacco factor. He married Mary Hicks, born in Franklin county in 1819, died in 1904, daughter of William Hicks and aunt of General Jubal Early, of the Confederate army. Children: 1. William Armistead, born in Franklin county, in 1840, died in 1909; he was a private of the Second Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States army, and was engaged in many battles including first and second Manassas (Bull Run), having a horse shot from under him but escaped serious injury. 2. Edwin, died in 1859. 3. John Spottswood, born in 1844, in Franklin county, a farmer, served four years in a Confederate cavalry regiment, was wounded in battle, taken prisoner and for a time confined in Port Delaware. 4. Blair Randolph, now living retired in Roanoke City, Virginia; he was a student at Virginia Military Institute at the time the war was in progress and with his fellow students, mere boys, marched out of the academy and fought at the battle of Newmarket. 5. Henry Lewis, of further mention. Three of Dr. Burwell's brothers, it is seen, served in the Confederate army and at the same time their father and his three brothers, James Henry, William Armistead and Wiley Burwell, were

also in the same army, with many other of their relations, paternal and maternal. Armistead Lewis and Mary (Hicks) Burwell also had daughters: Mary Randolph, married Captain James Wade, of Montgomery county, Virginia; Lucy, died in 1914, married C. F. Ferrell, of New Orleans; Alice, married Russell Hill, of Culpeper county, Virginia; Nellie, married her cousin, Lewis Burwell; Rosa, married Dr. E. B. Ilyus, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Henry Lewis Burwell, youngest son of Armistead Lewis and Mary (Hicks) Burwell, was born in Franklin county, Virginia, September 2, 1856. He pursued courses of study under private tutors until 1874, then spent three years in Roanoke College. After leaving college, he entered private school in Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1875 began medical study at the Kentucky College of Medicine, at Louisville, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1879. After a term of service as interne in a Louisville hospital, he located at Mountvale, Virginia, where he practiced his profession for seven years. During the years, 1886-88, he practiced at Brooksville, Florida, returning in the latter year to Virginia and locating in Chase City, Mecklenburg county, where for over a quarter of a century he has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He has attracted a large clientele in town and country and has won high standing as an able practitioner, skillful surgeon, good friend, neighbor and citizen. He is a member of the Virginia State Medical Association and keeps fully abreast of all modern medical and surgical advance. He is a member of the Masonic order in Chase City, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is an elder of the Presbyterian church, and in politics a Democrat, serving in the county board of health, using his medical skill in behalf of the public health by prevention as well as treatment.

Dr. Burwell married Eleanor Shepherd Fry, born December 27, 1862, daughter of Colonel William Henry and Jane Margaret (Watson) Fry, a descendant of Colonel Joshua Fry, the Virginia patriot and soldier, who while leading his troops to the fort at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, was stricken down, May 31, 1754. George Washington was the lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Fry's regiment and at the latter's burial, at Fort Cumber-

land, May 31, 1754, attended with the army, and on a large oak, which stood as a tomb and a monument to his memory, cut the following inscription: "Under this oak lies the body of the Good, the Just and the noble Fry."

Family tradition states that Colonel Joshua Fry was born in Somersetshire, England, and educated at Oxford. But there were Frys in Virginia as early as 1623. Joshua Fry patented land in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1726, the estate now, however, being in Madison county. Prior to that date he is found recorded as vestryman, and in court records as commissioner (or magistrate) of Essex county, between the years 1710 and 1720. He there married Mary (Micon) Hill, daughter of Dr. Paul Micon, physician and surgeon, a Huguenot exile from France, and widow of Colonel Hill, a large landed proprietor on the Rappahannock river. Colonel Fry rose to eminence in the Colonial government, held many important assignments from the government, made valuable surveys and maps, was one of the commissioners who negotiated the "Treaty of Logstown" with the Indians of the Shawnee, Mingo and Delaware tribes, June 13, 1752, and when England and France fought for supremacy in the Ohio country was commissioned by Governor Dinwiddie to command the Virginia troops. The copy of his commission is yet preserved by his descendants. It appoints him "Colonel and Commander-in-chief of the troops now raising to be called the Virginia regiment, with which and the artillery, arms, ammunition, necessary provisions and stores, you are, with all possible dispatch, to proceed to the said Fort of Monongahela and there act according to your instructions." Washington was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment and went in advance to clear a road for the artillery, which was to follow with Colonel Fry, who left Alexandria, April 27, 1754, but on May 31, following, having reached Mills Creek (Fort Cumberland) on the Potomac river, was suddenly taken ill and died. Had he lived none can tell what he would have achieved by his engineering, skill, experience and knowledge of the country, which he before traversed. After the burial of Colonel Fry, on the same day of his death, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment and led it westward. By will

Colonel Fry devised land and slaves to his widow, three sons and two daughters. His widow died August 20, 1772. Children: John, Henry, Martha William, died young, and Margaret

Rev. Henry Fry, born October 30, 1738, son of Colonel Joshua Fry, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, lived a troubled life, but with a degree of firmness and fortitude unsurpassed among men put down in succession all his wayward passions and almost established for himself the character of a saint among men. He was a member of the house of burgesses, clerk of Albemarle county, delegate to the general assembly from Virginia in 1785 and was the mover of a general Emancipation Bill. He died at the house of his son, Wesley Fry, of Madison, Virginia, aged eighty-five years. His wife, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, born in June, 1764, died February 19, 1808.

Joshua Fry, son of Rev. Henry Fry, was born May 17, 1769, died October 17, 1838. He married, November 24, 1793, Catherine (Kitty) Walker, born July 1, 1772, died 1814.

Hugh Walker Fry, son of Joshua and Kitty (Walker) Fry, was born January 22, 1796. He married, December 26, 1820, Maria White, born July 1, 1801.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Fry, son of Hugh Walker and Maria (White) Fry, was born October 8, 1821, married, May 8, 1844, Jane Margaret Watson, born August 29, 1825, and had fourteen children: Infant, Hugh Walker, Anna Maria, Richard Watson, William Henry, Jane Margaret, Peter Merriwether, Charles Nelson, Eleanor Shepherd, married Dr. Henry Lewis Burwell, of previous mention, Edward Scott, Douglass Bland, M. Douglass, Mary Virginia, Susan Harris.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Fry, prior to the war of 1861-64, was captain of the Richmond Light Infantry, Blues, and prior to Virginia's seceding from the Union, became lieutenant-colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry. Within thirty minutes after it was known that Virginia had seceded, he tendered the services of his regiment to the governor of the state, his being the first offer of troops for service. He led his regiment at Manassas, the first real battle of the war, and continued in field service for one year, then by special order

of the secretary of war, was detached from his command and placed in charge of a camp of military instruction at Charlottesville. Three months later he was recalled to Richmond and made chief of the Bureau of Conscription, and as adjutant of the post was in charge of the exchange of prisoners. At the time of the evacuation of Richmond, acting under orders from the government, he was engaged in destroying the archives of his office, and tarrying too long at his duty was made prisoner by the Federals.

His son, Hugh Walker Fry, was a student at Virginia Military Institute when the battle of Newmarket was fought and it is inscribed in the records of that institution that on that day the cadets of the institute marched out in military order and took active part in the battle, Cadet Fry bearing an honorable part. He enlisted in the Confederate army in April, 1861, Company E, First Regiment Virginia Infantry, although under fifteen years of age. After a year of service he left the army and entered Virginia Military Institute, fought with the cadets at Newmarket, and was in active service until the war closed. Two brothers of Lieutenant-Colonel Fry also served in the Confederate army, Major Hugh W. Fry and John J. Fry.

Dr. Burwell has one daughter, Mary Douglas Burwell, born at Cayneys Springs, Virginia, January 9, 1886, educated at Hollins Institute, married in 1913, John Paul Graff. Mrs. Burwell is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy and through her illustrious ancestry is eligible to the patriotic orders of the United States, as is Dr. Burwell. She was a charter member of Armistead Goode Chapter, of Chase City, and is its historian.

Colonel Thomas Smith, of Warrenton, Virginia, is a son of the late Governor William Smith, whose biography forms a part of this work, one of the most eminent citizens of the state. Thomas Smith was born August 26, 1836, in Culpeper county, Virginia, and was six years of age when his parents removed to Warrenton, Virginia. There he attended the local public schools, and was subsequently a student at the College of William and Mary, after which he pursued the law course at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar. After a short time in practice at

Warrenton, he went to Charleston, West Virginia, and there continued in practice until the opening of the civil war, when he joined the company known as Kanawha Riflemen, a part of the Thirty-sixth Regiment. He soon won promotion to the rank of major, and subsequently to the colonelcy. At the battle of Cloyd's Farm he was severely wounded and as he lay on the field he was taken up by the enemy and made a prisoner, and afterward paroled and reported to Camp Chase. He was so dangerously wounded that it was not thought he would recover but he did and returned to his command and did valuable service on the field of battle for nearly one year before the war closed.

After the war he returned to Warrenton, and there continued in the active practice of his profession until he was made judge of the county court. In this position he served with great satisfaction to the bar and the people of the county but declined a re-election subsequent to which he served as United States attorney for New Mexico. After a term as chief justice of New Mexico, he retired from active life and returned to Warrenton, where he now resides, among the most respected and highly esteemed citizens. Colonel Smith is an Episcopalian in religion, and is affiliated with no other organizations than the church. His industrious life and upright course have earned for him a peaceful old age, in which he may justly contemplate a life well spent. He married, at Warrenton, Virginia, Elizabeth Fairfax Gaines, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, who has been his life-long companion. She is a daughter of William H. and Mary (Foster) Gaines, of Fauquier county.

Archibald Osborne, M. D. A medical graduate from two colleges, Richmond (Virginia) and Tulane (New Orleans), and with hospital experience in Washington, D. C., Dr. Osborne brought to his work in Berryville both well proven theory and actual practice. He has been successful in practice, and as physician and citizen has gained high standing in his native county of Clarke. He is a son of Fayette Osborne, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1834, and now a retired farmer of Loudoun county. He served as a cavalryman in the Confederate army for one year, fur-

nishing a representative who filled his place in the ranks during the remainder of the war. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Worthington; she was born in Loudoun county, in 1842. Sons: William F.; Marshall Worthington, deceased; Wade Hampton, married Elsie Humphries; Archibald, of further mention; daughters: Vienna, Mary, Gertrude M., Estelle, Nelly and Beulah Benton.

Dr. Archibald Osborne, son of Fayette and Sarah (Worthington) Osborne, was born in Clarke county, Virginia, November 2, 1874. He attended public and private schools in Clarke county until he was twelve years of age, then studied in Georgia schools and at Charles Young Institute, Washington, D. C. In 1896 he entered Richmond College, medical department, and was graduated M. D., class of 1899. He later took a post-graduate course at Tulane Medical College at New Orleans, and was connected with the hospitals at Washington, D. C. In 1902 he located at Berryville, where he is now well established and successful. Dr. Osborne has made a special study of anti-toxins and has contributed several timely and valuable articles to the medical journals on their worth and use. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Virginia State Medical and the Shenandoah Valley Medical societies, keeping in closest touch with all that is valuable in modern medical or surgical discovery. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, also of Treadwell Lodge, No. 213, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in political faith is a Democrat.

Dr. Osborne married, October 1, 1901, Fannie Meade, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, daughter of George E. and Sarah (Taliaferro) Pfaster. Children: George Hunter, born in Berryville, Virginia, October 5, 1902; Archibald Francis, born February 10, 1904.

Foster Fowler Vance Staples. Although largely self-educated in the law, no great institution of learning standing as his sponsor, and a member of the bar but ten years, Mr. Staples has won high position in his profession and as a consulting lawyer has no superior at the Norfolk-Portsmouth bar. This fact is testified to daily, not only by his clients but by members of the profession who avail themselves of his learning



Foster F. V. Staples

and knowledge of the intricacies of the law, by seeking his advice.

Foster F. V. Staples was born in Portsmouth, April 7, 1883, son of Robert Griffin and Anna Maria Kumble (Fowler) Staples, and grandson of Samuel Staples, a descendant of the early Staples family that settled in Portsmouth late in the eighteenth century. Robert Griffin Staples was born in 1833. He was assistant quartermaster of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, ranking as captain and also won the brevet rank of major. From 1865 to 1876 he was chief clerk at the Portsmouth United States navy yard, and there his wonderful capacity for organization and detailed system was employed with excellent results. From 1876 to 1883 he was postmaster of Portsmouth; from 1883 until his retirement he was engaged in a mercantile business. He was a fine musician, a devoted Baptist, a member of Farragut Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Temperance and the Hep-tasophs. He married, in 1852, Anna M. K. Fowler. Children: 1. Eliza Raymond. 2. Samuel Alexander, married Mary E. Ellis; children: Rev. Raymond Fowler, Griffin Ellis, Mary E., Margaret, Samuel Alexander (2), Kenneth. 3. Ida L., married James Cuthriell; children: Ellen Raymond, Robert Griffin, Helen Maria, Charles McLean, James King, Norman Farquahar. 4. Robert Griffin (2), married Mattie Lumber; children: Lillian, Mattie, Fanny, William, Robert, Eudora, Edwin, Harry, Robert, Everett, Lee. 5. William Hook, married Ruth Bayton. 6. Edwin Ludlow, married Alice Virginia Leigh; children: Edwin Ludlow (2), Griffin Leigh, Sue Leigh and Frank Foster. 7. Annie Grant, married William P. Cotton; children: Annie Estelle, Sarah Robert, Lucille, William P. (2), Robert. 8. Charles B., married Phoebe Seifert; children: Margaret, Clifford, Paulina, Britton. 9. Louise P., married Walter Briggs; children: Walter, Annie, Louise. 10. Foster F. V.

Foster F. V. Staples obtained his English education in the public schools of Portsmouth and during his earlier manhood was variously employed, but during that same period was privately pursuing an extended course of legal study. This meant courage and determination of the highest order and with him "burning the midnight oil" was not a fanciful expression, but an ever pres-

ent fact. He was fortunate in his choice of a preceptor, the late Colonel William H. Stewart not only acting in that capacity but furthering the ambition of the young man in every way possible. In 1904 at the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Staples presented himself for examination, was passed with honor and at once admitted to the Norfolk county bar. When legally qualified for practice he was admitted to a partnership with Colonel Stewart, his preceptor, and as junior of the law firm, Stewart & Staples, he practiced until 1908. In that year he withdrew and since then has been in practice alone. He is learned in the law, most skillful in its application and has won an honorable position in the profession he honors in turn. He is a member of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association, belongs to the Baptist church and in politics is a Democrat.

Mr. Staples married, in 1911, Leila Alice Gatling, born in Murfreesboro, North Carolina, in 1890, daughter of Jefferson Davis and Georgie Jeanette Payne Gatling. Children: Foster Gatling, born September 18, 1912; George Raymond, January 1, 1914.

Lucien Keith. The family of Keith was among the most ancient in Europe and dated in Scotland from the tenth century, springing in that country from the Catti, a warlike people who came to Scotland in the tenth century, the Keiths springing from Getty Chattan Moir, Prince of the Catti. At the battle of Panbridge in 1006, Robert, a chieftain of the Catti, slew with his own hands Camus, general of the Danes, and King Malcolm witnessing the combat dipped his fingers in the blood of Camus and drew red strokes or pales on the top of Robert's shield. Since that time these pales have been the armorial bearings of his descendants. In 1010 Robert was made hereditary marischal of Scotland and was rewarded with a barony in East Lothian, which was called Keith Marischal, after his own name. His descendant, Sir William, married a daughter of the Earl of Crawford and had a son William, created Earl Marischal in 1458. A descendant, George, the fifth earl, founded Marischal College, Aberdeen, Scotland, 1593. The tenth earl was colonel in the guards under Queen Anne, but joining the rebellion of 1715 was attainted and joined the service of the King

of Prussia. He died without issue. His younger brother, James, became a field marshal in the service of Peter the Great of Prussia, afterwards serving with the same rank in the Prussian army. After many signal services he was killed at Hochkirch in a battle with the Austrians under Marshall Daun in 1759. A superb monument was erected to his memory in Berlin by order of the King of Prussia. This field marshal, James Keith, never married but the coming of Rev. James Keith to Virginia, also the latter's connection with the Pretender's cause coincides with the flight of James Keith from his native land to the service of the Russian Czar, leading to a supposition that they were closely related. The Scottish family bore arms: "Argent on a chief three pallets or gules." Crest: "On a wreath, a stag's head erased, proper and attired with ten tynes." Supporters: "Two stags proper attired as crest. Motto: *Veritas vincit.* (Truth Conquers).

The founder of this branch of the Keith family in Virginia was Rev. James Keith, a native of Scotland, who, involved in the rebellion in favor of the Pretender, was forced to flee from the country. He came to Virginia but later returned to England for orders. He again came to Virginia, settling over Hamilton parish in Fauquier county, continuing over that parish until 1758. He was also minister over the Episcopal church of Williamsburg. He married Mary Isham Randolph, a descendant of William Randolph, of Turkey Island, the founder of the famous Randolph family of Virginia. A daughter of Rev. James Keith married Colonel Thomas Marshall, of "Oak Hill," Fauquier county, Virginia, the family seat of the Marshalls for many generations. Chief Justice Marshall was a son of Colonel Thomas Marshall and both father and son were soldiers of the revolution. After the division of the parish of Hamilton, Rev. Keith served until his death all that region now embraced in Fauquier county. He left many descendants, one of his sons was for many years clerk of courts for Fairfax county, Virginia, another, Thomas Keith, married Judith Blackwell and had a son, Isham Keith, grandfather of Lucien Keith, of Warrenton, Virginia. Isham Keith was a cousin of Chief Justice John Marshall. Thomas Keith, father of Isham Keith, was a soldier of the revolution. Isham Keith mar-

ried Julia Chilton, a daughter of John Chilton, a captain of the Continental army, killed at the battle of Brandywine. Colonel Thomas Marshall, father of Chief Justice John Marshall, was also a relative of the Chilton family, of Virginia. Isham and Julia (Chilton) Keith had a son, Isham, a farmer of Fauquier county, Virginia, born September 9, 1833, died in September, 1902. He was a member of the Black Horse Cavalry and later served in the Confederate army under Colonel Mosby. He married Sarah Agnes, daughter of William and Ann Gordon Blackwell, who also had two sons, James G. Blackwell, of Richmond, Virginia, and William (2) Blackwell, of Prince William county.

Lucien Keith, son of Isham and Sarah Agnes (Blackwell) Keith, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, now a lawyer of the bar and mayor of Warrenton, Virginia. He prepared for the profession of law, was admitted to the Virginia bar at Fairfax Court House in 1882, and at once began practice. He is a member of the Fauquier County Bar Association, the Fauquier Club, the Presbyterian church, and a Democrat in politics. He was elected mayor of Warrenton, in September, 1911, served two years, and in September, 1913, was re-elected. Mr. Keith married, July 14, 1908, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Charlotte (Habertson) Sharpless, of the well-known Sharpless family of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Francis F. Marbury. Like his father, Francis F. Marbury has devoted many years of his life to railroad enterprises, although the work of the son began with practical construction and took him beyond the borders of his country to the semi-civilization of Central America. The connection of the name with railroading ceased in 1900, when Mr. Marbury entered the field of real estate in his native city, contracting as well other business alliances. The parallel between father and son might be here continued, but the similarity that exists will appear in its proper consecution.

Francis F. Marbury, grandfather of Francis F. Marbury, married a Miss Blacklock, and was the father of Frank A.; Leonard, of Virginia; William Henry, of whom further; Montgomery, Thomas, Elizabeth and Maria.

William Henry Marbury, son of Francis

F. Marbury, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1818, died in 1900. His business life was passed in connection with many of the important enterprises and undertakings of the day, and he was at one time cashier of a branch of the old Farmers' State Bank, of Richmond, Virginia, located in Alexandria, Virginia, also holding prominent place in railroading circles as treasurer of the Orange & Manassas Railroad and of the Virginia Midland Railroad. He subsequently became associated with the Southern Railroad in the capacity of assistant treasurer, so continuing for many years. Although he never joined the army of the Confederacy, his sympathy and co-operation with the Confederate cause was so public a matter that during that conflict he was seized and imprisoned in Washington, District of Columbia, so that the Southern cause would be deprived of his valuable service in securing funds to carry on the war and would lack whatever other assistance his staunch patriotism would induce him to lend. He was a man of deserved popularity among a wide range of friends, and there were those elements in his life that made intercourse with him not only a passing pleasure but a source of inspiration that endured for hours and days, so upright and exemplary was the course he trod. He married Anna Tyler, daughter of Thomas E. Baird, a descendant of the Tyler family that numbers among its members John Tyler, tenth president of the United States, and Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary College. Children of William Henry and Anna Tyler (Baird) Marbury: 1. Alice Virginia, born in Alexandria, married Thomas B. Browning, of New York, and has two daughters, Alice and Emma. 2. Anna T., born in Alexandria, unmarried. 3. Francis F., of whom further. 4. Leonard, born in Alexandria, state attorney, married Clara F. Davis, and is the father of William Henry and Leonard. 5. Eliza H., born in Alexandria, unmarried. 6. Mary, born in Alexandria, married Warren P. Taylor, of Richmond, Virginia.

Francis F. Marbury, son of William Henry and Anna Tyler (Baird) Marbury, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, November 5, 1853. He attended private schools in his native city, and with his preparatory studies completed accepted a position in the

engineering department of the Lynchburg & Danville Railroad. He then went to Central America as a member of the engineering corps of the Costa Rica Railroad, and after spending four years in that country returned to Virginia, in 1872, taking a special course of study in Roanoke College. In 1874 he entered upon a twelve year term of service as paymaster of the Virginia Midland Railroad, leaving that employ when the road changed hands. Since 1900 Mr. Marbury has conducted real estate dealings in his native city and has also been interested in retail trade in coal and wood in the same place, realizing profitable returns from both lines. His father's death causing a vacancy in the board of aldermen of Alexandria, the younger Marbury was elected to that position, and two years later became president of the board, an office that had previously been graced by William Henry Marbury. Mr. Marbury's term of office expired on September 1, 1914. The worthy example of the first of the name to hold membership in this body has been a guiding light for the second, and although difference in conditions has brought a difference in problems and in the presentation of duty, the right has ever been the standard to which both have clung. Mr. Marbury's fraternity is the Masonic order, in which he belongs to Washington-Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he is also a member of Alexandria Lodge, No. 758, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During the Spanish-American war he was first lieutenant in Company F, Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and has again been a member thereof since 1903. His church is St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal, and politically he has always been an adherent of the Democratic party.

Julian Ruffin Beckwith, M. D., of Petersburg, is descended from one of the most ancient English families, as well as one of the oldest in America, and is a grandson of a physician. The origin of the Beckwith family has been traced to Hugh de Malebisse, a knight under William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. His son Hugh married Emma, daughter of William de Bray and Adelaide de Tonbridge, and they were the parents of Sir Simon de Malebisse, Lord of Cowton in Craven. He mar-

ried a daughter of John, Lord of Methley. Their son, Sir Hercules, married Lady Beckwith Bruce, daughter of Sir William Bruce, and heiress of an estate named Beckwith. Sir Hercules retained the Malebisse escutcheon, but took the name of his wife's estate. His son, Sir Hercules de Beckwith, married a daughter of Sir John Ferrers, of Tamworth. Nicholas de Beckwith, son of Sir Hercules, married a daughter of Sir John Chadworth, and was the father of Hamon Beckwith, who dropped the particle *de* (signifying of). He married a daughter of Sir Philip Tydney, and was the father of William Beckwith, who married a daughter of Sir Gerard Usfleet. Their son, Thomas Beckwith, resided at Clint, and married a daughter of John Sawly, of Saxton. Adam Beckwith, son of Thomas Beckwith, was the father of Sir William Beckwith, who married a daughter of Sir John Baskerville, a descendant of English and French royalty traced to Charlemagne. Sir Thomas Beckwith, of Clint, son of Sir William Beckwith, died in 1495. He married a daughter of William Heslerton. John Beckwith, third son of Sir Thomas Beckwith, married a daughter of John Radcliff, of Mulgrave. Robert Beckwith, son of John Beckwith, was living in 1468 at Broxholm, and was the father of John Beckwith, living in 1469. Robert Beckwith, son of John Beckwith, made his will October 6, 1536, and died before the following March. He was the father of Marmaduke Beckwith, of Dacre and Clint, Yorkshire. He was twice married, and had nine children by the first marriage. It has been claimed by some authorities that he was the father of Matthew Beckwith, mentioned below, ancestor of the American family of that name. If so, he must have been a child of the second wife.

Matthew Beckwith, first of the family in America, was born about 1610, probably in Yorkshire, England. He appears in Hartford, Connecticut, as early as 1645, in which year he purchased a homestead. A few years later he was at New London and Lyme, his land lying in the two towns, and provided well for all of his sons. He was killed by a fall in the darkness of night over a ledge of rocks, October 21, 1680. His widow Elizabeth married Samuel Buckland, and died before 1690. Matthew (2) Beckwith, son of Matthew (1) and Elizabeth Beckwith, was born 1637, and was a freeman of

Waterford, Connecticut, in 1658, one of the founders of the church at Guilford, residing there and in the adjoining town of Branford, and died at New London, June 4, 1727. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and their son, John Beckwith, born February 4, 1669, in Branford, lived in New London, where he married, August 12, 1700, Naomi de Wolf, born 1676, in Waterford, died in Lyme, 1736. Their son, John (2) Beckwith, born 1703, in Waterford, died in Lyme in 1768; married, November 8, 1744, Elizabeth Dart, born August 30, 1716, in East Haddam, Connecticut, died in Lyme. Their son, John (3) Beckwith, born October 19, 1754, in Lyme, died in Poughkeepsie, New York, September 12, 1834. He was a Continental soldier of the revolution, and married, January 27, 1780, Chloe Bosworth, born November 5, 1759, in Washington, Connecticut, died at Poughkeepsie, October 9, 1834. Their son, John (4) Beckwith, born July 31, 1785, in Poughkeepsie, was a prosperous physician, locating in 1808 at Newbern, North Carolina, later at Raleigh and Newton, same state. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and practiced many years at Petersburg, Virginia, dying in 1870, in New York. He married Margarette Stanley, and they were the parents of Thomas Stanley Beckwith, their eldest child, born 1814, in Raleigh, practiced medicine in Petersburg, Virginia, where he died in 1884. He married Agnus, daughter of Edmund Ruffin, Sr., a native of Virginia. Their eldest child, Julian R., was a Confederate soldier, killed at the battle of Seven Pines, June 1, 1862; the others were: Margaret Kate, Matilda E., Thomas S., Edmund R., a druggist of Petersburg, married Mary J. White, of Warrenton, North Carolina; John, married Kate, daughter of J. E. Edwards, of Charleston, South Carolina; Susan, married R. Gillam, of Petersburg; Agnus, married J. R. Cary, of Gloucester, Virginia, and Charles M.

Thomas Stanley (2) Beckwith, second son of Thomas Stanley (1) and Agnus (Ruffin) Beckwith, was born in North Carolina, and came with his father to Petersburg at an early age. From the age of fifteen years he was engaged in the stationery trade in that town, and has conducted a store on Sycamore street for many years. He was a soldier of the Confederate army, and made a prisoner. He married Emma

Cary, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, daughter of Dr. Samuel B. Cary, who practiced through his active life in Gloucester, and died in retirement at Petersburg, at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith are the parents of five children, all living, as follows: Rev. Samuel Cary Beckwith, pastor of St. Peter's Church, Charleston, South Carolina; Julian Ruffin, of further mention; Thomas Stanley and Emma Cary (twins), both residing on the old homestead on Market street; Anna Fisher, also residing there, unmarried.

Dr. Julian Ruffin Beckwith, son of Thomas Stanley (2) and Emma (Cary) Beckwith, was born January 10, 1873, in Petersburg, where he has always resided. After preparing for college in excellent schools near his home, he entered the University of Virginia, from whose medical department he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1899. Following this he spent nearly a year and a half in the Haskins Hospital at Wheeling, West Virginia, as an interne, and was subsequently nearly two years in the House of Relief in New York City, as interne. He began his private practice in Petersburg, and has met with the success due to careful preparation and excellent judgment in the practice of his art. Dr. Beckwith has continued to keep in touch with the progress of medical science, and his membership in the State, County and City Medical associations testifies to his standing in the profession. With his family he is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, in Anniston, Alabama, June 11, 1908, Louise Cameron, a native of Texas, daughter of John Cameron, of Scotch ancestry. Children: John Cameron, born March 25, 1910; Julian Ruffin, December 28, 1912; Louise Fraser, July 18, 1914.

Elisha Keen Jones. Connected with the tobacco interests of Danville for many years, Mr. Jones as head of E. K. Jones & Company, dealers in leaf tobacco, occupies a prominent position in the trade. His forebears have for many generations been prominent in Virginia, his great-grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Jones, and his grandfather, Thomas Jones, operating a farm in Henry county. Thomas Jones, a prosperous farmer, married Miss Lyle, of Scotch ancestry, who bore him eight children in-

cluding a son, Bartlett Washington Jones, father of Elisha Keen Jones, of Danville, Virginia.

Dr. Bartlett Washington Jones was born at the Jones Creek homestead, Henry county, Virginia, and there died in 1858, aged forty-four years. Although a graduate of a Philadelphia Medical College he only practiced a short time, then became a farmer and tobacco manufacturer. He married (first) Elizabeth Ann Keen, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, died in 1854, aged thirty-nine years. He married (second) Pauline Henry, a granddaughter of Patrick Henry, the famous Virginia statesman and orator, who bore him a child, Cabell Henry Jones, now residing in San Francisco. Children by first marriage: Gustavus and Adolphus, twins, died in infancy; Elisha Keen, of whom further; Witcher, Bartlett, Thomas and Keen, deceased; John, died in infancy; Anna Maria, wife of Dr. John James, of Danville, she and her brother, Elisha Keen, being the only living children of their parents.

Elisha Keen Jones was born near Stony Mills, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, January 18, 1849, on his father's farm known as "Aspen Grove." He was left an orphan at an early age, was taken by his uncle, Colonel E. F. Keen, and grew to manhood at the latter's farm at Cottage Hill. He was educated in the public schools, and until 1869 worked on his uncle's farm. In that year he went to southwestern Georgia and for four years worked on a cotton plantation. He then went to Texas on a cattle ranch. He was with the cowboy outfit that collected the herds and later with them drove the cattle north to Kansas and Nebraska shipping points. In 1874 he located in Danville, Virginia, where he was manager of a tobacco warehouse four years, then obtained an interest with his brother, Witcher Jones, and also had an interest in the Burton Tobacco Company. In 1881 he organized the leaf tobacco firm of E. K. Jones & Company, later taking Mr. A. D. Keen into the company, and as dealers in leaf tobacco this company is well known and prominent in the trade. The warehouse of the company is at Craghead and Newton streets, Danville, where they handle about five million pounds of tobacco annually. The firm buy tobacco at public warehouse sales and sell to manufacturers throughout

the United States and Europe. With steam drying mill plant, improved mechanical appliances, storage facilities and both partners expert judges and buyers, the firm occupies a good position and has attained leading rank in their particular field. Mr. Jones is a progressive Democrat in politics, a member of the Danville Country Club and the Tuscarora Club, and is senior warden of Epiphany Protestant Episcopal Church. He is highly regarded in business and social circles, and is interested in all that means progress or improvement.

Mr. Jones married, in Danville, January 21, 1880, Annie Hunt Robinson, born in Danville, daughter of Dr. Robert R. Robinson, a physician of Leaksville, North Carolina, a surgeon in the Confederate army, and a merchant of Danville, now many years deceased. He married Agnes Dillard, also deceased. Children of Elisha Keen and Annie Hunt (Robinson) Jones: Agnes, born July 31, 1883, married D. P. Withers, a lawyer of Danville; Bartlett Kyle, born November 1, 1886, associated with his father in business as an assistant; Grace, born October 17, 1888; Elisha Keen, Jr., born January 3, 1892, graduate of University of Virginia, Master of Arts, class of 1911.

Robert Brooke Albertson was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, December 6, 1889, a son of John W. Albertson, an attorney, and his wife, Bertha Hamilton (Vaughn) Albertson; a grandson of Frank and Annie (Scott) Vaughn, and of John W. Albertson. Robert Brooke Albertson received the degrees of B. C. and Bachelor of Laws at the Norfolk Academy, and was graduated from the University of Virginia a member of the class of 1912. He is a member of Pi Kappa Alpha, Phi Delta Phi, and the "Raven" of the University of Virginia. He is an attorney at law at Portsmouth, Virginia.

James Hay, M. C. The records of the Congress of the United States show many instances in which men have entered that body and, after a brief term as a member thereof, slipped from the country's service, public life knowing them no more. Doubtless no small number of these have been men of talent and ability, who, called upon in a crisis, gave their best and were finished,

while it may have been that fleeting supremacy in politics made their careers thus meteoric, but there are among the members of the United States senate and house of representatives those whose records leave no room for speculation of any kind, whose length of service and whose activities claim for them the gratitude and respect not only of their constituents but of the country at large. To Virginia has been granted not a few of these faithful servants, and to this list in the past two decades has been added the name of James Hay.

James Hay descends from a distinctively Virginian family, his American ancestor, William Hay, landing at Norfolk upon his arrival from Scotland, whither he came in 1774. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Miles Cary, (second) Elizabeth Thompkins, a cousin of his first wife. From him the line descends through James Hay and his wife, Eliza Burwell, to William, who married Emily Lewis.

James Hay, son of William and Emily (Lewis) Hay, was born in Millwood, Clarke county, Virginia, January 9, 1856, and as a youth attended private schools in Virginia and Maryland. He was afterward a student in the University of Pennsylvania, completing his education by a law course in Washington and Lee University, whence he was graduated B. L. in June, 1877. He was admitted to the bar in the year of his graduation from Washington and Lee University, and for the two following years was a legal practitioner in Harrisonburg, Virginia, then locating in Madison, Virginia, where he was ever afterward located. His public life began with his election to the office of attorney for the commonwealth in 1883, to which he was thrice successively re-elected, in 1887, 1891, and in 1895. While the incumbent of this office he was, in 1885, elected to the Virginia house of delegates, being returned to that body in 1887 and 1889, in 1893 being placed in a seat in the upper house of the Virginia legislature. He has ever been a prominent figure in political matters throughout the county and state, and for four years was a member of the State Democratic Committee, in 1888 being a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Becoming a member of the fifty-fifth Congress of the United States in 1897, Mr. Hay has since been the representative of the Seventh Virginia Congressional Dis-

trict in the national government, and became the choice of his district for the sixty-third Congress by an overwhelming vote which was more than double the combined vote of his opponents. His activity at Washington has been of the highest order, and his has been a leading part in much of the legislation enacted during the seventeen years that he has been a Congressman. He was elected chairman of the Democratic caucus of the house of representatives in the fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, and fifty-eighth Congresses, and has always been included in the councils of the party leaders. Mr. Hay is a man of marked ability, which he has displayed on the floor of the house as he has previously shown it in the less important positions that he was called to fill in county and state. The attributes of the trained speaker are his, his words carrying the conviction felt by the man and unfailingly impressing his audience. His long experience as a lawmaker lends efficiency to his services, and the trust that has been repeatedly reposed in him by his people contains nothing of flattery, but recognition of worth and merit so intelligently applied as to produce the most enduring and valuable results. He is now chairman of the committee on military affairs; is author of the bill consolidating the supply departments of the army, of the bill creating the service corps of the army, also of the detached service law, the aviation law, and the law for increasing the efficiency of the veterinary corps of the army; all of which measures have greatly increased the efficiency of the army.

Mr. Hay married (first) October 1, 1878, Constance Tatum, of Harrisburg; (second) June 9, 1891, Frances B. Gordon, daughter of Colonel W. W. Gordon. By his first marriage he is the father of two children, James and William, and by his second two, Ellen and Frances.

David Lemuel Harrell, M. D. Mr. Harrell's branch of this old family is one that has been long seated in Virginia, although many bearing the name in this state trace to the family of Gates county, North Carolina. Wesley Harrell, grandfather of Dr. David Lemuel Harrell, was the owner of a large and fertile plantation in Nansemond county, Virginia, and there his six children

were born: Elkano, Lee, Joshua, of whom further, Thomas, Mary, married Daniel Wilkins, and Martha, married Frank Roundtree.

Joshua Harrell, son of Wesley Harrell, was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, in 1843, and after a private school education began agricultural operations in a general manner, although the principal products of his acres were cotton and corn. He was long prominent in local public affairs, was justice of the peace for fifteen years, and member of the school board for twenty years. In religious work in his community he also played an important part, a communicant of the Christian church. He exercised influence of no small power among his fellows, and was ever allied with the right. He married, in 1870, Evelena, daughter of David and Martha (Price) Brown, and had issue: David Lemuel, of whom further; Clarence, born in 1875, married Maggie Simpson; Theodore Curtis, born in 1877, married (first) Ruth Brinkley, (second) Ruth Jones; Vivian Brown, born in 1879, married Olelia Vaughan, and has David Brown and Virginia; Floyd Wesley, born in 1882, married Ruth, daughter of James R. Saunders, Jr.; Lillian Augley, born in 1885, deceased; Martha, born in 1887, married Hunter Smith, and has a daughter, Lucille; Joshua Byrd, born in 1889, deceased; Coleman, born in 1892.

Dr. David Lemuel Harrell, son of Joshua and Evelena (Brown) Harrell, was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, in 1873, and after attending Professor Williams' private school for a time went to Littleton, North Carolina, one year later accepting a position as a school teacher. After one term he abandoned this profession and entered the University of Virginia, studying in the medical department of that institution during 1893 and 1894, subsequently enrolling in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Maryland, receiving his M. D. from this college. For six months he performed interne duty at the Bay View Hospital, Baltimore, and in 1896 successfully took the examinations of the State Medical Board. He then returned to the county of his birth and began active practice in his profession. In 1907 Dr. Harrell became a member of the medical fraternity of Suffolk, Virginia, and there has since re-

sided, continuing in professional labors. While his present practice is general in nature, Dr. Harrell has directed special study upon diseases of the stomach and intestines, and is regarded by his fellow physicians as an authority upon subjects coming under that head. He is a gentleman of principle and honor, a learned and able doctor, and both socially and professionally has high standing in Suffolk. For three years he was city physician of Suffolk, and is a member of the American Medical Association and the Nansemond County, the Seaboard, the South Side Virginia, and the State Medical Societies. His fraternal orders are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic, his lodge in the latter organization Suffolk, No. 30. He is, like his father, a member of the Christian church.

Dr. David Lemuel Harrell married, in 1895, Mattie Gertrude Wilkins, daughter of Josiah Wilkins, and has children: Edgar Marion, born in 1896; Evelyn, born in 1898; Cecil, born in 1900; Lillian, born in 1901; David Lemuel, Jr., born in 1903; and Joshua Bertram, born in 1905.

August Ellwanger. John Jacob Ellwanger, father of August Ellwanger, of Danville, Virginia, was born and educated in Witttemberg, Germany, and there learned the carpenters' trade. After serving his full years of duty in the German army, he came to the United States, in 1861, locating at Danville, Virginia, serving in the Confederate army during the closing year of the war. He worked at his trade and operated a saw mill after the war, in Mecklenburg county, moving in 1871 to Pittsylvania county, Virginia. He married, and had children: Christopher Frederick; Jacob F.; Mary, married D. F. Fayman; August, of further mention; William; Annie, married W. A. Roody; John, died during the civil war.

August Ellwanger was born in Keesville, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, February 23, 1868. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Pittsylvania county, where he attended school and worked with his father at the saw mill until he was fifteen years of age. He then spent three years in Roanoke, Virginia, learning the machinists' trade, and gaining a good knowledge of machinery. At the age of nineteen years, he located at Danville, where he obtained

a position with the city, taking charge of the electric light plant. This position he held for some time, becoming an expert electrician. He then engaged in the sporting goods business in Danville, as a partner in the firm of L. C. Clarke & Company, continuing until 1904. He then established as an electrical contractor at 545 Main street, Danville, a business that has developed into the present firm of A. Ellwanger & Company, taking in W. W. Stanfield as partner in 1912. The firm has a well located store, in which a full line of electrical supplies is carried, but their main business is electrical contracting, and the installation of lighting, heating plants, and all forms of electric machinery for factories, public buildings and residences. Mr. Ellwanger with his twenty-five years' experience in electrical lines, is thoroughly practical, while his partner was in his employ several years before being awarded an interest in the business. Mr. Ellwanger has prospered through ability and straightforward business methods, having won the confidence and respect of his community by upright dealings and the mechanical ability and facilities to promptly and faithfully execute his contracts. His business increases each year along with the development of the city, with whose interests he is so closely identified. He is connected with other Danville activities, as a stockholder, but personally devotes his entire time to his own business. He is a Democrat in politics, and for twelve years has been a member of Danville city council, serving through successive re-elections. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Loyal Order of Moose, the Commercial Association, and the Tuscarora Club. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, belong to Cabell Street congregation.

Mr. Ellwanger married, in Danville, October 9, 1889, Lucy Frances, born there; daughter of William and Parthenia Elizabeth Scroggs, the former deceased, the latter now residing with her daughter Lucy Frances.

David Baker Ames. The Ames family of Virginia and the South springs from the same ancestry as the Ames family of Eastern Massachusetts. The line is traced in England to John Ames, who was buried in



D. B. Ames

Bristol, England, in 1560. His son, John (2) Ames, born in 1560, died in 1629, married Cyprian Browne, who bore him four sons, the two eldest, William and John (4), coming to America, and from them spring all of the family name claiming early Colonial ancestors. The family has been prominent in the South for many generations and in 1867 an Ames was governor of Mississippi. In England they bore arms, the Bristol branch bearing: "Argent, on a bend cottised sable, Three roses of the field. Crest: A white rose. Motto: *Fama candida rosa dulcior*."

At a very early day the name appeared on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, Captain John Ames in 1651 commanding the vessel "Sea Horse," which, while on a mission in the Delaware river, sent by Colonel Scarborough, was seized by the Dutch governor general, who "Lowered the King's colors, ran the Dutch flag to the masthead, carried the ship, John Ames, the skipper, William Scott, the pilot, and the entire crew to Fort Nassau." In a list of tithables on the Eastern Shore, made in 1666, the names of John and Sam Ames appear.

(I) Several generations of the family now represented in Norfolk by David Baker Ames resided in Nansemond county, Virginia, where his grandparents, John and Mary Ames, lived and died, John Ames, a farmer, and member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

(II) John Wesley Ames, son of John and Mary Ames, was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, in 1824, and died in 1906. His boyhood years were passed in study in the public schools of the locality, and as a young man he began farming operations at Knott's Neck, in his native county, thus continuing until the beginning of active hostilities between the states. He served with honorable record through the four years of this conflict, returning at its close to his agricultural pursuits, which he followed until his retirement. A Democrat in political belief, he was strongly attracted by public affairs and possessed a wide influence in matters of local interest. He was a steward of the Methodist church, a citizen whose opinion and example counted for much in moulding public sentiment, a power that was always directed to worthy ends. John Wesley Ames married Martha Amy Wainwright, and had children: John, resides,

with his family, at Port Norfolk, Virginia; Texanna, married John T. Capps; Molly, married F. M. Beaton, and has issue; William T., married Mittie D. Gaskins, and has two children; Mattie E.; David Baker, of whom further.

(III) David Baker Ames, son of John Wesley and Martha Amy (Wainwright) Ames, was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, in 1868, and after attending public and private schools finished his studies at Churchland, Virginia, under the instruction of C. W. Coleman. He began his mercantile career in Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1887, there entering the employ of a dry goods house, subsequently coming to Norfolk. His career as a merchant of this city had its inception in his connection with the old and well-known firm of Russell & Simcoe; he was later associated with Peter Smith; then with Spratley Brothers; and in 1898 formed the relation that has resulted in the present incorporated business of Ames, Brownley & Hornthal. In this year Mr. Ames and John H. Brownley (q. v.) formed a partnership under the name of Ames & Brownley, Mr. Hornthal being afterward admitted to the firm, which has since been incorporated and at the present time transacts a large and increasing business as Ames, Brownley & Hornthal.

Mr. Ames adheres to the church of his family, the Methodist Episcopal church, and supports the Democratic party. He is a member of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, the Norfolk Country Club, and affiliates with the Masonic order, belonging to Ruth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Grice Commandery, Knights Templar, and Khedive Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Ames stands high in the business world of Norfolk, and holds a correspondingly lofty position in the estimation of his fellows, with many of whom he has been associated during a lifetime of successful effort. His citizenship is of the highest, and Norfolk profits through his participation in her affairs. David Baker Ames married, in 1898, Grace H., daughter of John A. and Mattie (Foster) Heldin, of Prince George county, Virginia.

James Markham Marshall. A lineal descendant of John Marshall, of the "Forest,"

and of James Markham Marshall, the revolutionary officer, James Markham Marshall, of Front Royal, four times elected sheriff of Warren county, and now in office, bears one of the most honored of Virginia names.

While tradition is the only authority for claiming descent for the Marshall family from William C. Mareschal who came to England with William the Conqueror, there is abundant proof of an ancestry, dating to 1558. In that year Captain John Marshall distinguished himself and was severely wounded at the fall of Calais. From him descended Captain John Marshall, who fought at Edgehill in the reign of Charles I. and in 1650 came to Virginia, settling first at Jamestown, then moving to Westmoreland county, where he fought with valor in the Indian wars. His son Thomas died in 1704, the father of John known as John Marshall, of the "Forest." Captain John Marshall, of the "Forest," was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, about 1700, and died in April, 1752. He was a farmer, owner of twelve hundred acres on Appomattox creek, in Washington parish, a captain of militia, a man of reputation and influence. He married Elizabeth Markham, born about 1704, and died in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1775, daughter of John Markham. Tradition has run the gamut in locating this Markham. He has been described as peer, pirate, and the buccaneer Blackbeard, but all the authorities agree that he was a handsome, dashing and fascinating gentleman and a daring, cruel and adroit villain. The will of Captain John Marshall, of the "Forest" was probated May 26, 1752, his wife, and sons, Thomas and John, being charged with executing its provisions.

Colonel Thomas Marshall, son of Captain John Marshall, of the "Forest," was born in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 2, 1730, and died in Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, June 22, 1802. The friendship that existed between Colonel Marshall and Chief Justice Washington began when they were schoolmates at school, taught by Rev. Archibald Campbell, rector of Washington parish. They both learned and practiced surveying together, and for their services received several thousand acres of wild land in Henry county, now West Virginia. Colonel Marshall was a lieutenant of volunteers during the French and Indian war, but was not at

Braddock's defeat, having been left behind to build "Fort Necessity." After the death of his father in 1752 the Marshalls moved to near Germantown, Fauquier county, Virginia, where Thomas was superintendent of the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In 1765 he bought three hundred and fifty acres on Goose creek, lived there until 1773 when he sold it and purchased "Oak Hill," mentioned in his will as "The Oaks." When the war broke out he joined in forming the Culpeper minute-men and when a regiment was formed, was made major. He fought at "Great Bridge," the first battle of the revolution, fought on Virginia soil, was at Valley Forge, and after the death of General Mercer at the battle of Germantown, succeeded to the command of the Third Virginia Regiment, and has been credited with saving the patriot army from destruction. For his gallant service, the Virginia house of burgesses presented him with a sword that is yet preserved in the Maysville, Kentucky, Historical Society. In 1799 Colonel Marshall with the Third Virginia Regiment was sent to reinforce General Lincoln in South Carolina. He joined Lincoln just in time to be shut up with him in Charleston, and to share in the surrender of that city to the British. After being paroled, Colonel Marshall with other officers visited Kentucky in 1780, journeying the entire distance on horseback, through the wilderness. On that trip he located his beautiful farm "Buckpond," near Versailles.

About that time he was appointed surveyor-general of the lands in Kentucky, apportioned to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia state line. The territory first known as the county of Kentucky was on November 1, 1781, divided into three counties, Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson, Colonel Marshall being appointed surveyor of Fayette county. In 1783 he purchased lands, and in 1785 returned to Virginia for his family. In 1787 he represented Fayette county in the Virginia legislature, and in 1788 was elected as delegate to the state constitutional convention. He was a zealous Federalist and held the office of United States collector of revenue. He resided at his fine farm, "Buckpond," Kentucky, until 1800, then gave "Buckpond" to his youngest son Louis and went to live with his son Thomas at Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, where he died June 22, 1802.

By will he divided his immense landed estate among his children and grandchildren.

Colonel Marshall married, in 1754, in Fauquier county, Virginia, Mary, daughter of Rev. James and Mary Isham (Randolph) Keith, a descendant of Robert Keith, of an old and noble Scottish family. James Markham Marshall, son of Colonel Thomas Marshall, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, March 12, 1764, and died at "Fairfield," same county, April 26, 1848. Like his brothers he was educated at home under the instruction of his father, sisters and tutors. When but a youth he was commissioned lieutenant in Alexander Hamilton's regiment, and participated in the final victory at Yorktown. He accompanied his father to Kentucky, but returned to Virginia in 1795 and married Hester, daughter of Robert Morris, the financier of the revolution. He was sent to France as an agent of the government, to negotiate the release of Lafayette, then held a prisoner of Austria, and while in Paris witnessed the outrages of the Reign of Terror. While in England he purchased of the heirs of Lord Fairfax all their lands in what was called the Northern Neck of Virginia. This purchase was made in his own name, that of his brother, John Marshall (Chief Justice), Rawleigh Colston and Harry Lee ("Light Horse"). But the state of Virginia set up title to the lands by confiscation and a compromise was effected whereby the company received all the Fairfax lands in Leeds Manor and other smaller tracts. Their portion embraced about 180,000 acres and cost less than one dollar per acre. James Markham Marshall purchased the share of Harry Lee. Mr. Colston took lands on the Potomac, leaving all the unsold lands in Leeds Manor for John and James M. Marshall. There they formed the community around Markham, Fauquier county; were Democrats in politics; Episcopalians in religious faith, and became a most religious and prosperous community. James M. Marshall, having a double portion, became a very large landed proprietor and left large estates to his children, much of this land yet remaining in the family name.

He studied law, practicing in Winchester, and becoming eminent in his profession. He was a strong Federalist, and was one of the "Midnight Judges" appointed by

President John Adams on the last night of his administration, but quickly legislated out of office by the incoming Democratic Congress. He later left Winchester and built a costly mansion on his Happy Creek estate. About 1816 he yielded possession of his magnificent estate to his eldest son, Robert M., and retired to Fairfield, where he died. He was a handsome and dignified old gentleman, six feet two inches tall, weighed about two hundred pounds, and wore the correct dress of a gentleman of his period, cue, stockings and knee buckles. The massive baronial castle with two thousand acres of land is yet owned by his descendants. His wife, Hester (Morris) Marshall, is said to have been a lovely woman. She was a daughter of Robert Morris, the Philadelphia financier and patriot, and his wife, Mary (White) Morris, daughter of Colonel Thomas White, the first lawfully consecrated bishop of the American Episcopal church.

Robert Morris Marshall, eldest son of James Markham and Hester (Morris) Marshall, was born on a United States vessel off the coast of England, January 20, 1797, and died at Happy Creek, Warren county, Virginia, February 10, 1870. He was a graduate of Yale College and a gentleman of superior literary attainments. He resided for several years at "Mount Morris," Fauquier county, then became owner of the Happy Creek estate, which as the eldest son was bestowed upon him by his generous father. He spent the remainder of his life at the beautiful Happy Creek castle and estate, the genial, hospitable, high-minded Virginia gentleman. He was a Whig in politics, opposed secession, but when his state withdrew, threw his whole soul into the cause. He was too old to enlist, but sent four of his sons into the Confederate army, the only other son being in India. He was a devout churchman, as was his wife, both leading consistent Christian lives. He married, January 20, 1819, his cousin, Lucy Marshall, born August 15, 1796, and died December 24, 1844, daughter of Charles and Lucy (Pickett) Marshall, granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Marshall, and great-granddaughter of John Marshall, of the "Forest."

Captain James Marshall, eldest son of Robert Morris and Lucy (Marshall) Marshall, was born at the Happy Creek Man-

sion, Warren county, Virginia, March 9, 1826, and died in 1904. He was educated under private tutors, entered Virginia Military Institute, and was there graduated with the class of 1842. He prepared for the profession of law, but found farming more to his taste. Later he opened an academy at Front Royal and was conducting it in 1861, when war was declared between the states. He enlisted in Captain Bowen's company, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, and as first lieutenant served under McDonald and Ashby. In 1862 he himself raised Company E, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, serving as captain, under Jones and Rosser, being twice slightly wounded. After the war he engaged in farming for a few years, then resumed his school in Front Royal, but in 1876 removed to Florida. There his health failed and in 1878 he returned, taught school, and cultivated his farm, "Horse-shoe," on the Shenandoah, seven miles from Front Royal. He was a member of the Episcopal church; a Democrat in politics; and a high-minded Christian gentleman.

Captain Marshall married, March 18, 1846, his cousin, Lucy Steptoe Marshall, born at "Belle Grove," Fleming county, Kentucky, March 12, 1824, her death occurring several years before that of her husband, daughter of Charles Coatsworth and Judith Steptoe (Ball) Marshall, granddaughter of Charles and Lucy (Pickett) Marshall, great-granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Marshall, and great-great-granddaughter of John Marshall, of the "Forest." Her twin brothers Charles and William Marshall, were both soldiers of the Confederacy. Captain James Marshall had three brothers in the Confederate army: Charles; Lieutenant Thomas, Company E, Twelfth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, killed at the battle of Brandy Station, and Martin P.; his remaining brother, Robert, was a civil engineer in the British government service in India. Captain Marshall's sisters were: Hester M.; Lucy P., married Dr. Robert Morris, of Philadelphia; Mary M. and Anna Maria. Children of Captain James and Lucy Steptoe (Marshall) Marshall: James Markham, of whom forward; Charles C., of Alexandria, Virginia; Robert Morris, a farmer of Warren county, Virginia; Lucy Pickett, Judith Ball, Hester Morris, Mary Morris, Susan Betts, Ann Maria.

James Markham Marshall, son of Cap-

tain James and Lucy Steptoe (Marshall) Marshall, was born in Warren county, Virginia, January 23, 1857. He was educated in public schools, and most of his life has been engaged in farming in his native county, varying this in early life by a term in railroad employ. He was elected sheriff of Warren county, in 1899, and has been continuously in that office until the present time, his administration of the sheriff's office having been endorsed by his fellow citizens by three reelections. He inherits the Marshall qualities of courage, integrity and intellect, but the stirring times that developed the warlike nature of his honored father and ancestors have forever passed away, it is hoped, and the gentler arts of peace have claimed his energy. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith adheres to the old Marshall family religion, the Protestant Episcopal.

Mr. Marshall married (first) Laura, deceased, daughter of Philip Sheaff. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Captain Elliott De Jarnette, a war officer in the Confederate army, who was wounded in battle. Children of second marriage: Elliott De Jarnette, born in Front Royal, Virginia, March 6, 1905; Mary Morris, born September 5, 1906; Evelyn McGruder, born September 11, 1908. Since leaving the farm for the responsibilities of public office, the family home has been in Front Royal.

Charles Orchard. The English family of Orchard from whom comes Charles Orchard, of Danville, Virginia, has long been seated in Somersetshire, where son has succeeded father in business, and the same trade has prevailed for generations. Charles Orchard is of the third generation to follow the business of contractor of plastering and mason work, his grandfather, George Orchard, and his father, George Orchard, both having carried on that business in England all their lives. Their home and place of business was at Norton street, Philips, a village of Somersetshire, near Bath, where both lived and died.

George (1) Orchard had other sons; one, Joseph, came to the United States. The only daughter of his family was Elizabeth. George (2) Orchard was born at Norton street, Philips, England, in 1820, died there in 1909. He learned his father's trade and later succeeded him in the contracting busi-



A. C. Powell

ness. He was a devoted follower and admirer of the great English statesman, Gladstone, and a man of strong, upright character. He married Elizabeth Ball, also born in Somersetshire, who died in 1853, aged thirty-one years. Children: Frederick George, succeeded his father as contractor and is yet in business at the old home in England; Elizabeth, deceased; Henry, came to the United States and is now a prosperous contractor of Chicago, Illinois; Charles, of further mention; Julia, married Charles Kane, whom she survives, a resident of Asbury Park, New Jersey; William, died in England, aged twenty-one years.

Charles Orchard, son of George (2) and Elizabeth (Ball) Orchard, was born in Somersetshire, England, November 27, 1850. He attended private schools, and was his father's assistant from the age of twelve years until he was twenty, obtaining an education and learning his trade of plasterer during these years. In 1870 he bade his English home and friends adieu, and came to the United States, working at his trade in New York City for two years. He then came to Virginia, locating in Manchester (Richmond), where he established a contracting business and remained three years. In 1875 he located in Danville, Virginia, in the same business, where he has prospered and where he still continues. He is a contractor of plastering, concrete and cement works, and deals in mantles, tiles, grates and interior marble work, with show room and office in the Pythian building, 121 South Union street, and residence at 910 Colquhoun street. He is master of every detail of his business, having followed it since a lad of twelve years, and is highly regarded as a man of business probity. He is deeply interested in the vital questions of the day, is exceedingly well read and informed, and an easy, forcible, fluent, public speaker. He is a member of Roman Eagle Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Phoenix Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served as steward twenty years, being for two terms chairman and one term treasurer of the board of trustees. In political faith he is a Democrat. He served his city in 1883 as member of the council, and in 1909 was elected alderman. Public-spirited and energetic he has been of service

officially and as a citizen of his adopted city has borne well his part.

Mr. Orchard returned to England in 1874 for his bride, Jane Elizabeth Pope, whom he married on January 14, of that year. She died in Danville, October 18, 1896. He married (second) Laura Ferrell, born in Halifax county, Virginia, daughter of Alexander Ferrell, deceased, a farmer of Halifax county. Children by first marriage: George Herbert, born July 8, 1875, now a druggist of Lynchburg, Virginia; Harry Edwin, born July 25, 1876, also a druggist of Lynchburg; Minnie Laura, born September 8, 1878, married W. T. Wright, of Danville. Children of second marriage: Charles, born October 18, 1900, now a student at Danville School for Boys; Alexandria Mary, born September 6, 1902.

William Claiborne Powell, M. D. Tracing in paternal line to a revolutionary ancestor, Dr. William Claiborne Powell, prominent in medical circles in the city of Petersburg, through the marriage of his grandfather, William Cole Powell, to Harriet Adeline Edmunds Claiborne, is a descendant of Colonel William Claiborne, of the famous Virginia family of Claiborne. Dr. William Claiborne Powell's great-great-grandfather was Dr. Thomas Powell, a surgeon in the Continental army during the war for independence. Dr. Thomas Powell married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Digges, granddaughter of Cole Digges, and great-granddaughter of Edward Digges, governor of the colony of Virginia in 1655. The Powell family is of Welsh and English lineage, the early ancestors being among the first settlers at Jamestown and on the Peninsula.

From Dr. Thomas Powell the line descends through Cole Powell, born 1782, who died December 11, 1813, and his wife, Elizabeth Ann (Digges) Powell, who died in 1867; to William Cole Powell, born April 8, 1810, died August 21, 1889. William Cole Powell was a resident of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, a farmer, and married Harriet Adeline Edmunds Claiborne, of Brunswick county, Virginia, born in 1821, died in 1844, daughter of Dr. Devereau J. Claiborne, and seventh in descent from Colonel William Claiborne.

The line of Claiborne, traced to its union

with that of Powell, is as follows: From Colonel William Claiborne, secretary of the colony of Virginia from 1621 to 1676, known to history as the "Evil Genius of Maryland," who married, about 1640, Elizabeth Boteler (or Butler); to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Claiborne, killed by Indians, October 7, 1683, who married Sarah Phinn, born in 1659; to Captain Thomas Claiborne, born in 1681, died in 1732, who was thrice married and is credited by tradition with twenty-seven children, his third wife Annie Fox, daughter of Henry Fox; to Bernard Claiborne, who married Martha Ravenscroft, widow of Peter Poythress; to Colonel Thomas Claiborne, born in 1747, died in 1811, serving for thirty years in the national Congress, who married as his first wife Mary Clayton, who died in 1803; to Dr. Devereau J. Claiborne, born in 1785, died in 1871, who was five times married, his second wife Harriet Edmunds, of Charlotte county, Virginia.

Albert Theodore Powell, son of William Cole and Harriet Adeline Edmunds (Claiborne) Powell, was born in 1842, at "Northorn Hill," Nottoway county, Virginia, adjoining Dinwiddie county, Virginia. He was a young man of eighteen years when he enlisted in the Confederate States army. He served as first lieutenant of Dinwiddie Greys, Third Virginia Infantry, for four months, resigned on account of ill health in July, 1861, and joined the Third Virginia Cavalry in November, 1861, and served to the end of the war. His military service was filled with exciting and thrilling incident; he participated in all the important battles, was wounded in action, and was thrice taken prisoner by the enemy, but made his escape; was shot in the leg and was invalided for six months. He attended Emory and Henry College and Randolph-Macon College, but did not graduate from either institution. He taught school in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, for several years, about twenty-five sessions, and later took up legal study, at the close of the war, and has since been active in professional practice, for more than twenty years filling the office of commonwealth attorney of Dinwiddie county, completing his term about 1900, now residing at the family home in Dinwiddie county. He served as justice of the peace about ten years; as sheriff for fifteen months;

and as acting justice of the peace for three years. Since 1867 he has been a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, serving as filer, junior warden, senior warden and now worshipful master. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Albert Theodore Powell married (first) October 12, 1860, Louisa Jones Thweatt, born in 1843, daughter of Archibald and Sarah C. Thweatt and granddaughter of Thomas Thweatt and Francis Fitzgerald, the latter named having been clerk of Nottoway county for more than half a century. Children: 1. Dr. William Claiborne, of whom further. 2. Eugene Hume, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now pastor of Benns Church, Isle of Wight county, Virginia. 3. Adeline Claiborne, lives at home with her parents in Dinwiddie county. 4. Percy T., a merchant of Petersburg, Virginia. 5. Sallie Louisa, married Arthur G. Ferguson, of Dinwiddie county, and has eight children. 6. Lillian Estelle, married Bernard T. Doyle, of McKenney, Dinwiddie county, mother of four children. 7. Alberta May, married Marshall Tucker, of Dinwiddie county; two children. 8. Rinaldo John, a farmer of Brunswick county, Virginia; he married Nellie Jones, daughter of James Jones, of Brunswick county, Virginia. Albert Theodore Powell married (second) in February, 1909, Miss E. D. Zehmer, daughter of Dr. Charles G. Zehmer.

Dr. William Claiborne Powell, son of Albert Theodore and Louisa Jones (Thweatt) Powell, was born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, August 23, 1870. Preliminary to beginning professional study he pursued courses in the public schools and William and Mary College, attending the latter institution during the terms of 1895 and 1896. For two years thereafter he taught school in the county of his birth, then matriculated at the Medical College of Virginia, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, May 9, 1901. In December of that year he passed the examination of the medical examiners' board of Virginia, and since that date has been continuously in professional practice, which he first took up at Chesterfield Court House, Virginia. One year later Dr. Powell removed to Petersburg, which place he has since made the scene of his professional labors, which have broadened and increased

with the passing years. He is a successful practitioner, and has to his credit attainment and position of worthy order.

Dr. Powell is associated with numerous professional associations, among those with which he has been identified being the Chesterfield County Medical Society, of which he was elected a member in 1902 (January). In October of the same year being voted an honorary member of the society; the Medical Society of Virginia, of which he was elected a fellow, October 18, 1904; the Petersburg Medical Faculty, to which he was elected April 15, 1905; the Southside Virginia Medical Association, of which he was elected a fellow in 1907; the American Medical Association, of which was elected a fellow in 1908, and the Dinwiddie County Medical Society and the Southern Medical Association, with both of which he became affiliated in 1914, being elected charter president of Dinwiddie County Medical Society and president of Petersburg Medical Faculty. Dr. Powell has contributed numerous articles to the medical journals and has enriched the literature of his profession by his writings, which contain the results of deep study and particular investigation, among the best known of his papers being "Etiology of Pneumonia," "Monstrosity," "Gonorrhea in the Female," and "Some Remarks on Obstetrics." All of these were read before the various societies of which he is a member and in whose deliberations and activities he takes prominent part. Dr. Powell has been medical examiner for several insurance companies, in April, 1905, accepted this position with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, in July, 1904, with the Southern Mutual Aid Association of Birmingham, Alabama, in May, 1905, with the Modern Woodmen of America, in September, 1906, with the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company, and also of the Modern Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Alumni Society of the Medical College of Virginia, fraternizes with the Masonic order and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. William Claiborne Powell married, in Lynchburg, Virginia, October 5, 1909, Sarah Breckenridge Early, born in Campbell county, Virginia, daughter of Leverett

S. and Jennie B. (Moon) Early, member of the family to which General Jubal B. Early belonged. Leverett S. Early was born in Campbell county, Virginia, in 1842, followed agriculture all of his life, served in the Confederate States army during the four years of the war, and died July 3, 1914.

G. Funston Lucado. Thomas Edwin Lucado, the first representative of the line here considered of whom we have definite information, was a planter of Buckingham county, Virginia, and he served with distinction in a Virginia regiment during the war of 1812. He married Lucy Walker, also of Buckingham county, Virginia, and by her had the following children: Nancy, married C. Johnson; James, married Betty Morgan, and went west; Edwin, married a Miss Poindexter; Josephine, unmarried; William, married Margaret Palmer; Mary, married James Mathias; Jeannette, married Powhatan Haynes; Lucy, married William James; Leonard Fretwell, see forward.

(11) Captain Leonard Fretwell Lucado, son of Thomas Edwin and Lucy (Walker) Lucado, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, August 28, 1832, died July 5, 1901. He received a fair education in the schools of his native county and at Lynchburg, to which city he came at an early age. For some time he filled the position of clerk for his uncle, James Fretwell, a well known merchant and prominent citizen of Lynchburg at that time. From the very commencement of his active business career, Captain Lucado evinced those qualities of energy and progressiveness that characterized him throughout his long and useful life. After various employments he became an operator of canal boats on the old James river and Kanawha canal and in this line of business met with signal success, and he also engaged for a short period of time in the tobacco business. When the old canal was sold to the Richmond & Alleghany railroad, he entered the wholesale grocery business, the firm name being Lucado & Urquhart. In January, 1883, his son, G. Funston Lucado, entered the firm as a partner, purchasing the interest of Mr. Urquhart. Throughout Virginia and neighboring states this business was conducted with great success, and the firm of Lucado & Sons became known among the leaders of

the Lynchburg jobbing interests. In 1899 the senior Mr. Lucado retired from active pursuits, closing up his business.

Captain Lucado entered the Confederate army, April 24, 1861, in Company G, Eleventh Virginia Regiment. He was commissioned captain of commissary department in the field, August 8, 1861, and shortly afterward assigned to General Longstreet's brigade headquarters, regimental commissary. While serving in this capacity he was present at the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Frazier's Farm (where he was wounded), Second Manassas, Brownboro, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Dranesville, Cold Harbor. After June 12, 1864, he was with General Early and at all the battles in which his troops engaged until after Cedar Creek, among them Hanover Junction, where he was again wounded. He surrendered at Appomattox, having been in constant service throughout the war, and was a member of the Home Guard.

Captain Lucado married (first) Ammen Hamner, (second) Belle Pettygrew, daughter of James W. and Mary (Newell) Pettygrew, who bore him two sons: G. Funston Lucado, and Albert Walker.

(III) G. Funston Lucado, son of Captain Leonard Fretwell and Belle (Pettygrew) Lucado, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 12, 1861, died July 24, 1904. He received his education in the public schools of his native city and at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, from which institution he was graduated. He gained his first business experience by associating with his father in the wholesale mercantile business, under the firm title of Lucado & Sons. While prosecuting this business, G. Funston Lucado was attracted to the possibilities of coal development in West Virginia, and by judicious investments made almost at the inception of the coal operations in that field, he was largely and prominently identified with the coal mining industry. His prescience and practical knowledge of the business in every detail are best attested by the fact that at the time of his death he was president of the Raleigh Coal & Coke Company, of Raleigh county, West Virginia; of the Gilliam Coal & Coke Company; of the Arlington Coal & Coke Company; of the Shawnee Coal & Coke Company, all of McDowell county,

West Virginia; of the Glen Allen Coal & Coke Company, of Mingo county, West Virginia; secretary and treasurer of the Lee Coal & Coke Company, Virginia, and Coal & Coke Company of Virginia, and a director of the Lynchburg National Bank. Among his associates in the coal field Mr. Lucado was highly regarded as a man of exceptional capacity and tireless enterprise, whose character won confidence and whose discretion overcame difficulties. He was not only liked and respected by the operators, but was implicitly trusted by the employees of every company with which he was identified.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine, yet the study of a successful life is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of the same uncertainty. A man who measured up to modern requirements was the late G. Funston Lucado, in whose death the community lost not only a singularly successful man, but a most worthy and honored citizen. He was not only successful himself, but was largely influential in the success of others, and he has left to posterity that priceless heritage, an honored name.

Mr. Lucado married Margaret Sanford Glass, daughter of Major Robert Henry and Meta (Sanford) Glass (see Glass II). Child: Margaret Funston.

(The Glass Line).

(I) Thomas Glass, the first member of the family of whom we have information, was born in Fluvanna county, Virginia. Later he removed to Amherst county, Virginia, where he purchased land and followed agricultural pursuits, continuing along this line throughout the active years of his life. He became prominent in his community and served a number of years as captain of a militia company. He married Lavinia Cauthorne, daughter of Richard and Ann (Williamson) Cauthorne, the latter named having been an accomplished and very beautiful woman, whose death occurred in 1842. Mrs. Glass died in 1852. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Glass: Robert Henry, see forward; Horatio, died young in Florida; John, moved to Missouri, married, and died there; Langhorne, died young; Louisa, married a

Mr. See and had one daughter, Georgianna, married J. Laidain and had two daughters, Ada and ———; Thomas, died young.

(11) Major Robert Henry Glass, son of Thomas and Lavinia (Cauthorne) Glass, was born at Balcony Falls, Amherst county, Virginia, February, 1822, died in Lynchburg, Virginia, May 6, 1896. His business career was devoted to newspaper work, and at the time of his death was one of the leading newspaper men in Virginia, being known as the "veteran editor." He was for many years editor and proprietor of the "Daily Republican" of Lynchburg, and also edited and owned papers in Petersburg and Danville, and when his pen was laid aside for the last time it was the pen of one of the ablest and best known of Virginia editors. He was serving in that capacity when many of the well known editors of the state at the present time were boys, and at the time when the editorial department of a paper was the paper itself, and only a brave and true man could be respected in that position. While always a fearless writer, he was the last man in the world to do anyone an injustice, and he was especially kind to the young men of the press and always ready to give them a word of encouragement and a helping hand. He also served as postmaster of Lynchburg for many years, both before the civil war and during that struggle, and at the close of the war, so highly were his services valued, he was offered a reappointment by President Lincoln, but could not see his way clear to accept a favor from the North at a time when the hostile feeling between the states ran so high. During a portion of the war he served the Confederacy on General Floyd's staff with the rank of major. During the many years he so efficiently filled the office of postmaster he still found time to attend to newspaper work, and continued his editorial labors on the "Daily Republican," of which he retained a part ownership. Major Glass was a man of indomitable will power and great energy, and even when in his latter years his health, greatly impaired during the war, began to fail he still kept at his editorial work in the office of the "Lynchburg News" until forced to retire by the seriousness of his illness.

With thorough training, true journalistic instinct, broad knowledge of affairs and intimate acquaintance with leaders in his

chosen profession, Major Glass reflected honor upon his vocation, and in his conduct of the various newspapers with which he was connected made them the exponents of the highest interests of the community, the state and the nation. Though nearly two decades have gone by since his demise, his memory, both in the newspaper world and among the older citizens of Lynchburg has been kept green, and he is still spoken of with admiration and esteem. His work was widely extended, and will be felt and recognized for many years, and his example is well worthy of emulation by the rising generation.

Major Glass married (first) Elizabeth Christian, born in 1826, died January 15, 1860, daughter of Judge Samuel Christian, and granddaughter of Captain Henry Christian, an officer in the war of the revolution. Major Glass married (second) Meta Sandford, of North Carolina, daughter of John W. and Margaret (Halladay) Sandford, of Philadelphia. Children of first wife: 1. Robert Henry Jr., married Beatrice Daugherty; one daughter, Beatrice. 2. Edward Christian, married Susan Carter; children: Edward Christian Jr., May C., Robert C., Henry B., Nannie D., Elizabeth C., Susan, Virginia, Shirley, Irvine Clark, the three last named deceased. 3. Carter, married Aurelia Caldwell; children: Paulus Howell, Carter Jr., Mary Archer, Augusta Christian, Claiborne, deceased. 4. Nannie Patterson. Children of second wife: 5. Margaret Sandford, married G. Funston Lucado (see Lucado III). 6. Erskine Douglas, married Jennie Darby; children: John Sandford, Jennie Darby. 7. John Sandford, deceased; married Elizabeth Pollard; children: John S., Elizabeth. 8. Marian Langhorne, married Blair Bannister; daughter, Margaret. 9. Louise Augusta, married F. D. Johnston Jr.; children: Robert, Louise. 10. Cora Fontaine, died young. 11. Meta, unmarried.

James Sclater, a son of James Sclater and grandson of William Sheldon Sclater, James Sclater passed his business life in connection with the interests of Hampton, Virginia, identified in his operations with his brother, Lemuel Sclater. His grandfather, William Sheldon Sclater, was a plantation owner and mar of large business affairs of York county, Virginia, his home near Land's End. He was the father of John, James,

William Sheldon (2), and Catherine Frances. James Sclater, father of James Sclater, was born in York county, Virginia. He supported the Confederate cause in the field during the war between the states, and was thrice married, his children by his second wife, Jane Hoskins, being: Lemuel, Mary Jane, William Sheldon (3), John M., Francis Howard, James, of whom further, and Laura Virginia.

James Sclater was born December 8, 1851, died July 14, 1909. He was educated in the schools of Hampton and at other places in Elizabeth City county, as a young man becoming associated in business with his brother, Lemuel Hoskins, in drug dealings. Their first establishment was at the location on North Queen street now occupied by the Lee-Patterson Hardware Company, and they were subsequently situated at the present site of the Booker Hardware establishment. A line of hardware was in time added to the drug business conducted by them, and a pleasant and profitable association was continued until the retirement of the elder partner in 1892. James Sclater was a director of the Merchants' Bank of Hampton, and occupied a position among the reliable, substantial business men of the city. He was a communicant of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, a man of upright character, good works, and recognized high standing.

He married, May 11, 1904, Mollie Marable, born December 8, 1881, daughter of Isaac Christian Marable. The Marable family has been long in Virginia, one of its early members belonging to the Virginia house of burgesses, and Isaac Christian Marable was a son of Major Marable and his wife, Christiana (Taylor) Marable. Isaac Christian Marable was born in 1853, and was a farmer of Charles City county, Virginia. He married, in 1875, Elizabeth James Davis, daughter of Archibald and Mary Ann Davis, of Charles City county, and had issue: Beulah, married Clinton Simonson, and has Wise, Winnie, Pearl and Elizabeth; Pearl; Mollie, of previous mention, married James Sclater, and now resides in Hampton, Virginia; Davis, married Leone Powell, and has Edward and Aubrey; Alma; Samuel.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Alfred Magill Randolph. No family belongs more distinctively to Virginia than does that of Randolph, for the

records of the Old Dominion, whether they be of church or state, bear testimony to careers of brilliance and usefulness credited to those of the name, descendants of Colonel William Randolph, of Turkey Island, in the James river, Henrico county, Virginia. Rt. Rev. Alfred Magill Randolph, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia, belongs to this line, and is one of two of the four sons of Robert Lee Randolph, of "Eastern View," who entered the ministry of the Episcopal church, the other bring Rev. Buckner Magill Randolph. More than half a century has passed since Bishop Randolph's entrance into ecclesiastical circles, and in that time, whether as rector of a parish, chaplain in the army, or diocesan official, he has given of his best to the cause of the church, to the glory of God and the realization of His kingdom.

Colonel William Randolph, American ancestor of the family, was a son of Richard Randolph, born February 22, 1627, died in Dublin, Ireland, in 1671, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Ryland, and settled at "Morton Hall," Warwickshire, England; grandson of William Randolph, born in 1572, died in 1660, married (second) Dorothy Lane; and great-grandson of Robert Randolph, of Hams, county Sussex, England, Gent., married Rose Roberts, of Hawkhurst, county Kent, England. The arms that belonged to the family in its English home were: Gules, a cross fleury, argent, bearing five mullets pierced, sable. Crest—An antelope erased holding in the mouth a baton. Motto—"Fari quæ sentiat (To speak what he thinks)."

Colonel William Randolph was born in Yorkshire, England, about 1651, moved to Warwickshire, and from there came to the province of Virginia in 1674. He was clerk of Henrico county, Virginia, from 1683 to 1711, member of the house of burgesses from 1685 to 1699 and from 1703 to 1705 and again in 1710, speaker of the house in 1690, clerk of the house in 1702, attorney general in 1696, and member of the Royal Council. His death occurred April 11, 1711. He married, in March, 1680, Mary Isham, daughter of Henry Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, and his wife, Catherine, and was the father of nine children.

The line continues through his son, William (2) Randolph, known as Councillor Randolph, born at Turkey Island, Henrico

county, in 1681, died October 19, 1741. He inherited Turkey Island and is there buried, his grave, near that of his father, marked with a stone bearing the following inscription:

"Here lies the HONOURABLE WILLIAM RANDOLPH, Esqr., oldest son of Colonel William Randolph of this place, and of Mary his wife, who was of the ancient and estimable family of Ishams of Northamptonshire; having been easily introduced into business, and passed through many inferior offices of Government, with great reputation and eminent capacity. He was at last, by his Majesty's happy choice and the universal approbation of his Country, advanced to the Council. His experience in men and business, the native gravity of his person and behaviour, his attachments to the interests of his Country, knowledge of the laws in general, and of the laws and constitution of his Colony in particular, his integrity above all calumny or suspicion, the acuteness of his parts and the extensiveness of his genius together with the solidity of sense or judgment in all that he said or did, rendered him not only equal but an ornament to the high office he bore, and have made him universally lamented as a most able and impartial Judge and as an upright and useful magistrate in all other respects. Neither was he less conspicuous for a certain majestic plainness of sense and honour which carried him through all parts of private life with an equal dignity of reputation; and deservedly gained him the character of the just good man in all the several duties and relations of life.

Natus November 1681

Mortuus Oct. 19th 1741

Anno Aetatis 61."

Peter Randolph, son of William (2) or Councillor Randolph, was the great-grandfather of Bishop Randolph, and was born on Turkey Island about 1708, afterward moving to Chatsworth, also in Henrico county. He married Lucy, daughter of Robert Bolling, and had William, Beverly, Colonel Robert, grandfather of Bishop Randolph, and Anne. Beverly Randolph succeeded Edmund Randolph, of his family, as governor of Virginia, and was in turn followed in that office by General Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry), of revolutionary fame.

Colonel Robert Randolph was commander of a cavalry regiment in the war for independence, and married Elizabeth Carter, a sister of Anne Carter, mother of the illustrious Robert E. Lee.

Robert Lee Randolph, son of Colonel Robert Randolph and father of Bishop Randolph, married Mary Buckner Thurston Magill, and passed his life at his home, "Eastern View," Fauquier county, Virginia.

Children of Robert Lee and Mary Buckner Thurston (Magill) Randolph: William Fitzhugh, married a cousin, Nanny Carter; Mary Magill, married a cousin, Edward C. Turner; Alfred Magill, of whom further; Beverly, resides unmarried at Montrose, Virginia; Buckner Magill, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, married Mary Hoxton.

Rt. Rev. Alfred Magill Randolph, son of Robert Lee and Mary Buckner Thurston (Magill) Randolph, was born at the "Meadows," the home of the Magills, near Winchester, Virginia, and received his early educational training in his home under a private tutor, subsequently attending William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, where he graduated in 1855. He prepared for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church at the Virginia Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, and was graduated in divinity after a three years' course, in July, 1858, being ordained a deacon in the chapel of the seminary. He first became assistant to Dr. Maguire at St. George's Church, Dr. Maguire suffering a fatal stroke of apoplexy two weeks after the installation of his assistant, so that Rev. Mr. Randolph took full charge of the parish until a choice of his successor should be made. Five months afterward he was appointed the regular rector of St. George's, being at this time but twenty-two years old, an exceedingly youthful age for such weighty responsibility. In 1862 he and his family were ordered from their home in Fredericksburg because of the movements of the armies in that vicinity and the imminent danger of bombardment, and at this time Rev. Mr. Randolph became a post chaplain in the Confederate States army. He subsequently continued his clerical work in Halifax county, Virginia, until the fall of 1866, in which year he became rector of Old Christ Church, at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1867 assuming charge of Immanuel Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

Rev. Dr. Randolph continued in charge of this parish until his election to the high office of the church as assistant bishop of Virginia in 1883, and his consecration as such. Richmond, Virginia, as a central point in the diocese, then became his place of residence, and there he remained until the growth of the church and the expansion of its activities made advisable the erection

of a new diocese, Virginia being divided into a northern and a southern diocese. In 1893 the Rt. Rev. Dr. Randolph took charge of the Southern Virginia Diocese, and fills that position at this time. His diocesan organization is a strong one; its constituent churches well able to stand alone and engaged in active work, and in the almost quarter of a century that he has labored in this field, he has seen his efforts bear good fruit. To educational work in this district he has especially devoted himself with beneficial effect, and he is now president of the Bishop Payne Divinity School, at Petersburg, Virginia; president of the board of trustees of St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School (Colored), at Lawrenceville, Virginia; president of the board of trustees of the Sweet Briar Institute, at Amherst, Virginia.

Bishop Randolph's lifelong association with religious work in Virginia has made his name one well-known and loved throughout the state. He is not only the head of the church in his diocese, but the leader in its works, the eagerly sought adviser of the clergy, and the beloved friend of the laity. Pastor and people alike revere him for his works, and their respect walks hand in hand with their love.

Bishop Randolph married, April 27, 1859, Sallie Griffith Hoxton, born January 25, 1840, daughter of Dr. William W. Hoxton, United States army, and his wife, Eliza Llewellyn Griffith, of Alexandria, Virginia. Children of Bishop Randolph and his wife, Sallie Griffith Hoxton: 1. Robert Lee, M. D., born December 1, 1860, now a member of the staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, married Phoebe Waite Eliot, and has Alfred Magill (2), Anne Stuart, Robert Lee, Jr., Phoebe Waite, Dorothea Winslow, and Middleton Eliot. 2. Eliza Llewellyn, born November 18, 1862, died August 9, 1910; married, January 12, 1886, James M. Ambler, and had Sallie H. and Virginia M. 3. Mary Thurston, born July 6, 1865, died October 3, 1873. 4. Alfred Magill, Jr., born March 27, 1868, married Elizabeth C. Pace, and has Alfred Pace and Virginia Carter. 5. Sallie Winslow, born February 9, 1870, died in 1891. 6. Evelyn Barton, married April 7, 1910, James F. Wright, and has Eliza Llewellyn Randolph, born September 26, 1911. 7. Eleanor Colville, born July 1, 1875,

married Theodore Stanford Garnett, and has Theodore, Eleanor, and Alfred Randolph. 8. Frances Hoxton, born January 7, 1878, married Richard Cornelius Taylor, Jr.

Richard Cassius Lee Moncure. Since 1710, when John Moncure came to Virginia from Scotland, the name Moncure has been prominent in Virginia annals. He settled in the parish of Cleremont, Stafford county, established an estate and founded a family which has been of prominence in each succeeding generation. He married Frances, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Charles county, Maryland; distinguished descendants were Rev. John Moncure, an eminent minister of the Established church; Judge Richard Cassius Lee Moncure, of the Virginia court of appeals; Major Thomas Jefferson Moncure, a brave officer of the Confederacy, who charged with Pickett at Gettysburg and performed other valiant service for the cause, and many, many others in every walk of life. Those named were great-great-grandfather, maternal grandfather and father of Richard Cassius Lee Moncure, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, a present day worthy descendant of worthy sires. Richard Cassius Lee Moncure is a son of Thomas Jefferson Moncure, and a grandson of William Augustus Moncure, born in Stafford county, Virginia, who served in the Virginia senate from Caroline county and was the second auditor. He married Lucy Gatewood, of Caroline county, also of a distinguished Virginia family, who bore him ten children, one of whom was Major Thomas Jefferson Moncure.

Major Thomas Jefferson Moncure was born in Caroline county, Virginia, November 12, 1832, lived an honored and useful life of eighty years that was accidentally terminated August 28, 1912. He was a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, class of 1853, and for two years thereafter taught in Fredericksburg schools. He then entered upon his long and successful career as a civil engineer, a profession he followed, save for military service, until his retirement in 1892. His first work as an engineer was in the location and construction of the Orange and Fredericksburg Railroad, extending from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House. He was next engaged on government work in the northwest until the

outbreak of the war between the states, when he returned to Virginia and entered the Confederate army. After the war he resumed the pursuit of his profession and was in turn chief engineer of the Seaboard Air Line and engineer in charge of the Richmond & Danville Railroad. In 1892 he retired from active professional life.

His military service began with the first call for men, he joining an infantry company known as the Jefferson Guards of Richmond, of which he was elected captain. When this company became part of a regiment he was elected and commissioned major. His regiment was assigned to duty at the iron works at Richmond engaged in making guns and munitions of war, but desiring field duty Major Moncure was at his own request relieved of this duty and appointed assistant commandant at Fort Lee where troops were being drilled and organized for active duty. After serving in this capacity for six months he applied for a still more active assignment and was appointed engineer officer, first serving with the engineers' corps, later as engineer officer on General Magruder's staff. He was superb in the face of danger, his courage being manifested on many fields of battle. He was in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, and under General Lee's special directions had charge of the countermining after the Crater explosion at Petersburg. He fought at Cold Harbor and Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Petersburg and many other of the historic battles of the war. His map of the battlefield of Fredericksburg is part of the government official records at Washington. He passed all perils of war unscathed, and in after life served his state in legislative halls. His last public service was as member of the constitutional convention of 1902 to which he was elected without opposition from the legislative district composed of Stafford and King George counties.

Major Moncure might well be classed as one of nature's noblemen. His kindly genial nature expanded in the society of relatives and friends and he was one of the most generous and hospitable of hosts. His great nature took in all those in need and his charity was boundless. A Christian gentleman, baptized in the Episcopal church, he was steadfast and unmovable, always abounding in good works. Those who knew him best have the comfortable assurance

that his labor was not in vain and that when without warning the end suddenly came he presented his soul spotless before Him who gave it.

Major Moncure married (first) Fannie Washington Moncure, daughter of Judge R. C. L. Moncure, of the Virginia court of appeals. He married (second) Marguerite Elizabeth Moncure, sister of his first wife, their mother being Mary Butler Washington (Conway) Moncure. Marguerite Elizabeth Moncure was born January 16, 1839, died February 26, 1897. She was the mother of four children: Mary Adrian, deceased, aged nineteen years; William Augustus, of Philadelphia, connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, married Caroline Ashe Pemberton, of Albemarle, North Carolina; Richard Cassius Lee, of whom further; Robinson, an eminent lawyer of Alexandria, Virginia, a member of the Virginia house of delegates, married Ida Grigg, of Alexandria, Virginia.

Richard Cassius Lee Moncure, son of Major Thomas Jefferson Moncure and his second wife, Marguerite Elizabeth (Moncure) Moncure, was born in Stafford, Virginia, February 5, 1872, his birthplace the old Moncure homestead. His early education was obtained in local schools, later he attended Locustdale Academy and Fredericksburg private schools. He then entered William and Mary College. He began business life with a Pennsylvania Railroad engineering corps, then spent a year in West Virginia on a coal land survey, then established a factory in Falmouth, Stafford county, Virginia, for the making of pickles, under the firm name Wallace & Moncure. Mr. Moncure was in full control of the business and yet retains an active interest in this prosperous enterprise. He is also owner of a fine estate of seven hundred acres in Stafford county. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Moncure has served in legislative districts (Stafford and King George counties), three terms in the house of delegates, and one term as state senator, filling these offices with dignity and honor. On March 21, 1914, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eastern Virginia district, a choice meeting with the approval of the district affected. Mr. Moncure is a member of the Patriotic Sons of America, the hall in which the local lodge meets, known as "Moncure Hall," having

been built by the residents of that locality and named in his honor. In religious faith he is a Baptist, although the family faith is Episcopalian.

Mr. Moncure married, December 3, 1913, Mary Ashby Wallace, born in Stafford county, Virginia, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Michael Wallace, of Stafford county, a leading physician and a state senator, and his wife, Dora Ashby (Green) Wallace, and a granddaughter of Gustavus B. and Emily Travis (Daniel) Wallace, and of George and Bettie (Ashby) Green. This branch of the Wallace family in the United States descends from Dr. Michael Wallace, who came from Scotland to "Ellerslie," Stafford county, Virginia, in 1734, and married, April 27, 1747, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Charles county, Maryland. Mrs. Mary Ashby (Wallace) Moncure was born at this old Wallace homestead, "Ellerslie," May 9, 1874.

Luther Pannett. The Pannett family was founded first in Maryland, by the immigration of William Pannett, of Yorkshire, England, and since 1835 the home of the family of which Luther Pannett, sheriff of Frederick county, Virginia, is a representative, has been in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. William Pannett settled first in Baltimore, Maryland, having come to the United States in 1816, and nineteen years later moved to Virginia, his home until his death in 1880. His son, also a William, married and among his sons were John, a farmer, and William, of whom further.

William Pannett, third of his line to bear that name, was born in Maryland, in 1829, died in 1906. His lifelong calling was agriculture, in which he met with success and profit, and he held a position of honor and respect among his fellows. He married Mary Catherine Chapman, born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1836, died in 1906, the year of the death of her husband, daughter of Thomas Chapman. One of the daughters of Thomas Chapman, Jeanette, married William Jones, a soldier of the Confederate army, who met his death in battle at Winchester, Virginia, in 1864. Children of William and Mary Catherine (Chapman) Pannett: 1. Robert Lee, born in Frederick county, Virginia, November 19, 1869; a farmer; married Rosa Richard. 2. William F., born in Frederick county,

Virginia, December 5, 1877; married Edith V. Massey, and has a daughter, Virginia. 3. William F., deceased, was a soldier in the Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry, in the Spanish war. 4. Mary Watts, born July 13, 1874; married H. C. Kline, and has Hilda, Mabel Lee, Mary C., and Evans. 5. Luther, of whom further. 6. Miles W., born September 5, 1879; a farmer.

Luther Pannett, son of William and Mary Catherine (Chapman) Pannett, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, February 23, 1876. He was educated in the public schools, his course including high school training. His education completed he worked on his father's farm, and when a young man of twenty-two years was appointed by the court of Frederick county, Virginia, to the position of magistrate in that county, an office that he held for twelve years. His present office in the public service is that of sheriff, to which he was elected at a special election held in 1912, for a term of four years. In the two years that have passed since he took up the reins of office he has capably performed his duties and has successfully solved every problem that has arisen to trouble him. Mr. Pannett's appointment to the magistracy of Frederick county at his youthful age was an expression of confidence in his judgment and ability that his long and uniformly successful continuance in the office fully vindicated, and upon which efficient service was predicated his elevation to the position of sheriff. Mr. Pannett's political principles are in accord with those of the Democratic party, with which he has ever been identified. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Winchester, Virginia.

Stanley Hope Graves, M. D. Captain Thomas Graves, American progenitor of the family of which Dr. Stanley Hope Graves, of Norfolk, is a member in the ninth American generation, was born in England and came to Virginia in the ship "Mary and Margaret" in 1607. He was the representative of Smyth's Hundred in the first legislature that convened at Jamestown, Virginia, July 30, 1619, and in 1624 was a resident of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. In 1631 Captain Thomas Graves was a justice in Accomac county, and four years later his name appears as a vestryman of the parish,



Stanley H. Evans.

while in 1630-32 he was one of the commissioners appointed for the building of a fort at Point Comfort. His wife, Catherine (Croshor) Graves, he probably married before his immigration to Virginia.

The line continues through his son, John Graves, born at Smyth's Hundred, Virginia, who married a Miss Perrin and settled in Elizabeth City county, where on May 15, 1638, he was granted two hundred acres, and on May 20, 1639, one hundred and fifty acres. His son, Ralph, married Rachel, daughter of Major Joseph Croshor, and had a son, Richard Graves, born about 1665. This Richard Graves had a son, John, born December 10, 1712, married, November 22, 1732, Susan Dicken, born June 14, 1714. After his death she married again, her second husband being Richard Childs.

Isaac Graves, of the sixth American generation of his family, son of John and Susan (Dicken) Graves, was born September 2, 1741. He married (first) a Miss Williams, who died a year after their marriage at the birth of a child that did not survive infancy. He married (second) Elizabeth Cowherd, born November 28, 1751, died in 1790. He married (third) Jemima, born May 29, 1754, died February 5, 1836, daughter of Joseph Holladay. Lewis Holladay Graves, son of the third marriage of Isaac Graves, was born September 16, 1793, died May 30, 1868; married, February 18, 1819, Frances White, born November 14, 1799, died August 27, 1882, daughter of Captain Richard White.

Thomas Edward Graves, son of Lewis Holladay and Frances (White) Graves, was born in Virginia, January 9, 1834, died in 1905. He married, November 26, 1867, Louisa Brockman, daughter of Samuel Brockman. Louisa Brockman was born November 20, 1837, and was the mother of: Walter R.; Lizzie Brockman, married Alexander Green, of Warrenton, Virginia, and has children: William Thomas and Helen Page; Stanley Hope, of whom further; Channing Page, married Natalie Burruss, of Orange county, Virginia, and has children: Alice, aged five years, and Thomas Edward, aged two years.

Dr. Stanley Hope Graves, son of Thomas Edward and Louisa (Brockman) Graves, was born in Orange county, Virginia, May 20, 1872. The public and private schools furnished him with his primary education,

and in 1889 he matriculated at William and Mary College, completing his academic course in 1892. He immediately began professional study at the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, Virginia, receiving his M. D. from that institution in 1894, and after his graduation he was for one year interne in a Richmond hospital, and later in a hospital in Norfolk, Virginia, and then in New York. Since 1905 Dr. Graves has been a practitioner of Norfolk, Virginia, from 1906 until 1910 an associate in the practice of medicine in the firm of Leigh & Graves, Dr. Southgate Leigh the other member of the association. Dr. Graves was medical superintendent of the Sarah Leigh Hospital during this association. In the latter year the two physicians dissolved this relationship and Dr. Graves has continued in private practice. In surgery, as in general practice, he has gained wide reputation, and has enjoyed a successful professional career, caring for the needs of a large clientele. Dr. Graves is chief surgeon of the Virginia Railway & Power Company; assistant surgeon of the Norfolk & Western and New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railway companies; attending surgeon of the Norfolk Protestant Hospital; president of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners for Elizabeth River and Hampton Roads; ex-member of the State Board of Health; medical examiner for the Home Life and Germania of New York Insurance companies. Dr. Graves' medical associations are the Norfolk County, Seaboard and Virginia State, while fraternally he is a Mason, completing the York Rite to a Knight Templar and the shrine. His social connections are with the Borough Club.

Dr. Stanley Hope Graves married Etta Vernon, daughter of Dr. Vernon Grant and Etta Franklin (Borum) Culpepper.

Foushee Overton Mooklar, D. D. S. Two southern branches of the family of Mooklar were settled at the same time, three Scotch immigrants founding their families in New York, Kentucky and Virginia. It is of the latter line that Foushee Overton Mooklar a dental practitioner of Richmond, is representative, Richmond having been the family home at different times for many years.

Dr. Foushee O. Mooklar is a great-grandson of William Mooklar, who married, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, December

20, 1791, Sally Atwell, and among their children was William, of whom further.

William Mooklar, son of William and Sally (Atwell) Mooklar, was a native of Virginia, and died in Essex county, Virginia, while visiting in that locality. He was a pedagogue by profession, and at his death was the head of a well attended and flourishing school, taught by himself. He married Susan Tebbs, daughter of Captain Foushee C. Tebbs, a sketch of whose family is given below, and they were the parents of five children: The eldest son went west, and his death occurred in Kentucky in 1842; Sarah; Martha; Atwell Tebbs, of whom further; Foushee Bladon, died in childhood.

Atwell Tebbs Mooklar, son of William and Susan (Tebbs) Mooklar, was born in Richmond county, Virginia, February 7, 1827, died in King William county, Virginia, February 1, 1901, retired. For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Mangohick, King William county, Virginia, in connection with farming, and was popular and well known throughout the locality. In politics and public life he was active to an unusual degree, and there were but two elective county offices in which the popular vote did not place him at some time in his career, commonwealth attorney and clerk. With these two exceptions all offices, from constable to representative, were occupied by him, and in all he served acceptably, for twenty years holding the chairmanship of the board of supervisors. Until ten years prior to his death he was active in both business and public service, but at that time he retired and lived free from arduous responsibility during his remaining years. He carried with him, to add to the peaceful enjoyment of his closing years, a sense of many duties well performed and the assurance of the gratitude and appreciation of those for whom and with whom he labored. His business associates ever found him the soul of honor, ready in the meeting of all obligations, careful in all things, but never grasping or harsh, and this uprightness and fairness was conspicuously noticeable in all of his dealings with his fellows. He was a man to whom patriotism and a strong sense of right were inherent qualities, and his strong belief in the Confederate cause led him to take up arms in its defence in the years from 1861 to 1865. He held a first lieutenantancy in the

Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, and fought in that body until the close of the war.

Atwell Tebbs Mooklar married (first) Fannie E. Fox, of King William county, Virginia, January 5, 1865, by whom he had two children: Ellen, who married William J. Cocke, of Greensburg, Indiana, and has one child, Mary Mooklar Cocke, and Richard, who died in young manhood. He married (second) June 4, 1872, Lucy Taliaferro Walker, of Walkerton, King and Queen county, Virginia, daughter of Temple and Jane (Cluverius) Walker, of whom further, and they were the parents of two children: Foushee Overton, of whom further, and William Temple, born April 22, 1875, a lawyer of King William county, Virginia, who lives on the homestead.

Dr. Foushee Overton Mooklar, son of Atwell Tebbs and Lucy Taliaferro (Walker) Mooklar, was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 15, 1873. He prepared for college in the public schools of his native city, and subsequently became a student in William and Mary College, and from that institution entered the University College of Medicine (now the Medical College of Virginia). He was graduated from this last named college in dentistry, May 26, 1898, and since that time has been engaged in active practice in Richmond. His present office, which he has occupied since October 1, 1914, is at No. 411 East Grace street. Dr. Mooklar is a popular and largely patronized dentist, success having attended his efforts from the time of his establishment in the city, and he is a proficient master of his profession. He is associated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Owls. His church is the Baptist.

Dr. Mooklar married, at Danville, Virginia, June 25, 1902, Carolyn Wood Shuff, born at Staunton, Virginia, December 2, 1881, daughter of Charles Wesley and Florence (Wood) Shuff, the former named born in Staunton, Virginia, died in Goodwill, West Virginia, aged forty-four years, and the latter named born in Warrenton, Virginia, now resides in Danville, aged fifty-six years. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Mooklar: Foushee Overton, Jr., born March 5, 1904, died July 7, 1904; Dorothy Foushee, born June 22, 1905; May McClaire, born December 11, 1910.

Susan (Tebbs) Mooklar, wife of William Mooklar, aforementioned, was a descendant of Daniel Tebbs, Gentleman, who married a Miss Foushee, of France, of the family of Marshal Foushee, came from England in 1740 and settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia. (Paxton's Marshall Family). Daniel Tebbs was named executor in the wills of several persons in the "County Records of Westmoreland" and we infer from this that he was held in esteem by his contemporaries, and was no doubt versed in the law. In "Meade's Families and Churches of Virginia" we find that Daniel Tebbs, of Washington parish, Westmoreland county, was a member of the first public association for resistance to the Stamp Act. The first meeting of this association was held February 27, 1766. Daniel Tebbs died sometime prior to 1782, as we find "Daniel Tebbs, est." in the list of Westmoreland slave owners for that year. (This list is in the "Virginia Magazine of History").

Foushee Tebbs, son of Daniel Tebbs, married a Miss Innisfall, of Scotland. (Paxton's Marshall Family). Foushee (spelled in this form in records of the house) Tebbs was sent to the house of burgesses from Prince William county in 1766, and sat in that body until the session of 1774, when he resigned to become tobacco inspector. During the session of 1769, on May 16, the house adopted resolutions asserting colonial rights, and on the following day was dissolved by the governor, Lord Botetourt, for so doing. "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, I have heard of your resolves, and augur ill of their effects. You have made it my duty to dissolve you, and you are dissolved accordingly." In the house at this session were George Washington, of Fairfax county; Thomas Jefferson, of Albemarle county, and James Wood, of Frederick county, the latter an ancestor of the wife of Dr. Foushee O. Mooklar. (Record of House of Burgesses). Foushee Tebbs was a member of the association which in May, 1774, and August, 1774, adopted resolutions against the importation or purchase of British manufacturers. (William and Mary Quarterly). Foushee Tebbs had two sons, Foushee C., of whom further, and William.

Foushee C. Tebbs, son of Foushee Tebbs, married (first) Maria Baxter, sister-in-law

of Hugh Brent, and had two sons: Colonel Willoughby Tebbs, who married Elizabeth Carr, and Judge Samuel Tebbs, of Mason county, Kentucky, who married a Miss Tebbs. (Paxton's Marshall Family). Foushee C. Tebbs married (second) January 17, 1799, Ann Quarles, daughter of Captain Henry Quarles, of Paradise, Essex county, Virginia, of whom further, and they had a daughter, Susan, who became the wife of William Mooklar. Foushee C. Tebbs is recorded as being from Richmond county (Virginia Historical Magazine). Family tradition says that he served in the war of 1812, and won the title of captain.

Captain Henry Quarles received a bounty warrant which reads thus: "I certify that Henry Quarles was a commissioned officer in the Continental army, and that while he held the commission in that army, he was appointed a captain in the State Artillery, and served on the whole upwards of three years successively, and was not (can't decipher) or suspended. (Signed) George Muter, Colonel State Artillery," and dated "Richmond, May 25, 1783." He received four thousand acres bounty land in 1783. He was a first lieutenant Fifteenth Virginia Regiment at Fort Pitt, February 12, 1777, and a commission was issued to Captain Henry Quarles of the State Artillery the fifth of November, 1777.

Temple Walker, father of Lucy Taliaferro (Walker) Mooklar, was born in 1790, died in 1868. His ancestors came from England in 1652, located at Walkerton, King and Queen county, Virginia, and one of the descendants, Atwood Cluverius Walker, uncle of Foushee O. Mooklar, now resides on the original tract (Locust Grove) granted to the family by the King in 1652, the same never having passed out of the possession of the family. Temple Walker also resided on the ancestral estate, which he cultivated and improved. He was presiding magistrate for a number of years before the war, also was high sheriff and county surveyor, having made a plat of King and Queen county which was burned when the northerners set fire to the Court House.

Alexander L. Martin, M. D. Although a resident of Richmond since 1907 and of Virginia ancestry, Dr. Martin's previous life was spent in Elk Creek, Grayson county,

the latter county situated in the southwestern part of the state, bordering North Carolina. There his father, William Martin, was born, son of Riley Martin, a native of eastern Virginia. Riley Martin was born in 1795, moved to Elk Creek when young, and there died in 1875. He married (first) a Miss Vaught, (second) Patsy Wright, who bore him four children, one of whom, Joshua, is yet living at Rural Retreat, Virginia. The Martins came to Virginia from Ireland, while Dr. Martin's maternal ancestors, the Cornetts (originally Connaught), came from Scotland.

William Martin, son of Riley Martin, was born at Elk Creek, Virginia, and died in Kentucky. He was a carpenter and builder, removing to Kentucky several years after the war ended. He served in the Confederate army for four years and bore his full share of the danger and privation of that period. After the war he returned to Elk Creek, resumed his trade, and there resided until his removal to Kentucky. He married, in 1866, Sarah, born at Elk Creek, daughter of Alfred Cornett, also born there, on July 1, 1818. Alfred Cornett married, in 1836, Elizabeth Russell, who died aged eighty-five years, he living to the age of eighty-seven years. They had children: Kyre, deceased; Sindy or Lucindy; Sarah; Rosa, deceased; Adeline, Orleans, Martha, Rebecca, Armand, Fleming, Alice, and Reuben, deceased. Alfred Cornett was a farmer, and his sons all served in the Confederate army. William and Sarah (Cornett) Martin had two children, a son and a daughter: Betty, born April 29, 1867, married John F. Parks, and resides at Flat Ridge, Grayson county, Virginia, and Alexander L.

Dr. Alexander L. Martin, only son of William and Sarah (Cornett) Martin, was born at Elk Creek, Grayson county, Virginia, April 24, 1869. He obtained a good education in the Grayson county schools, and Elk Creek Academy, then, having decided upon medicine as a profession, entered the Medical College of Virginia, and was there graduated M. D., April 2, 1895. On May 10, 1895, he passed the required examination before the state board of medical examiners and soon afterward located at Elk Creek. He continued in successful practice there for thirteen years, then removed to Richmond, where he began gen-

eral practice, May 10, 1907, at No. 815 Fourth avenue, Highland Park. He has gained a secure place in public esteem and is rated an honorable, skillful and reliable physician. Dr. Martin is a member of the Masonic order, is an Odd Fellow, belonging to lodge and encampment, a Modern Woodman, a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and of the Order of Owls. In political faith he is a Democrat, and in religious affiliation a Baptist.

Dr. Martin married, at Elk Creek, May 22, 1895, Nettie J. Rhudy, born there November 5, 1872, daughter of William F. and Callie (Cornett) Rhudy, both of Elk Creek. William F. Rhudy, a farmer and veteran of the Confederacy, died in 1912, aged sixty-nine years. His wife survives him. Children of Dr. Alexander L. Martin and his wife, Nettie J. (Rhudy) Martin: Alexander L. Jr., born July 9, 1903; Birchie Fay, born November 24, 1906.

Miss Grace M. Martin, daughter of George W. Martin, was born November 1, 1890, at Elk Creek, Virginia, and was adopted by Dr. A. L. Martin in 1896. Worley S. Cornett, son of Fleming Cornett, was born at Elk Creek, Virginia, August 10, 1892, and was adopted by Dr. A. L. Martin in 1900, and was educated at Richmond, Virginia.

John David Hamaker, D. D. The first record of the Hamaker family in America as far as authentically known is of two brothers, John Hubert, aged twenty-seven years (1740) and David, aged twenty-three years, who arrived at the port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the good ship, "Samuel and Elizabeth," in 1740. These brothers settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, left a numerous posterity which is represented at the present time (1915) in various states of the Union, engaged in the various trades and professions, and it is thought that all bearing the name are descended from these two brothers. Wherever the name is found the men and women bearing it have upheld the honor and dignity of the progenitors. Eighteen of the name are found on the revolutionary records at Washington, D. C., one of whom was the great-grandfather of Rev. John D. Hamaker, of this chronicle.

Rev. John David Hamaker was born in

Pulaski county, Virginia, January 1, 1847. son of Dr. Michael Hamaker, born in Montgomery county, Virginia, in March, 1801, died in Pulaski county, Virginia, August 19, 1871. Dr. Hamaker prepared for the practice of medicine, and for many years was a beloved physician of Pulaski county. He was a member of the old Virginia State Militia, took an active interest in public affairs, but age prevented him joining the Confederate army, but he sent his three sons, John David, Robert D., James Philip, all of whom served in Virginia regiments. Dr. Hamaker married Mary Yost Douthat, born in Christiansburg, Virginia, in 1810, died in 1871, daughter of Robert and Mary Douthat. Sons: Robert D., a private of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, under General Pickett, participating in the battle of Gettysburg, late in the war was captured by Union troops and confined in Fort Delaware until the end of the war, now residing in Idaho; James Philip, sergeant in the Fiftieth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, was wounded, captured and confined in Fort Delaware until the war closed, now residing in Aledo, Texas; John David, of whom further.

Rev. John David Hamaker attended the old "Field schools" of Pulaski county until 1864, then enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Major James Sweeney commanding at that time, and until the surrender in April, 1865, proved the strength of his devotion to the Southern cause, he being only seventeen years of age at the time of his enlistment. He passed through the conflict safely, rendering valiant service with his battalion until Appomattox closed his career. After the war he engaged in farming and shoe manufacturing until 1872, then, feeling called to preach the gospel, entered King College, Bristol, Tennessee, an educational institution connected with the Presbyterian church. He pursued the regular course of study there from 1872 until 1875, and during this period occupied several pulpits in Bristol and surrounding towns. He was ordained a minister of the Christian church (Disciples of Christ) his first pastorate being at Bristol, where he remained three years. He then returned to Virginia, accepting a call from the Wytheville church, and after a two years' pastorate went to the church at Snowville, Virginia, where he remained four

years. In 1887 he began his pastorate with the church at Strasburg, Virginia, where he is the spiritual head of an earnest, devoted congregation, that has, under his leadership, attained spiritual and material prosperity. Devoted to the cause he has faithfully served for so many years, Rev. John D. Hamaker has imbued his congregation with the same spirit and made it a great force in the spiritual life of Strasburg.

A soldier under two flags, the barred stripes of the Confederacy and the white banner of the Cross, going down to defeat with one and yet grandly battling for souls under the other, and proud of his service under both, Rev. John D. Hamaker's life has been one of conflict, with powerful forces arrayed against the cause he espoused. Ten years after the cessation of hostilities between the North and the South, he enlisted under the banner of the Prince of Peace and in that bloodless, but not less strenuous, warfare, has since been continuously engaged. There is no earthly way of computing the value of a good man's life, but the great Captain of all does not compute by earthly standards. His demands are plain, his promises specific, his reward sure and in "that spiritual building, that house not made with hands" he has promised a residence for those saints of the earth whose lives have met his requirements. So to the Christian veteran there is a rich recompense allotted in addition to the joys of sacrifice, the joy of work for the Master that has ever been his.

Rev. John D. Hamaker has ever remembered the comrades of his youthful army days and for many years has been affiliated with them in the organization, United Confederate Veterans, being a member of Stover Camp. He was raised a Mason in Shelby Lodge, in Bristol, Tennessee, served as its chaplain, and on coming to Strasburg, Virginia, affiliated by demit with Spermont Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of that city. In both camp and lodge he is held in highest esteem by his comrades and brethren, and in turn is deeply attached to both organizations.

Rev. John D. Hamaker married, October 22, 1868, Florence Jane Meredith, born in Pulaski county, Virginia, October 2, 1846, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Washum) Meredith. Children, all born in Pulaski county, Virginia: 1. Arthur H., born Oc-

tober 17, 1809; married Lulu Simmerly, no issue. 2. Florence May, born July 23, 1872; became the wife of Harry E. Carter; one child, Mary J. 3. Bessie A., born in Bristol (Goodson), May 23, 1875; became the wife of L. O. Stickley; one child, Florence Virginia.

Thomas Harlan Lion. The family of which Thomas Harlan Lion, of Manassas, Virginia, is a member, resembles other Virginia families in its English origin, although in point of length of American residence there is great dissimilarity.

Thomas William Lion, father of Thomas Harlan Lion, was born in London, England, in 1837, and after coming to the United States devoted a large part of his time to the perfection of inventions upon which he was working, his mechanical genius and talent strongly developed. After the death of his parents he journeyed to Peru, South America, there obtaining from the Peruvian government a guano concession, operating the same until a successful revolution inaugurated a new regime, the new political party confiscating his property and regranting to some one who had been instrumental in the overthrow of the deposed ruler. Mr. Lion, his business prospects thus completely demolished, returned to the United States. Rumors of internal difficulties in the United States had reached him in his South American home, but he did not understand the gravity until his arrival, when he organized the "Light Horse Artillery of New York" and enlisted in the Union service, in the battle of Antietam being injured by the bursting of a shell. He attained the rank of major in the service, and was a member of the staff of General Burnside at the battle of Fredericksburg. Thomas William Lion married Sarah S. Williams, born in 1839, died in 1911, three of her brothers, William C., John, and James serving in the Confederate army in the war between the states. The Williams family is an old one in Virginia, and for many years was connected with the "Court of Records" clerk of Prince William county, a political division at that time comprising Fairfax, Fauquier and Loudoun counties, a relation that had its beginning as early as 1797. Although not influencing the history of the Lions in any respect, this narrative would be indeed incomplete if it failed to mention the romantic

touch in the marriage of Sarah S. Williams, a loyal daughter of the Confederacy, to Major Thomas W. Lion, an officer of the Union army, whom she met at a White House reception in Washington during the course of the civil war, the union resulting from this meeting fully showing the impotency of patriotism in conflict with two young hearts attracted across a barrier of prejudice and distrust.

Thomas Harlan Lion, son of Thomas William and Sarah S. (Williams) Lion, was born in the District of Columbia, July 31, 1866, and after attending the public schools of Prince William county, Bristol, Tennessee, and Orange county, Virginia, completed his studies under private instruction. Becoming a student in a law office he was afterward admitted to the bar of the state of Virginia, and has since been engaged in general practice, political preference having frequently been his lot, his political record one of usefulness and honor. He was elected to the office of mayor of Manassas when twenty-one years of age, probably the youngest chief executive ever holding office in that place, and was five times re-elected, also there holding the position of justice of the peace. In 1911 Mr. Lion was commonwealth attorney for Prince William county, and throughout four sessions held a seat in the lower house of the Virginia assembly, while a member of that body holding place on numerous important committees, among them the committee on justice. Throughout all of his public service, be it local, county or state-wide, he has given to the office of which he was the incumbent the best of a finely trained mind and the fruits of diligent application, and his popularity among the people with whom he has passed his life and whom he has represented in numerous capacities, testifies to the favor his works have found. He is a member of the Bar Association of the Sixteenth Virginia Judicial District, Virginia State Bar Association and holds the Knights Templar and Shriner's degrees in the Masonic order, his lodge being Manassas, No. 182, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. His political convictions are strongly Democratic, and he is identified with the Protes-



Mr. A. Lion.

tant Episcopal church. Mr. Lion, in social, fraternal and religious life, as in professional circles, measures up to the highest standards of citizenship, and the place of honor and respect that he holds among his fellows is a just tribute to qualities of strength and ability correctly used.

Mr. Lion married, June 19, 1888, Ethel, daughter of William Adamson, born in Scotland, coming to the United States when two years of age, and is the father of: Ada Sommerville, Thomas William, Comfort Weatherly, Douglass Harlan, Ethel.

Roshier W. Miller, M. D. The American ancestors of Dr. Miller's family have had their home in Pennsylvania, his grandfather, a native of that state, there following the calling of farmer during the active years of his life, his death occurring at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, a Miss Supplee, was born in Pennsylvania. Jacob Miller and his wife were the parents of eight children, two deceased, the survivors, Mary, Thamzine, Rachel, Annie, Leah, John.

John Miller, son of Jacob Miller, was born in Pennsylvania, July 4, 1837, and now lives retired in Pennsylvania. He spent many years of his life as a coach builder and wagon maker at Media, Pennsylvania, and prospered in this calling. He married Martha Smoker, born in Intercourse, Pennsylvania, in 1842, now (1914) living. They were married in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1861, and have had seven children, of whom four are now living: Noah, a resident of Buffalo, New York; Roshier W., of whom further; Amanda, married Aldus Seldomridge, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania; and Mary, married Walter Ranck, of Honey Brook, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Roshier W. Miller, son of John and Martha (Smoker) Miller, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, January 31, 1870, and was educated in the public schools and the Newtown Academy, at Newtown, Pennsylvania. He completed his general education in Philadelphia, and was also for two years a student in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, afterward entering the Virginia University College of Medicine, graduating in pharmacy in 1895. After receiving his diploma in this course he continued study in the medical department of the same institution, and was

graduated M. D. in the class of 1897, and in 1898 began the practice of medicine at Barton Heights, Richmond. To the present time his office is located in the same place, No. 718 North avenue, and in the seventeen years of his professional connection with Richmond he has gained wide reputation and a large clientele. Upon nervous and mental disorders and diseases Dr. Miller is considered a reliable authority, and although the nature of his practice is general, to such cases he devotes a great deal of time and attention. Dr. Miller has been connected with the medical work (college) since 1895, first with the University College of Medicine to 1913, then with the Medical College of Virginia to the present time. These two institutions were amalgamated in 1913. From 1895 to 1899 he was assistant to the chair of pharmacy; from 1899 to 1904 he was professor of chemistry; from 1904 to 1910 was professor of chemistry and dean of the department of pharmacy; from 1899 to 1910 was assistant and lecturer in nervous and mental diseases; from 1910 to 1913 was professor of nervous and mental diseases. When the new school was organized in 1913 he was elected as associate professor of nervous and mental diseases. In 1915 was elected to the chair of materia medica. He was also chairman of the building committee which planned and directed the erection of the University College of Medicine building after the fire in 1910. In addition to membership in the leading medical societies Dr. Miller belongs to the Masonic order.

Dr. Miller married, in Philadelphia, April 7, 1902, Elizabeth Roth, a native of Philadelphia, as was her father, Christian Roth, who died in that city November, 1914, aged ninety years, her mother still living. Christian Roth was the father of three children: Frank, deceased; Elizabeth, of previous mention, married Dr. Roshier W. Miller; Clara, Children of Dr. and Mrs. Miller: Roshier, born in 1903, and Elizabeth, born in 1905.

John Preston McConnell, Ph. D. Dr. McConnell, the first president of the State Normal School for Women at Radford, serving since 1911, has placed that institution upon a high plane of efficiency and extended its influence throughout the state. He is the author of numerous pamphlets and pub-

lished addresses and contributor to "The South in the Building of the Nation," writing the article "Virginia in the New Nation," and to the Library of Southern Literature. "Negroes and their Treatment in Virginia, 1865-67" written by him dealing with the reconstruction period has been well received in all sections of the country. From 1911 until 1913 he held the dual offices of dean of Emory and Henry College and president of Radford State Normal School, but in the latter year resigned the former fully to devote his time to the latter institution.

John Preston McConnell was born in Scott county, Virginia, February 22, 1866, son of Hiram Kilgore McConnell, born June 25, 1838, yet living, a farmer of Scott county and his wife, Ginsey Elizabeth (Brickey) McConnell, born February 20, 1840, yet living, daughter of John C. and Lucy (Compton) Brickey. Dr. McConnell secured his early education in the public schools in Scott county, passing thence to River View Seminary, and other old field schools in which he was prepared for college. He entered Milligan College, Tennessee, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1890. He was retained by his alma mater as instructor and later as professor of Latin and Greek until 1900, and during the year 1895-96 he held the position of acting president of the college. From 1896 until 1900 he was conductor of Summer Normal Schools in the state of Tennessee. In the year 1900 he severed his connections with Milligan College and matriculated in the graduate department of the University of Virginia, specializing in history and economics and receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1904. During 1904 he was president of the Graduate Club of the university, was charter member of the Raven Society of the university, and while studying in the university taught history and English literature in Rawlings Female Institute. He won the Harrison Trophy at the university, a prize awarded to the best debator. From 1902 to 1904 he was a licentiate in history in the University of Virginia. After receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Virginia, Dr. McConnell was elected to the chair of history and economics, Emory and Henry College, remaining with that institution until June 10, 1913. During his last

two years at Emory and Henry he was dean of the college; he severed his connection with that school and devoted himself to developing the State Normal School for Women, at Radford, Montgomery county, Virginia, of which institution he had been elected president, October 2, 1911.

During these years he had been active in other forms of educational work. In 1906 he was elected vice-president of the Co-operative Education Association of Virginia; chairman of Virginia Educational Conference, in 1912; president of Virginia State Teachers Association, 1911-12; and president of the Appalachian School Improvement Foundation since its organization in 1912. His published pamphlets, articles and addresses deal chiefly with educational and sociological questions. He is actively identified with many of the educational, civic and religious organizations of Virginia. He is deeply interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and is a member of the executive committee of the State Association and chairman of the committee having charge of the work in Southwest Virginia. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, William and Mary College chapter, is a communicant of the church of the Disciples of Christ, and in political faith a Democrat.

Dr. McConnell married, May 21, 1891, Clara Louisa Lucas, born in Montgomery county, Virginia, March 15, 1869, daughter of Charles Davis and Nancy B. (Charlton) Lucas. Children: June Evangeline, born March 16, 1892; Robert Lucas, May 10, 1894; Carl Hiram, November 2, 1896; John Paul, December 1, 1898; Annie Ginsey, February 2, 1901, born at Charlottesville, Virginia, the others at Milligan College, Tennessee.

Dr. McConnell has devoted his life to the improvement of the economic, industrial and educational life of the state. His influence has been chiefly felt in the western part of the state which is now undergoing a revolution in transportation, industry, education, home life and home comforts. The rapid development of the natural resources in the south and the phenomenal increase of material wealth must, he feels, be a peril to social and individual welfare, unless there is an equivalent development of the intellectual, esthetic and spiritual life of the people, as there are none so poor as the



C. S. Dodd

poor in ideas and ideals; and none more unfortunate than those rich in material goods and poor in ideas.

Charles Singleton Dodd, M. D. Wholly devoted to his professional labors in Petersburg, Virginia, Dr. Charles Singleton Dodd yet is able to hold close association with numerous outside interests in the city of his adoption, and although but a comparatively new member of the medical fraternity of that city is completely identified with all that is best in her institutions and civil life. Dr. Dodd is a native of Halifax county, Virginia, son of a veteran of the war between the states and grandson of a veteran of the Mexican war. His grandfather, Ralph Dodd was a farmer and stock-raiser of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where he died in 1870, aged fifty-nine years; he fought in the United States army during the Mexican campaign. He and his wife, Nannie (Johnston) Dodd, who died in 1887, were the parents of six children, of whom three are living: Lou, married James Yates, deceased, and resides at Elba, Virginia; Robert, resides in Meadsville, Virginia; and John, lives at Castle Craig, Virginia; while the three deceased are Rebecca Robertson, Whitt, and William Samuel, of whom further.

William Samuel Dodd, son of Ralph and Nannie (Johnston) Dodd, was born at Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, August 16, 1840, and died at Brookneal, Campbell county, Virginia. He was a soldier in the Confederate States army from the beginning until the end of the war, in the Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment, Wise's brigade, Pickett's division, Longstreet's corps. With this regiment he saw some of the hardest fighting of the four years of warfare, and was twice wounded, once on the battlefield at Gettysburg, and once at Bermuda Hundred. William Samuel Dodd married Fannie Taylor Owen, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, November 10, 1870, now residing at Brookneal, Virginia, daughter of Anderson Owen, a farmer of Sandy Level, Virginia. Anderson Owen was the father of Kate Bennett, Susan Yates, Mrs. Cash Leftridge, Lizzie Robinson, Nannie Thomas, Fannie Taylor, of previous mention, married William Samuel Dodd, Peyton, and ———. William Samuel and Fannie Taylor (Owen) Dodd

had issue: Lou Alice, married J. T. Terry, deceased, of Brookneal; Nannie Kate, married David Marshall; John Robert, a farmer of Brookneal, Virginia; Walter Thomas, a physician of Wylliesburg, Virginia; Dr. Charles Singleton, of whom further; Jamison W., a farmer of Brookneal, Virginia; Ralph Anderson, a dentist of Chase City, Virginia; Whitt R., a dentist of Crewe, Virginia; and Samuel Hudnall, a dentist of Crewe, Virginia.

Dr. Charles Singleton Dodd, son of William Samuel and Fannie Taylor (Owen) Dodd, was born at Meadsville, Halifax county, Virginia, January 5, 1881. His birthplace was his home until he was four years of age, when his parents changed the family residence to Brookneal, Campbell county, Virginia, where he attended the public schools until a lad of fifteen years. Preparing at the Mary Agnes Institute, of Brookneal, he matriculated at the Medical College of Virginia, completing his course and receiving his M. D. in 1904. For seven and one-half years after his graduation Dr. Dodd engaged in general practice in Rockingham county, Virginia, then pursued postgraduate courses in the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital, at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Johns Hopkins University, subsequently studying in the University of Maryland. Thus equipped by thorough study and deep research he established in practice in Petersburg, and in that city specializes in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is ophthalmologist to the Petersburg Hospital, and has also an extensive private practice to which he gives close attention. Dr. Dodd is highly esteemed in his profession and as a citizen, and has shown himself a supporter of all movements for the advancement and welfare of Petersburg during his short residence in that city. He holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious convictions are in accordance with the belief of the Baptist church.

Dr. Dodd married at Singer Glen, Rockingham county, Virginia, June 12, 1907, Pauline Funk, born at Singer Glen, daughter of William Clay and Annie (Baer) Funk, residents of Singer Glen, her father

a stock raiser and fruit grower. Dr. and Mrs. Dodd are the parents of: Francis Clay, born April 27, 1908; Anna Lou, born January 4, 1910; William Samuel, born March 8, 1912.

Julian Ashby Burruss. The State Normal School, at Harrisonburg, Virginia, has for five years claimed the services of Julian Ashby Burruss as president. Mr. Burruss is well-known in educational circles in his native state, having taught in many of her leading institutions, his reputation also based upon the work he has conducted while connected in an official capacity with the organizations of educators in Virginia. Mr. Burruss is now in the midst of a great work at the Normal School, while those interested in the institution and its welfare are aware of the worth of his achievements in the past five years.

Mr. Burruss is a son of Woodson Cheadle Burruss, born in Bowling Green, Caroline county, Virginia, died January 10, 1907. He was a contractor during his business life, and was a soldier in the "Caroline Grays" throughout the war between the states, being once wounded in battle. He married Cora Emmett, died in 1905, daughter of Dr. John McDowell, and had children: Eva May, born in Richmond, Virginia, December 9, 1881, married Albert H. Gillock, of Lexington, Virginia, and has one son, Woodson Burruss; and Julian Ashby.

Julian Ashby Burruss, son of Woodson Cheadle and Cora Emmett (McDowell) Burruss, was born in Richmond, Henrico county, Virginia, August 16, 1876. After attending the public schools of his native city he became a student in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, whence he was graduated B. S. After a course of study in Richmond College, he became professor of mathematics and natural science in Reinhardt Normal College, Speers-Langford Military Institute, and the Searcy Female Institute, and was then appointed to the principalship of the Leigh School, at Richmond. During summer sessions he studied at the University of Chicago and at Harvard University, and was subsequently director of manual arts in the public schools of Richmond. He was for a time a scholar in the Industrial Education at the Teachers' College, of New York City, and was awarded the degree A. M. by Columbia

University and the Master's diploma by the Teachers' College. He was a fellow in education at Columbia University, and was afterward president of the Virginia Association of Colleges and Schools for Girls, also holding the office of director in the Southern Educational Association. Mr. Burruss has likewise occupied the presidency of the Virginia State Teachers' Association.

In 1908 he received the appointment to the presidency of the Virginia State Normal School, at Harrisonburg, Virginia, assuming the responsibilities of his office the following year. He has given to that institution whole-hearted and devoted service, and has there instituted numerous innovations tending to increase not only the efficiency of the system there employed but to give to educational work in the state teachers better equipped to supply the demands made upon them in the active work of instruction. His efforts have erected a high standard to which graduates of the school must conform and have given to the school's activities a definite purpose—"not only to give training in the various school subjects, but to give its students instruction in the art of teaching, by acquainting them with right principles, aims, and procedures that make up the activity connected with managing a school. The Normal School does not attempt to make educational experts of its graduates, but it rather aims to equip them with the first-hand knowledge of the art of teaching; to give them a broad sympathy with the life of the children and a spirit of confidence in the work of instruction—in short, to take charge of a school and make it go."

Mr. Burruss has been a contributor to educational journals, his articles bearing the stamp of knowledge and familiarity with the subjects under discussion and containing enlightening material on new phases of educational problems. He is a member of the Rockingham Union Lodge, No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons, of Harrisonburg, Virginia. His political beliefs are Democratic, and he affiliates with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Burruss married, in June, 1907, Rachel Cleveland, born May 10, 1888, daughter of George Dorsey Ebbert, of Covington, Kentucky.

Charles Cosby Curtis. Elizabeth City county, Virginia, citizens, remember with gratitude the proud record of Robert Keith Curtis as sheriff of that district, an office he filled with distinction for the long period of twenty-two years, succeeded in that position at his death by his son, Robert Chichester Curtis. Son of Colonel Robert C. Curtis, who commanded a Virginia regiment during the war between the states, Robert Keith Curtis likewise performed valiant service for the Confederate cause, suffering in its defence wounds in battle and dangers as a scout, in which latter capacity he rendered most valuable assistance to the Southern commanders.

Charles Cosby Curtis is the third of his line to hold the position of sheriff, Gloucester county, Virginia, having benefitted for many years by the competent manner in which Colonel Robert C. Curtis discharged his obligations as the incumbent of that important office. His war record and that of his son, Robert Keith Curtis, are glorious and thrilling recitals of valor and bravery, but no less worthy of praise are their honorable achievements in public service and private life, in which they have been joined by their son and grandson, Charles Cosby Curtis.

Colonel Robert C. Curtis, scion of a Virginia family of ancient and virtuous reputation, won fame and distinction through his gallant and accomplished leadership of his Virginia regiment against the invading Union forces. The qualities that served him best in the midst of battle gave power to his long administration of the office of sheriff of Elizabeth City county, and he was numbered among the most able officials ever in the service of that county. He married, November 23, 1833, Elizabeth H. Fitzhugh, born in 1816, eight years his junior, and had issue: Mary Elizabeth, born February 13, 1836; Charles Philip, born May 8, 1837; Robert Keith, of whom further.

Robert Keith Curtis, son of Colonel Robert C. and Elizabeth H. (Fitzhugh) Curtis, was born in Gloucester county, Virginia, July 27, 1844, and died July 13, 1913. He was educated in Cary's Military Academy, at Hampton, Virginia, and when fifteen years of age entered the Virginia militia, so that at the beginning of the war between the states he was possessed of full military training. Although then but a lad of seven-

teen years, his patriotic ardor and loyalty equalled those emotions in any man who offered his life and services to the Confederate cause, and in military knowledge he was the superior of most. The first call for volunteers found him prepared, and he became a member of the Washington Artillery, although upon reaching Yorktown he was transferred to the Old Dominion Dragoons, then Company B, of the Third Virginia Cavalry. Subsequently he became identified with the cavalry forces commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee and General Stuart, serving through the Peninsula, Second Manassas, Maryland, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, and participating in all of the battles in which his regiment was engaged. In the first action on the third day of the battle of Gettysburg he sustained four wounds in his right arm, and, falling fainting from his mount, was caught by his comrades and removed to Gordonsville for treatment. He was then sent to North Carolina, where his mother was staying during the war, and upon his return to the army was detailed as a scout under General Fitzhugh Lee, remaining in that capacity until the Appomattox surrender. His wartime experiences as a scout form a connection of narratives of thrilling interest, and through successful exploits on numerous occasions he became General Lee's most trusted agent for work of that perilous nature. He was thrice captured by the enemy, each time escaping from his guards when to be taken to prison meant immediate execution without trial. At the close of the struggle he returned to Elizabeth City county, taking up agricultural pursuits, and ordering his life in the course it would have taken four years previous had it not been for that frightfully bloody interlude that history will long note as the American civil war.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Mr. Curtis:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VA.

To ROBERT CURTIS, Greetings:

Know You, That from special trust and confidence reposed in your fidelity, courage and good conduct, our Governor, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth, doth commission you Second Lieutenant in the 37th Regiment of the 9th Brigade and 4th Division of the Virginia Militia, to rank as such from the 24th day of May, 1866.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name as Governor and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 18th day of August, 1866.

F. H. PIERPOINT, Governor.

By the Governor:

W. H. RICHARDSON,
Adj't. General Va.

He became a leading and influential citizen in Elizabeth City county, and in 1891, when that district was burdened with the rule of negro politicians and was almost helpless in their powerful grip, Mr. Curtis was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for the office of sheriff. His candidacy was regarded as humorous by the Republican leaders, but the results of the election show how greatly they had underestimated his strength and popularity, for his majority was large and his victory decisive. He was the first Democrat elected to office in Elizabeth City county after the war, and from that time until his death he was successively reelected to the sheriff's office, a straightforward, clean-cut administration the recommendation that returned him to this position with such clock-like regularity. He took pride in the fact that, although so long in public affairs, he had never requested a man to use influence or vote in his behalf, nor had ever spent money to insure election, excepting the primary expenses levied against him by the Democratic committees for primary expenses.

Sheriff Curtis was commander of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 5, Confederate Veterans, and found joy and pleasure in this companionship with his comrades of less peaceful times. He was popular with all classes of people, commanding always regard and respect for his upright, pure life. Even the colored population, whose candidate he had defeated when he first ran for office, became his loyal supporters, and cast almost an undivided ballot in his favor. Firm and inflexible in the performance of duty, as far as lay within his power he "let mercy temper justice," and was kindly and considerate to those of his prisoners who could appreciate such treatment. He was worthy of the high title of "true Virginian," and during an active, useful life his aims, motives and ideals of the noblest character, and his good deeds were many. He was a baptized member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was a member of Kecoughtan Lodge, No. 29, Knights of

Pythias, and Wythe Council, No. 1242, Royal Arcanum.

Robert Keith Curtis married, January 28, 1873, Margaret Mumford, daughter of Fayette and Mollie Allen (Mumford) Sinclair, and had issue: William Allen, born November 7, 1873, died April 26, 1891; Robert C., born May 7, 1875; Keith Sinclair, born December 1, 1876, died November 15, 1898, contracting his fatal illness in the United States service in the Spanish-American war; Edwin S., born April 18, 1878, deputy sheriff of Elizabeth City county; Fayette S., born August 19, 1880, married, November 8, 1904, Frances Sinclair, and has a daughter, Margaret, born February 28, 1912; Charles Cosby, of whom further; Elizabeth, of whom further; Thomas Barrett, born February 17, 1886, manager of a fruit farm in Panama; Howard R., born March 16, 1888.

Charles Cosby Curtis, son of Robert Keith and Margaret Mumford (Sinclair) Curtis, was born in Hampton, Virginia, October 14, 1883. Until 1898 he was a student in the Sims-Eaton School, in which year he became associated with his father, sheriff of Elizabeth City county for many years, and while learning the duties of that office under his father's matchless instruction took up the study of criminology under the same expert tutorship. At his father's death in 1913 he was the natural choice for successor to the elder Curtis, his appointment to the unexpired term of Robert Keith Curtis expiring in 1915. His training under the close supervision of his father is now bearing valuable fruit, for while as deputy he relieved his father of many of the more arduous of his burdens, his ability in his present capacity is being tested to the full, and he bears the trial in a manner most commendable. As successor to any less worthy official than Robert Keith Curtis his administration would assume brilliance by contrast, and under the present conditions the change of rule is in no wise apparent throughout the county. His prowess commands the respect that was accorded his predecessor, and law-abiding order prevails under his administration, with the exception of the sporadic outbursts of crime that betray the weaknesses and deficiencies of individuals. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Curtis is popular with all parties and factions.



William Allen.

and disregards party affiliation in the correct performance of duty. He fraternizes with Wyoming Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Lodge No. 366, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Loyal Order of Moose.

He married, November 16, 1911, Fannie Belle, born January 26, 1889, daughter of Howard Sinclair and Nannie Belle (Schmelz) Collier (q. v.).

Elizabeth Curtis, daughter of Robert Keith and Margaret Mumford (Sinclair) Curtis, was born May 17, 1884, and on January 4, 1911, married Ashton Wythe, son of Thomas Lowry and Louise (Browne) Sinclair. Ashton Wythe Sinclair was born in Elizabeth City county, Virginia, October 4, 1885, and after a public school education entered mercantile trade. He at present is an extensive dealer in farm implements and supplies, his large trade extending mainly throughout Warwick and Elizabeth City counties. He is a popular merchant of strict business integrity, and possesses a wide circle of social and business friends. Mr. Sinclair is a strong Democratic sympathizer, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His fraternal orders are the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of the World. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair are the parents of: Robert Curtis, born January 12, 1912, and Ashton Wythe, Jr., born September 9, 1914.

William Allen, a well-known attorney of New York, was born at Claremont, Virginia, January 13, 1855. He is the son of William and Frances Augusta (Jessup) Allen, and came of stock that had been identified with his native county and neighborhood in Virginia from early colonial times. "Burke's General Armory" describes the crest, now to be seen on the Allen silver, brought over from England: "Per chev. gu. and erm. in chief two lions' heads erased or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a horse's head ar." "Allen—Derbyshire, London, Staffordshire." The book plates on the several volumes of the "Racing Calendar" show that the Lightfoots came from Teddington, England.

Arthur Allen, first American ancestor, patented two hundred acres in the year 1649 between Lawn's Creek and Lower Chip-

poakes Creek, Surry county, Virginia. He built himself a brick house which, known as "Bacon's Castle," is still standing. He was born in 1602 and died in 1670, but as the first American ancestors of the families bearing the name of Allen or Allan number something very near a score, it is difficult to decide to which of them, or whether to any of them, he was related. In early times the name took the forms of Allin, Alline, Allyn, Allein, Allan and Allen. The derivation often given is from the personal name Alan, common in Norman times. The name is often also from MacAlain, the ancestor of the Clan MacAlain, being Colla da Chrioch, a descendant of the monarch, Niall of the Nine Hostages, celebrated in Milesian song and story. Over fifty families of the name in Europe have the rights to coats armorial. Arthur Allen married Alice Tucker, and had a son and heir, subsequently known as Major Arthur Allen, who was Burgess and speaker of the house of burgesses. His brick house was used by a part of Bacon's friends as a fort in 1676. He married Katherine, daughter and heiress of Captain Lawrence Baker, of Surry county. His will was proved in Surry county, September 5, 1710. His children were: Elizabeth, who married Colonel William Bridges; John; Katherine; James; Arthur; Ann; Mary; Joseph. Of the above family, John Allen was a student at William and Mary College in 1699. His will was proved March 8, 1741. He married Elizabeth, who was born July 4, 1697, and died October 4, 1738, daughter of William Bassett, of the council of Virginia. She died before her husband, and she is called in his will "sister of Mrs. (Lucy) Roscow (wife of Colonel William Roscow) and of Mrs. (Mary) Daingerfield" (wife of Captain Edwin Daingerfield, of New Kent). He had no surviving issue, but left the bulk of his estate to William Allen, son of his brother Joseph, whom he requested to be educated at William and Mary College till he was twenty-one years old. He gave his gold watch to Mary Roscow, daughter of Colonel William Roscow, and made Captain John Ruffin executor of his will. There is an interesting paper, yellow from age, in the possession of the present William Allen, signed by A. Spotswood. It is in substance: That Her Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of this Dominion, wishing to determine and settle the bound-

ary line between North Carolina and Virginia, orders John Allen, Surveyor of Surry, with the assistance of the company of Rangers appointed to attend him, to begin at the mouth of Nottoway River and to run a line 'till said line intersects at Roanoke River. "Ye" Rangers are to spread themselves 20 feet from right to left and to mark all "thee" remarkable trees with three notches. Then Allen is ordered as speedily as possible to return home, dismiss Rangers and transmit plan of said work, containing the remarkable Rivers, Creeks, Swamps or Plantations (if any be) and such other observations as he may judge proper. "Given under my hand and the Seal of the Colony at Williamsburg, this Sixteenth day of April, 1714." Notice to the president of the colony of North Carolina of the contemplated survey was sent, to give him the opportunity to be represented.

Arthur Allen (3), son of Major Arthur Allen, married Elizabeth Bray, who, in the records, calls Thomas Bray her brother. He died in 1725 after which she married Arthur Smith, of the Isle of Wight, and after his death one Stith. She established a free school in Smithfield, Isle of Wight county. She left by her marriage with Arthur Allen: James; Katherine, who married Benjamin Cocke. James Allen died without issue in 1714, leaving legacies to Thomas Bray, James Bray, William Allen, Arthur Smith, Frances Bray, Elizabeth Bray, James Bridges, Joseph Bridges, John, son of Jacob Cornwall, and sister Catherine Cocke. He made his brother-in-law, Benjamin Cocke, executor of his will.

Joseph Allen married Hannah, whose maiden surname remains unknown, and, dying in 1736, left only one son, William Allen, who was the sole heir of his uncle John. He was educated at William and Mary College, and married (first) Clara Walker, by whom he had John Allen, who died in May, 1793, without issue. He married (second) Mary, daughter of William Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, in Charles City county, and Mildred (Howell) Lightfoot, his wife, by whom he had Mary, who married Carter Bennett Harrison, and had issue, Carter H., and William Allen; William; Anne Armistead, born 1777, died April 27, 1833, who married John Edloe; Martha Bland, born June 30, 1780, died April 21, 1814, married Miles Selden. The issue of

Anne Armistead Allen and John Edloe were: Carter H., born 1798, died 1843; Mary Allen, September 9, 1800, died September 16, 1855, married Dr. N. M. Osborne; Martha Armistead, married Richard Griffin Orgain. William Allen's will was proved in Surry county, September 24, 1790. There were three other children, who died young: Joseph, Hannah, and Mildred.

William Allen, son of Colonel William Allen and Mary (Lightfoot) Allen, was born March 7, 1768, and died November 2, 1831. He resided at Claremont, Surry county, Virginia, where his tombstone still lies. He never married, and left his large estates to William Griffin Orgain, son of Richard Griffin Orgain (by his niece, Martha Armistead Edloe, born March 31, 1803, died February 12, 1857, daughter of John Edloe), on his taking the name of William Allen, or to the son of William Griffin Orgain, on the like condition, but in case of William Griffin Orgain's death without issue in the male line, then the property was to go to his nephew, Carter H. Harrison. In his will, Colonel Allen mentions his great-nieces, Anne Carter Harrison and Mary Howell Harrison.

Richard Griffin Orgain, born September 25, 1787, died July 17, 1830, and had issue by Martha Armistead Edloe: Montgomery McKensie, born February 12, 1824, died July 15, 1824; Elizabeth C., who married Powhatan Starke; Mary M., who married Archibald Harrison; William Griffin, who took the name of William Allen, in accordance with the provisions of his great-uncle's will. He helped to organize Company D, of the Tenth Battalion of Artillery, Confederate States army, and equipped and uniformed his men. He was elected captain of his company and afterwards promoted major, when the battalion was organized. ("Battle Roll of Surry Co., Va., in the War between the States," by B. W. Hones). On his plantation at Curl's Neck was given an early demonstration of the grain reaper by Cyrus H. McCormick, founder of the great McCormick Harvester Company. He married, December 22, 1852, at Brockville, Canada, Frances Augusta Jessup, born 1832, in Brockville, eldest child of James Jessup.

The Jessup family was founded in America by Edward Jessup, who was at Stamford, Connecticut, before 1649, at which time he owned land in Fairfield, Connec-



Mary Hovesteen Anderson Allen

ticut, where he had undoubtedly previously lived. He was a pioneer of Newtown on Long Island, New York, where he purchased eighty acres of land of the Indians, and was a magistrate in 1659-60-61-62. He subsequently had a grant of land at West Farms and Hunt's Point, in the present Westchester county, New York, signed by Governor Nicolls, April 5, 1666. He died before November 14 of that year. His son, Edward Jessup, born 1663, married Elizabeth Hyde, and resided at Fairfield. Joseph Jessup, son of this couple, baptized July 4, 1699, resided for some time at Stamford, and about 1744 settled at Little Nine Partners, in what is now Dutchess county, New York. He was loyal to the British government, and removed to Montreal on the outbreak of the revolution, dying there in 1788. He married, August 14, 1734, Abigail Jarvis, who died in 1743. Their son, Edward Jessup, born December 4, 1735, in Stamford, resided at Albany and other points in New York, and removed to Canada, suffering great loss through the confiscation of his property by the state of New York. He served as major in the English forces, and surveyed and laid out the city of Prescott, Canada, in 1810. He died there February 3, 1816. His son, Edward Jessup, born May 26, 1766, in Albany, served for many years as clerk of the peace, district of Johnstown, in Upper Canada, his commission dated January 1, 1800. He was long lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment of militia for the county of Leeds. He resided in Prescott, where he died November 4, 1815. He married Susannah Covell, and they were the parents of James Jessup, born July 28, 1804, in what is now Prescott, died November 25, 1876. He was registrar of the surrogate court and county clerk of Leeds and Grenville, filling that office at the time of his death. Although a Conservative in politics, he was admired by the Liberals, and his long continuation in office testifies to his standing in the community. For three years he was a law partner of Henry Sherwood, who afterward became premier of Canada. He married, August 24, 1831, in Brockville, Catherine Shriver, and their eldest child was Frances Augusta, above mentioned as the wife of William Allen. Children of William and Frances Augusta (Jessup) Allen were: 1. Fanny, born in Petersburg, Virginia, died in Prince George county, Vir-

ginia, December 15, 1853. 2. William, mentioned below. 3. John, born September 17, 1857, at Claremont, Virginia, died June 16, 1904, in Florida, leaving a wife and children, Bertha, Potter and William. The latter is now living in Louisville, Kentucky. 4. Mary, born June 25, 1859, in Claremont, died there in 1861. 5. Frances Augusta, born July 8, 1861, in Petersburg, died in Newport, Kentucky, September 9, 1899. 6. Jessup Lightfoot, born September 16, 1863, in Richmond, Virginia, died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, January 15, 1912. He married Ray Shelton, who is now living in Atlantic City.

William Allen, the modern representative of the family, son of William and Frances Augusta (Jessup) Allen, was educated in private schools in Richmond, and in 1865 entered the school of the Rev. Edmund Wood, in Montreal, Canada. He was graduated from Georgetown College in the District of Columbia, in 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in the same year entered the University of Virginia, where he studied law, and received the degree of LL. B. He entered upon practice in 1877 in Richmond, Virginia. In 1878 he travelled in Europe, and on his return formed a partnership with Bernard Peyton. In 1892 he located in New York City, and entered the law office of Robert L. Harrison, where he remained until 1895, when he began practicing upon his own account. Mr. Allen has been in large practice ever since, with offices at 67 Wall street. In September, 1901, he was appointed a referee in bankruptcy for the southern district of New York. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York; the University Club; the Southern Society of New York City; the Virginians of New York City; the American Yacht Club; Essex County Club, and other social organizations. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Allen married Mary Houstoun Anderson, daughter of General Robert Houstoun Anderson, one of the youngest and bravest generals of the Confederacy, and the great-great-great-granddaughter of Sir Patrick Houstoun, who founded Savannah, Georgia, with General Oglethorpe. Mrs. Allen is an authoress of reputation. They have a beautiful home at No. 51 East Sixty-fifth street, New York City.

Charles Edward Conrad, M. D. A native of Virginia and there educated for the med-

ical profession, Dr. Charles Edward Conrad has shared the time that he has devoted to the practice of his profession between the places of his birth and New York, proceeding to the latter place almost immediately after taking his degree and there remaining until 1910, since which year he has been a practitioner of Harrisonburg, Virginia. During the short time that he has engaged in medical work in Harrisonburg he has attained a wide practice and professional prominence, having been elected to the presidency of the Rockingham County Medical Society.

Dr. Conrad's family is far from being unknown to the professions in Virginia, his father, Ed. Smith Conrad, a graduate of the University of Virginia, a well known attorney of Harrisonburg, Virginia. He married Virginia Smith, daughter of Andrew Irick, among their children being Charles Edward, of whom further.

Dr. Charles Edward Conrad was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, July 20, 1879. Following a course in the public schools of the place of his birth, he became a student in the Randolph-Macon Academy, of Front Royal, Virginia, there receiving a diploma of graduation. He was for four years employed in druggists' establishments in Lynchburg and Charlottesville, Virginia, becoming a druggist, duly registered by the Virginia state board of examiners, and in 1901 entered the University of Virginia, graduating from the medical department of that institution Doctor of Medicine in 1905. He became an interne in the Manhattan and Kings County hospitals, New York City. He then formed an association with the Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg, Virginia, as first assistant physician, which continued for about two and a half years, and from November, 1909, until May, 1910, he was connected with the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

During his residence in Harrisonburg, Dr. Conrad has conducted a general practice, in which he has been very successful, most conspicuously so in diseases peculiar to children. He is a member of the board of health of Harrisonburg, city physician of that place, local physician for the Southern Railway Company, president of the Rockingham County Medical Society, member of the Shenandoah Valley Medical Society, and of the Pi Kappa Alpha and Nu

Sigma Nu medical fraternity. On numerous occasions he has reported cases of especial interest from a professional point of view to the medical societies of which he is a member. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a supporter of Democratic principles. Dr. Conrad is held in universal high esteem in the place of his birth, and has created a most favorable impression among his professional brethren. His career as a physician has become worthy of the designation without which no other words of approbation possess value and without which there is no true success, useful.

Dr. Conrad married, September 29, 1914, Annie Gilliam, of Lynchburg, Virginia, daughter of James R. and Jessie (Johnston) Gilliam.

Conrad Kownslar. Descended maternally from the old colonial and revolutionary families, Blackburn, St. Clair, and through intermarriage with the Washington family, Mr. Kownslar, as an attorney-at-the-bar of two states, Virginia and Texas, and by active public service, has lived up to the best traditions of his forbears, and gained distinction in his own right. Through his maternal line descent is traced to Elder William Brewster and John Allerton, the Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth colony. Thomas Blackburn, his great-grandfather was a colonel in the Continental army, and Elizabeth St. Clair (Blackburn) Kownslar, his mother, was a niece of Judge Washington by marriage, and a frequent visitor at Mount Vernon.

Conrad Kownslar is a son of Dr. Randolph Kownslar, and a grandson of Conrad Kownslar and his wife, Elizabeth (Bayard) Kownslar, the latter the parents of sons, Randolph, of further mention; Remington, a farmer of Texas; and Franklin, an Ohio judge who died in Cincinnati. Dr. Randolph Kownslar was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, in 1812, and died in 1865. He was a graduate of Princeton, and also of the University of Virginia, a man of highest literary and professional attainment, ranking among the most advanced students and thinkers of his day. He was the master of several languages, and in mature years made it a daily practice to read something in the three languages, Greek, Latin and French. Bishop Whittle pronounced him "the best educated layman" he had ever met. He



JMBroughton

was an ardent believer in the justice of the Southern cause, and during the war, 1861-65, was surgeon in the Confederate army, and in charge of a hospital at Berryville, where he had been previously for several years engaged in medical practice. He died at about the close of the war after rendering arduous and valuable service to the cause he loved.

Dr. Kownslar married (first) Mary MacLeary; children: 1. Ellen, who married S. J. C. Moore, adjutant-general of the Confederate States army under General Early, and had children: Randolph K., Mary, Jane C., Dr. Lawson B., Annie C., Lillie K., Mary K., and Nora B. 2. Mary, who died unmarried. Dr. Kownslar married (second) Elizabeth St. Clair Blackburn, born at Springgrove, Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1813, who long survived him, dying in 1907, at the great age of ninety-six years. She was a granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Blackburn, an officer of the revolution. Children of second marriage: 1. Randolph, born in Berryville, Virginia; married Alice M. Stribling; children: Conrad Randolph and Alice M. 2. Conrad (2), of further mention. 3. Jane Blackburn, married Rev. William B. Lee, of Gloucester, Virginia, and has issue: i. Elizabeth St. Clair, married Marshall M. Milton, children: William Byrd Lee, Elizabeth Sinclair, Blackburn and Marshall Milton; ii. Evelyn Byrd, married H. T. Hutcheson, children: Henry Edmund, Jane Blackburn Lee and Thomas Barksdale Hutcheson; iii. Mary Page; iv. Jennie K.; v. Eliza A.; vi. William Byrd Lee. 4. Elizabeth St. Clair, married W. Ludwell Baldwin, and has issue: William L., married Mary Payne, of Norfolk, Virginia, and has William L. (2), and Portia Lee; Baldwin. 5. Lydia, married Edward M. Stribling, and has issue: Randolph K.; Edward M. (2), married Cornelia McBlair, of Norfolk, Virginia; John W., married Louise K. Taylor, and has a daughter, Louise K.

Conrad (2) Kownslar, son of Dr. Randolph and Elizabeth St. Clair (Blackburn) Kownslar, was born in Berryville, Virginia, September 28, 1851. He was educated at private schools in Alexandria, Virginia, and under special tutors, attaining proficiency in all that marks the modernly educated man. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of Major S. J. C. Moore, of

Berryville, his brother-in-law, and pursued a complete course, gaining admission to the Virginia bar in 1876.

He began legal practice in Berryville, later moving to Houston, Texas, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced for several years. He then returned to Berryville, where he has since practiced continuously. He has been admitted to all state and Federal courts, his practice extending to all, being general in character. He has served as commonwealth attorney; was for three years mayor of Berryville; and by appointment of the governor served as a member of the board of visitors to Mt. Vernon. He is learned in the law, skilled in its application, and ranks among the leaders of the Clarke county bar.

Mr. Kownslar is a member of the Masonic order and of the Sons of the Revolution. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church in religion, and in political faith is a Democrat. He has ever taken active interest in public affairs, and has contributed his full share to party success. Mr. Kownslar has been delegate from Clarke county to many state conventions of his party, but has never sought preferment for himself beyond the local office mentioned, mayor of his native town.

James Marion Broughton. The family name of James Marion Broughton, chief of police of the city of Portsmouth, Virginia, is derived from the Saxon, Broc, which means brook or broken land, or Tun, a dwelling or town. In King Ethelred's charter to the monastery of Shaftesbury, England, A. D. 1001, Elfwig's boundaries as Broctun are mentioned. The Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, 1086, describes thirty-four manors of Broctun variously Latinized by the clerks of the records to Brochthon, Brocton, Brotton, Broton, Brogton, and Broughton, perhaps according to the pronunciation peculiar to the localities where the manors were situated. Later the orthography of Broughton seems to have been generally adopted. The name continued prominent among the knights and sheriffs of England for four centuries, until the titular male lines became extinct and their estates passed through female lines to other families.

Thomas Broughton, a passenger from

Gravesend, below London, England, embarked on the ship "America," June 23, 1635, for Virginia. Savage, in his "Notes," identifies this Thomas with Thomas Broughton, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who before 1643 married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Brescoe. He owned large grants and made purchases at Berwick, Maine, and Dover, New Hampshire, where he erected mills. His descendants settled in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, the Virginia family descending from the Vermont branch, the great-great-grandfather of James Marion Broughton settling near Norfolk in the Back Bay district. One of the sons of the settler located in North Carolina, another settled far up the West Branch, the third choosing Norfolk as his residence and there becoming a wealthy planter.

William Edward Broughton, grandson of the settler and son of the Norfolk planter, was educated in the public schools, afterward learning the trades of blacksmith and ship-caulker, following both at different times. At the beginning of the war between the states he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Faight's Rangers, and participated in the fighting about Petersburg. While in New York on business he was, in the parlance of the sea, "shanghaied," placed on board the "Vermont," and was present at the battle of Mobile. William Edward Broughton was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, fraternized with the Masonic order, and in political faith was a Democrat. He married Mary Pierce, and had six children, five of them sons, all of whom were at different times employed in the United States navy-yard at Norfolk. Children: Joseph, of whom further; Missouri, married John Tatum; George Washington; Charles, deceased; Morse A.; James M.

Joseph Broughton, son of William Edward and Mary (Pierce) Broughton, was born September 16, 1843. After attending the public schools he learned the trade of carpenter, an occupation in which he was engaged until he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Marion's Rifles, afterward the Virginia Rifles. Not long after his enlistment he was raised to the rank of corporal, and so served for three years and three months, his service ending with the close of the war. Returning from

the front he again took up work at his trade, being so occupied for ten years, when he changed his calling to that of ship joiner, obtaining employment in the Norfolk navy-yard, where his skillful ability soon won him high favor. His years in the navy-yard now number twenty-six, a period that includes nothing but the most faithful service, the most competent discharge of duty. During the yellow fever plague of 1855 he was stricken with the dread disease, and is one of two who were the only ones to recover after arriving at what are usually the last stages of the sickness. He was at one time superintendent of the almshouse and was also department sergeant. Joseph Broughton is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a sympathizer with Socialistic principles.

Joseph Broughton married, April 4, 1867, Sarah E. Brewer, born September 10, 1848, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Sparks) Brewer, of North Carolina, and has children: 1. Joseph Frank, born March 9, 1868; married, March 2, 1888, Annie M. Lawman, and has a daughter, Mary, born in March, 1889, married, in November, 1911, Clyde Miller. 2. Robert Edward Lee, born June 9, 1870, died January 9, 1872. 3. James Marion, of whom further. 4. Edward Powell, born June 17, 1878; married (first) August 20, 1900, Nellie King, born November 29, 1882, died February 13, 1913, (second) February 25, 1914, Ruth McCoy, born September 7, 1896. 5. Liel Augustus, twin of Edward Powell, married, April 4, 1899, Mary S. Journee, and has: Charles Edward, born July 14, 1900, Liel Augustus Jr., born February 20, 1902, Joseph Nathaniel Epps, born October 14, 1906, William Henry, born February 2, 1908, and Dorothy Lewis, born November 26, 1911. 6. Rosa Mildred, born June 16, 1889; married, April 4, 1908, John Kiel, and has John Joseph, born July 4, 1911, and James Broughton, born April 10, 1914.

James Marion Broughton, third child and son of the six children of Joseph and Sarah E. (Brewer) Broughton, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, January 20, 1873. After a course in the academy taught by Professor George Stokes, he attended the public schools, and as a youth of seventeen years apprenticed himself to the ship-joiner's trade in the United States navy-yard, which he mastered. The next few years he spent in

Chicago, Illinois, subsequently returning to the place of his birth, in January, 1897, entering the police department of this city as a patrolman. He was afterward advanced to the plain clothes service, then to the sergeant's rank, in 1909 becoming captain. From this date until December 1, 1914, he performed the duties of a captain of police, on the latter date receiving his commission as chief of the department.

Chief Broughton's qualifications for his high position, one of the most important in the municipal government, are many, and general satisfaction is felt throughout the city at his choice. The seventeen years he has passed in the different grades of service in the department will enable him to administer the affairs of his office practically, thoroughly and efficiently, all of his action being based upon knowledge and experience, without dependence upon the recommendations of subordinates. That Portsmouth will be accorded the best of police protection under his rule is the consensus of opinion in the city, and all who know Mr. Broughton, his courageous, fearless attitude and his high conception of the duties of his office, feel that a more able leader could not have been chosen. Among the members of the department there is likewise unanimous approval of his promotion, and internal harmony and cooperation will increase the value of his leadership, for as a patrolman he made many friends in the force, retained them in his rise to his present position, and is assured of their loyal and steadfast support.

Like his father, Mr. Broughton is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Democrat in political faith, and is prominent in fraternal orders in the city, belonging to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Tidewater Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Portsmouth Lodge, Knight of Pythias, and Montauk Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

James Marion Broughton married, April 18, 1894, Josie E. Heath, born May 9, 1876, daughter of Robert T. and Sarah (Rosen-thal) Heath, and has children: Estelle B., born May 16, 1895; Lillian M., born January 19, 1897; Josie M., born December 24, 1899; Robert H., born February 2, 1902; Alma W., born February 24, 1904; Alice L.,

born April 6, 1906; Sallie L., born October 5, 1907.

Rev. William Jackson Morton. The name Morton, Moreton, and Mortaigne, is earliest found in old Dauphine and is still existent in France, where the family has occupied many important positions. In the annals of the family there is a statement repeatedly made that as the result of a quarrel one of the name migrated from Dauphine, first to Brittany, thence to Normandy, where alliance was made with William the Conqueror. Certain it is that among the names of the followers of William painted on the chancel ceiling in the ancient church of Dives in old Normandy is that of Robert Comte de Mortain. This name is also found on Battle Abbey Roll, in the Domesday Book and on Norman Rolls. It is conjectured that this Count Robert was the founder of the English family of Morton. In the Bayeux tapestry he is represented as of the council of William, the result of which was the Conquest of England. Count Robert held manors in nearly every county in England, in all about eight hundred, among them Pevensea, where the Conqueror landed and where in 1087 Robert and his brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, were besieged six weeks by William Rufus. Here Camden (1551-1628) found "the most entire remains of a Roman building to be seen in Britain." The family was prominent in England all down the centuries and gave to early America some of its best blood. Prominent among these early comers were Thomas Morton, esquire, one of the most interesting historical characters of New England, Rev. Charles Morton Landgrave, Joseph Morton, proprietary governor of South Carolina, and George Morton.

The progenitors of Rev. William Jackson Morton, rector of historic Christ Church, Alexandria, were eminent in Virginia on both maternal and paternal sides, his maternal line, Buckner, tracing to Philip and Jane (Aylett) Buckner, of Louisa county, through his son Thomas (1), his son Thomas (2), born July 26, 1771, married, September 2, 1800, Lucy Fitzhugh, daughter of Henry Fitzhugh, of Bellair. Their daughter, Jane Richard Buckner, born November 12, 1808, married William I. Dickenson, of "Chestnut Valley," Caroline

county, Virginia, and had nine children; Caroline May Dickenson, the sixth child, married Dr. Charles Bruce Morton, of Soldiers' Rest, Orange county, Virginia, and they are the parents of Rev. William Jackson Morton.

Philip Buckner, of Louisa county, was the second son of Richard Buckner, clerk of Essex county, Virginia, and grandson of John Buckner, the emigrant. His wife, Jane (Aylett-Robison) Buckner, was a sister of John Aylett, of King William county, and widow of Christopher Robison at the time of her marriage. Philip and Jane Buckner had seven children, one of them, Thomas (1), the eldest son, the ancestor of Rev. William Jackson Morton. Aylett, the youngest son, was the ancestor of General Simon Bolivar Buckner, soldier and statesman, graduate of West Point, Mexican war hero, inspector general of Kentucky in 1860, cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, surrendered Fort Donelson to Grant after a gallant defence, was governor of Kentucky, 1887-1891 and 1896, vice-president candidate on the ticket of the gold Democracy, nominated at Indianapolis. John Buckner, of Gloucester county, is the earliest mentioned of that name in Virginia annals. He was granted land in 1667, was a member of Petsworth parish, Gloucester, was member of the house of burgesses in 1683, and clerk of Gloucester county. He died in 1695, leaving sons, William, John (2), Richard, and Thomas. Richard Buckner owned five hundred acres of land in Rappahannock county, part of a tract called "Golden Vale." Essex county was formed from Rappahannock in 1692, and Richard Buckner was appointed the first clerk of the county. He was also clerk of the house of burgesses in 1714. He left sons: Richard Philip, John and William. These sons and their descendants were conspicuous in the affairs of the colony and state and the founders of the Caroline county branch, and are now found in nearly every southern and western state.

George Morton was a brother of Hon. William Morton and of Hon. Jackson Morton and Hon. Jeremiah Morton, four boys, who, orphaned early, were reared by their grandmother. At her death, Jeremiah, who loved her dearly, insisted upon placing under her head, in her coffin, the old family Bible, which in life had been her constant companion. Thus was lost the family rec-

ord. The boys were then adopted by their great-uncle, William Morton, who reared and educated them and at his death left them his property, the largest share going to the elder brother, William, who died without issue, and his large fortune went to the next brother, Jackson.

Hon. William Morton, the eldest of the four brothers, was educated at William and Mary College, and served for thirty years as an honored member of the Virginia legislature, representing his native county, Orange, in that body.

Jackson Morton was a graduate of William and Mary College, Bachelor of Arts, 1815, moved to Florida; was president of territorial council of Florida many years; member of constitutional convention and Florida legislature; general of Florida volunteers in Indian wars; United States navy agent at Pensacola; presidential elector, 1849; United States senator, 1849-1855; member Florida convention, 1861; represented Florida in the provisional congress of the Confederate States; an extensive lumber dealer.

His youngest brother, Hon. Jeremiah Morton, was a student at Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, 1814-1815, graduate of William and Mary, 1819; studied law, practiced with success, but physical infirmities compelled him to retire. He then became a farmer, accumulating a large estate. He was elected to the United States house of representatives on the Whig ticket, serving from 1849 to 1851, contemporary with his brother Jackson. In 1861 he was a member of the Virginia convention which decreed that Virginia was no longer a member of Union of States. Mr. Morton followed the Confederate cause with all his soul, sold his lands, but retained his slaves, putting all his means in Confederate States bonds. Ruined by the failure of the Confederacy he was cared for in his old age by a daughter at whose home "Lessland," Orange county, he died, November 28, 1878, in his eightieth year. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal church, and a trustee of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, at Alexandria.

Dr. George Morton, third of the four brothers, was educated in early years at the school of Rev. Charles O'Neill, who was the preacher at Pine Stake Church, Orange county, Virginia, and taught school near

there. He then entered William and Mary College, whence he was graduated, Bachelor of Arts, 1818, after which he entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, obtaining there his degree of Doctor of Medicine on April 4, 1823. He then began the practice of medicine in Orange county, Virginia, continuing until his death, most eminent in his profession. He married Elizabeth Williams and had issue: Charles Bruce, of further mention; Jeremiah, a veteran of the Confederacy; Judge James W., a law partner of General Kemper, of Pickett's division, Confederate States Army; William Jackson, M. D., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; John Pendleton; George Philip; Lucy Pendleton, married John Cooke Green.

Dr. Charles Bruce Morton, son of Dr. George Morton, was born at "Soldiers' Rest," Orange county, Virginia, September 3, 1835. He was educated at the University of Virginia and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated from the latter institution Doctor of Medicine, March 20, 1860. He at once entered the Confederate army as a surgeon, serving as senior surgeon of General Kemper's brigade, in Pickett's division. After the war he practiced his profession in Orange county, a physician of high standing and professional ability. He now resides at "Nottingham Farm," Spottsylvania county, Virginia. Dr. Morton married, May 24, 1866, at "Chestnut Valley," Caroline county, Virginia, Caroline May Dickenson, born May 19, 1840, who is yet his loving companion at "Nottingham Farm." She is a daughter of William I. Dickenson, of "Chestnut Valley," born February 9, 1801, died March 25, 1874, son of James and Sally Dickenson. William I. Dickenson married, April 16, 1829, Jane Richard Buckner, born November 12, 1808, died January 4, 1883, a descendant of John Buckner, the emigrant, of previous mention. Child of Dr. Charles Bruce Morton: William Jackson, of whom further.

Rev. William Jackson Morton, only son of Dr. Charles Bruce and Caroline May (Dickenson) Morton, was born May 8, 1867, at "Soldiers' Rest," Orange county, Virginia, the ancestral home of his progenitors, the Bruces and Williamses. He prepared for college under private tutors, entered Richmond College in 1882, remaining two years,

then returned home and for the next two years assisted his father in farm management. He then entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, near Alexandria, Virginia, whence he was graduated class of 1891. On June 26, 1891, in the seminary chapel, he was ordained to the diaconate by the Rt. Rev. Francis M. Whittle, D. D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, and one year later, in the same chapel, on the 24th of June, 1892, he was ordained to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Alfred M. Randolph, D. D., then assistant bishop of Virginia. After his ordination he was sent by the bishop of Virginia to serve his diaconate under Rev. George W. Dame, rector of St. George's Chapel, North Danville, Virginia, remaining nine months. In June, 1902, he accepted a call to be assistant rector of St. James, Richmond, remaining in that parish until February, 1894. He then became rector of Epiphany Church, Knoxville, Tennessee, remaining until October 1, 1896; then rector of South Farnham Parish, Tappahannock, Essex county, Virginia, until 1900; rector of "Emmanuel" Church, Harrisonburg, Virginia, until 1902, then was called to Christ Church, Alexandria, as rector, following a long line of distinguished ministers who have been in charge of that historic church. He is a pulpit orator of force and eloquence.

Rev. William J. Morton is a member of the board of trustees of the Diocesan Missionary Society of the Diocese of Virginia; a trustee of "Stuart Hall," Staunton, Virginia; trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Educational Society of Virginia; chaplain of the National George Washington Memorial Association. He is a member and chaplain of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Mt. Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Alexandria, Virginia. Through his patriotic ancestry he gained admission to the Sons of the Revolution and during his residence in Tennessee was a member of the board of state managers of that society. His college fraternity is Phi Delta Theta. In political faith he is a Democrat.

He married, at St. George's Church, Fredericksburg, Virginia, April 11, 1893, Dorothea Ashby Moncure, daughter of Powhatan and Dorothea (Ashby) Moncure, of "Oakenwald," Stafford county, Virginia. She is a niece of Turner Ashby, brigadier-general of

the Confederate States army, in command of the cavalry under Stonewall Jackson in the Valley campaign, killed instantly while leading the Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment into battle on the afternoon of June 6, 1862, near Harrisonburg, Virginia. His brother, Richard Ashby, captain of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, was killed in battle near Romney, West Virginia. The brothers are buried in the Confederate Cemetery at Winchester, Virginia, side by side. Dorothea Ashby was a granddaughter of Turner Ashby, Sr., and Dorothea (Green) Ashby, of Culpeper, Virginia, who were married in 1820, he is a descendant of Captain Thomas Ashby, who located in what is now Fauquier county, Virginia, died in 1752, founding a most distinguished family, famous in every war ever waged in this country. Children of Rev. William J. and Dorothea (Ashby) Morton are as follows: Charles Bruce, born in St. John's Church rectory, in Tappahannock, Essex county, Virginia, January 10, 1900; William Jackson, born in Emmanuel Church rectory, Harrisonburg, Virginia, September 2, 1902; Powhatan Moncure, born December 10, 1903; Dorothy Ashby, born November 22, 1905; Caroline Fitzhugh, born April 11, 1910. The last three children were born in the rectory of Old Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia.

Otis Marshall, M. D. A descendant of the illustrious Virginia Marshall family that includes among its members Chief Justice Marshall of the United States supreme court, Dr. Otis Marshall, of Culpeper, Virginia, a modern representative of the family, has attained a standing in his profession commensurate with the Marshall fame.

Dr. Marshall is a son of Robert F. Marshall, and a grandson of Zenas Marshall, of Albemarle, Virginia, a quartermaster in the Confederate army during the war, 1861-65. Robert F. Marshall was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1854, and after a successful business life as a merchant is now retired in Barboursville, Virginia. He married Leila C. Shotwell, whose brother, Elias, was a soldier of the Confederacy. Children: Otis, of further mention; Randolph F., a student at Randolph-Macon College; Maude Ellis, married William B. Gillum, of Barboursville, Virginia; Gertrude F.; Irene Harrison.

Dr. Otis Marshall, son of Robert F. and

Leila C. (Shotwell) Marshall, was born in Barboursville, Orange county, Virginia, August 4, 1884. He obtained his primary and preparatory education in public and private schools of Orange and Madison counties; then entered Richmond College, which he attended for two years, then spent one year, 1901-02, in the University of Virginia, then entered the medical department of Richmond College, from which he received his degree of M. D. class of 1907, and later pursued a course of professional study at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. He served there as interne for fifteen months, and then spent a year in professional service at the Charlottesville (Virginia) Hospital. He was in practice one year at Paint Creek, a West Virginia mining town, spent a year in practice at Brandy, Virginia, and finally located permanently in Culpeper in 1910, where he conducts a successful general practice in medicine and surgery. Dr. Marshall, though young in years, has had a wide experience in hospital and general experience, and has developed an unusual skill in surgery as well as diagnosis and treatment of disease. He is a member of the State Medical and Piedmont Medical societies, the Southern Railroad Surgeons Association, Virginia Public Health Association, and keeps in close touch with the work of each. He has contributed numerous articles to the medical journals, and is rated as one of the rising young men of the medical profession. In religious belief Dr. Marshall is a Baptist, and in political faith an Independent. He is also a member of the Greek letter society Sigma Phi Epsilon and the Catalpa Club.

Dr. Marshall married, November 7, 1912, Josephine Marie Riton, born in Monroe, Wisconsin. Child, Victor F., born in Culpeper, September 1, 1913.

Governor Philip T. Woodfin. Philip T. Woodfin, Jr., eldest son of Philip T. and Jane R. Woodfin, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, April 26, 1840. As a boy, he yearned for a military life, and was naturally adapted for it. He was a member of the Sutton Light Infantry of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and at the call for troops by President Lincoln on April 15, 1861, consequently was one of the first to enlist, and on the morning of April 16, was in Boston, with his company as color bearer, on his



Thor. Kotes

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way to the seat of war. He served three months and was honorably discharged. He then enlisted as sergeant in Sleeper's Tenth Massachusetts Battery, and was severely wounded in the mouth by a minie ball at Auburn, Virginia, October 13, 1863. While on furlough with his wound, he was promoted to second lieutenant. Sixteenth Massachusetts Battery, later on to first lieutenant, in which he served until the close of the war. He then had command of Marblehead Light Infantry, in which he served as captain. On July 6, 1869, he was appointed by General Butler as secretary, Eastern Branch National Soldiers' Home, at Togus, Maine. He remained three and a half years, and was then transferred to the Southern Branch at Hampton, Virginia, as governor, which position he held until his death on August 24, 1901, having served in this capacity twenty-eight years. He is buried at Arlington, Virginia.

His wife, Abbie P., daughter, Harriet L., and son, Herbert B., survive him. After his death, the officers and members of the home and other organizations erected a bronze monument on the home grounds, on the four sides of which are the following inscriptions:

First: Philip Trasker Woodfin, governor from 1873 to 1901, Southern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, born April 26, 1840; appointed governor January 16, 1873; died August 24, 1901.

Second: Military Order Loyal Legion, United States Commander, District of Columbia, 1888 to 1901; corporal Eighth Massachusetts Infantry Militia in service of the United States, April 30, 1861; honorably mustered out August 1, 1861, re-enlisted August 1, 1861; sergeant Tenth Battalion, Massachusetts Light Artillery, September 9, 1862; honorably discharged for promotion March 19, 1864; first lieutenant Sixth Battalion, Massachusetts Light Artillery, March 24, 1864; honorably mustered out June 27, 1865.

Third: Past Right Eminent Grand Commander, Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Virginia, 1808; Master Mason St. Tammany Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hampton, Virginia; Companion St. John's Chapter, No. 57, Royal Arch Masons, Newport News, Virginia; past eminent commander Hamp-

ton Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, 1891 to 1899.

Fourth: Deputy Commander G. A. R., Department of Virginia and North Carolina, 1881-1883; worthy beloved and steadfast comrade, our tribute in fraternity, charity and loyalty; Encampment No. 91, 1861-1865; colonel commanding Encampment No. 91, 1891-1892-1894, ably serving its highest interest with fraternal devotion, with broad charity, and steadfast patriotism.

Thomas Jordan Coles. The Coles family has been prominent in England for many generations, one branch of the name taking up Irish residence. The crest of the Coles family is a serpent entwined about a pillar.

The great-great-grandfather of Thomas J. Coles, John (1) Coles, was born in Enniscorthy, Ireland, in 1706, and immigrated to Virginia about 1730. His mother was a Miss Philpot, a relative of Sir Philpot Curran, the noted Irish wit and barrister. John Coles married, in 1733, Mary, of Hanover county, Virginia, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Dabney) Winston. Isaac Winston, a member of an ancient English family, came from Winston Hall in England. A few years after the departure of John Coles for America, his younger brother, William Coles, came to Virginia, married Lucy Winston, a younger daughter of Isaac Winston, and settled at Coles Hill in Hanover county, Virginia. Sarah, another daughter of Isaac Winston, married Colonel John Henry, and was the mother of the great patriot, Patrick Henry. William Coles, mentioned above, brother of John Coles, was the grandfather of Dolly Madison, wife of the fourth president of the United States, her mother's maiden name being Mary Coles.

John (1) Coles was one of the first settlers of Richmond, Virginia, assisting Colonel William Byrd in surveying and laying out the town. On Colonel Byrd's original survey of Richmond many of the most valuable lots bear the name of John Coles, land which today is valued at many thousands of dollars. In his will he bequeathed a large share of these lots to his youngest son, Isaac, then a baby, who afterward sold them for a piece of fine linen and a race horse. John Coles became a wealthy and influential man in the colony, although he

died comparatively young. In addition to his Richmond property he owned vast landed estates in different parts of the colony, granted him by the King in consideration of services rendered the Crown. He was a colonel of militia and in some old records is also spoken of as major. He was a devoted adherent to the Church of England, and was one of the founders of the famous old St. John's Church, of Richmond, being buried under the chancel of that church. Not many years ago, in the course of some repairs that were being made in the church, there was found under the chancel, among other remains, a brass coffin-plate bearing the name of John Coles. He was church warden from the founding of the church until the day of his death, which occurred in 1747. At that time, the church and state being closely allied, the church wardens controlled civil and military as well as church affairs, and in consulting old records it is found that John Coles wielded considerable influence in both church and secular affairs. His death in October, 1747, followed the birth of his son, Isaac, by a few months, and in his will he left an immense tract of land in Albemarle county, Virginia, to his son, John (2), willing to his sons, Walter and Isaac, vast estates on the Staunton, Dan, and Bannister rivers in that portion of Brunswick county, Virginia, which was afterward set off as Halifax county, also bequeathing to them other property. His daughters received good estates, Mary, married Henry Tucker, and has many descendants, and Sarah, who married General George Muter, having no children. John (2) Coles married Rebecca Tucker, and built and resided at "Enniscorthy," Albemarle county, Virginia, named after the old home in Ireland whence his father had come. John (2) Coles was the father of Governor Edward Coles, and his descendants have been prominent in many states of the Union, high office and honor coming to many. Mary (Winston) Coles, born in 1721, died in 1758, married (second) a Mr. Donald.

Colonel Isaac Coles, son of John (1) and Mary (Winston) Coles, was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 2, 1747, died on his plantation in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, June 3, 1813, and is there buried. He was educated at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, was a colonel of

militia during the revolutionary war, and was a member of the Virginia legislature in 1783-84-85-87. He was a member of the convention which met in Richmond in June, 1788, to ratify the new Federal Constitution, and there voted against its ratification. He was a member of the first United States Congress which met in New York City in 1789 and there "voted against the adoption of the Constitution as it came from the hands of its framers, for he saw the poison under its wings." It is also on record that he voted to "abolish the slave trade," although a large land-owner and slave-holder himself, while his brother-in-law, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, voted to continue it. He held his place in Congress until 1797, and while a member of the Philadelphia Congress he voted "to locate the seat of government on the banks of the Potomac." He was twice married, (first) in 1771, to Elizabeth, died in 1781, daughter of William Lightfoot, of Charles City county, Virginia. They had three children, only one of whom lived to maturity, Isaac (2), who built and lived at a place called Springwood, near Houston, Halifax county, Virginia, and was the grandfather of the late Hon. Paul C. Edmunds and Captain Henry Edmunds, of Halifax county. Colonel Isaac Coles, Sr., married (second) in January, 1790, Catherine Thompson, a "New York belle and beauty," whom he met while attending the New York Congress. She was a daughter of James and Catherine (Walton) Thompson, of New York, and a descendant of the Beekmans. Her sister, Ann, had previously married Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, an old bachelor at the time of his marriage. Elbridge Gerry was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Massachusetts, member of Congress, vice-president of the United States at the time of his death in 1814, and was once sent abroad on an important diplomatic mission with Pinckney and Marshall. Catherine Thompson, second wife of Colonel Isaac Coles, Sr., was born in New York City in 1767, died in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1848, being buried by the side of her husband. They were the parents of a large family, of one of whom, Walter, further mention is made. Colonel Isaac Coles, Sr., during his political career, lived on the plantation in Halifax county, Virginia, inherited from his father,

located at Coles' Ferry on the Staunton river, and about 1800 moved to Pittsylvania county, Virginia. His home in this locality was a plantation of five thousand and fifty-seven acres, which land he had purchased from Philip Lightfoot, a cousin of his first wife. His reason for disposing of his Halifax property was two-fold; because of the malarial conditions there prevalent, which affected both his health and that of his family, and because of financial embarrassment, for the political positions that had taken such a large share of his time had been honorary or with small remuneration attached and wide inroads had been made upon his finances during his long public service. Colonel Isaac Coles, Sr. was known as a great wit and entertaining raconteur, and in the declining years of his life prominent men from all parts of the country journeyed to his home to enjoy his unmatched hospitality and the gleams from the intellect that time had not deprived of its lustre.

Walter Coles, son of Colonel Isaac, Sr. and Catherine (Thompson) Coles, was born in December, 1790, died at Coles Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in November, 1857. He was first a lieutenant and later a captain in the American army in the war of 1812, and for ten years held a seat in the Virginia legislature, from which body he was sent to Congress, of which he was a member from 1835 to 1845, his father having preceded him to both law making institutions. He was a man of practical wisdom, unblemished honor and patriotism, and successful in all his undertakings. The Democratic party claimed his allegiance throughout his entire career. He married Lettice P., who died in 1875, youngest daughter of Judge Paul Carrington, Sr. Judge Paul Carrington, Sr., was a son of George Carrington, a member of the Virginia house of burgesses. George Carrington, when a youth of nineteen years, assisted Colonel William Byrd in running the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, and in his mature years was a personage of influence and power in his colony. Judge Paul Carrington, Sr. was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses from 1765 to 1775, in which latter year it was replaced by the conventions of the people. In 1765 he voted against Patrick Henry's resolutions in regard to the Stamp Act, considering that

the colonies had too few munitions of war with which to oppose a mighty kingdom grown old in waging victorious wars on land and sea. In the journals of the house of burgesses Paul Carrington's name is found as a member of every important committee appointed between 1765 and 1775. He was a member of each of the three conventions of 1775 and was appointed one of the eleven members of the celebrated committee of safety, which at that time held the supreme executive power in the colony. He also sat in the famous Virginia convention of 1776, and on the organization of the new government took a seat in the house of delegates, from which he passed to the bench of the general court and thence to the court of appeals. He was a judge of this latter court until 1811, when, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, he resigned, being succeeded by his nephew, Governor William H. Cabell, and died in 1818, aged eighty-five years. Apart from the invaluable service he rendered his state and country he gave three youthful sons to the Colonial army in the war for independence. Walter and Lettice P. (Carrington) Coles were the parents of: Lettice, died aged fourteen years, and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington; Isaetta, died in childhood, buried at Coles Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia; Isaac, died in childhood, buried at Coles Hill, Virginia; Walter, of whom further; Helen C., died at Coles Hill in 1897; Mildred H., married Colonel Stanhope Flournoy, died in Missouri, in 1901; Agnes C., married Dr. J. G. Cabell, of Richmond, and died January 31, 1901.

Captain Walter (2) Coles, son of Hon. Walter (1) and Lettice P. (Carrington) Coles, was born August 12, 1825, died November 11, 1914. He was educated at Benjamin Hallowell's celebrated school at Alexandria, Virginia, and at the University of Virginia. He entered into the practice of law, but the declining health of his father and mother made it necessary for him to abandon his chosen profession to assume the responsibilities of the management of the Coles Hill estate. With the breaking out of the war between the states he was assigned to a high position in the quartermaster's department with the rank of captain, having charge of much government property and large sums of money. Evidence of the faithfulness of his war record is

evinced by personal letters which he had in his possession addressed to Captain Walter Coles, from Quarter Master-General A. C. Myers, Major-General James G. Paxton and Major Johnson. Just before the close of the war he was commissioned to furnish the army of General Lee with all necessary horses but before he could assume charge of this position together with its promotion in rank the surrender came. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Democratic conventions which met in Charleston, South Carolina, and Baltimore, Maryland. In 1869-71 he was a member of the Virginia state legislature, and although he was urged to again become a candidate for re-election, he refused, pleading pressing duties and private responsibilities. For many years after the close of the civil war he was a member of the Democratic committee of Pittsylvania, and during the reconstruction period he worked tirelessly to restore the South to its former high standard and to secure white supremacy in place of ignorant dominion. In public office, in private business transactions, in all occasions of life causing contact with his fellow-men his actions were marked by unflinching honor and an integrity that left no room for doubt or question. He resided on the home plantation, Coles Hill, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and despite the weight of almost ninety years took an active interest in the affairs of the day and the home acres. At his death there passed away a splendid type which will soon disappear from our land, a man, a noble gentleman and devoted churchman, a lifelong resident of the county who filled a large and honorable place in its history, full of years and the recipient of the regard and esteem of his countrymen.

He married, in 1862, Lavinia Catherine Jordan, born in Luray, Page county, Virginia, August 3, 1833, died January 20, 1906, daughter of Gabriel and Elizabeth Ann (Sibert) Jordan. Her father, born in 1792, died in 1862, was a patriotic citizen, devoting his life to the improvement of the section of the country in which he lived; a man of many affairs, who had accumulated considerable wealth at the outbreak of the war between the states. Her father fitted out a cavalry company at his own expense, her youngest brother, Macon, being made captain; it being known as Jordan's Cavalry. Her maternal grand-uncle, a Mr. Withers of

South Carolina, served with distinction on the staff of General Sumpter. Her Jordan ancestors were of English origin and related to the Washingtons of England. Her grandfather, Thomas Jordan, fought in the revolution, associated with the Marquis De Lafayette. In a letter written years afterward, in 1824, to her father, Gabriel Jordan, of Luray, Virginia, the Marquis De Lafayette regrets his inability to visit him, "The worthy son of my gallant old Comrade in arms, Thomas Jordan." Her brother, Francis, was a captain on General Beauregard's staff. Her brother, Colonel Gabriel Jordan, was a prominent railroad man in the South, being at different times vice-president and general manager of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and the Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

Her eldest brother, General Thomas Jordan, for whom Thomas Jordan Coles was named, was a West Point graduate in 1840, two of his classmates having been General U. S. Grant and William T. Sherman, the latter having been his room-mate. General Thomas Jordan entered service at once and early distinguished himself in Florida in the Seminole uprising, 1841 to 1843. While still a lieutenant he served in the Mexican war, his company with three others being the first battalion to cross the Rio Grande, as a cover to the crossing of General Taylor's whole army into Mexico. Later, he was made captain on General Taylor's staff and was assigned to the quartermaster's department, and finally, owing to the illness of his senior, he had charge of all the quartermaster's arrangements, and was the last American soldier to leave the soil of Mexico. His efficiency in this service was especially mentioned by General Twiggs, the commander at Vera Cruz. From 1852 to 1860 he served on the Pacific coast during the suppression of an Indian insurrection in the present state of Washington. In May, 1861, under a sense of superior obligation, he resigned his commission in the United States army and offered his sword and life to his native state, Virginia. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel on the staff of General Phillip St. George Cocke. Colonel Jordan became convinced of the strategic importance of Manassas Junction and the critical necessity of immediately occupying it in force. He successfully commended the movement to General Lee, by whom Colo-

nel Jordan was complimented in a personal letter and assigned as adjutant-general of the forces which were thereupon ordered to assemble there. On June 3rd General Beauregard took command and on July 21st the first battle of Manassas or Bull Run was fought. After the battle Colonel Jordan suggested to General Beauregard that the Federal surgeons be released without parole to which General Beauregard acceded, this being the first time in war that an enemy's surgeons were thus treated as non-combatants. During the Shiloh and Corinth campaigns Colonel Jordan was the adjutant-general of the Confederate army, and then promoted a brigadier-general.

In 1869 General Jordan consented to direct the revolutionary forces of Cuba and was commissioned by the Cuban government commander-in-chief. The odds against him in that campaign are now well known. Spain valued his services against her one hundred thousand dollars which she placed upon his head. General Beauregard in his history pronounced General Thomas Jordan as one of the ablest military organizers living. After the civil war and prior to his services in Cuba, General Jordan had been for a time editor of the "Memphis Appeal." After his return from Cuba to New York he founded the "Financial and Mining Record," and was recognized as an authority on the silver question. General Thomas Jordan was born 1819 in Luray, Virginia, died in New York City, 1895.

Children of Walter (2) and Lavinia Catherine (Jordan) Coles: 1. Walter (3), born July 25, 1863; manager of the Coles Hill farm; married Miss Wooding, of Virginia, and has a son, Walter (4). 2. Russell Jordan, born December 31, 1865, for twenty-five years identified with the tobacco trade of Danville, Virginia. 3. Agnes Cabell, born April 17, 1868; married Edward B. Ambler, of Monroe, Virginia. 4. Lettice Carrington, born September 17, 1870, died in 1882, aged twelve years. 5. Harry Carrington, born February 26, 1873; living in New York City, connected with the United States civil service; married Miss Marshall, of Fauquier county, Virginia, a great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall. 6. Thomas Jordan, of whom further.

Thomas Jordan Coles, youngest of the six children of Walter (2) and Lavinia Catherine (Jordan) Coles, was born at Coles Hill,

Pittsylvania county, Virginia, July 5, 1875. He attended the local schools until he was eleven years of age, then entered the Kenmore University High School at Amherst Court House, Virginia. He was afterward successively a student at Greenwood School, Greenwood, Virginia, Keswick School for Boys, Cobham, Albemarle county, Virginia, and Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in the last-named institution taking a teacher's course, after entering the pedagogical profession. He began this career when he was eighteen years of age and continued therein until his thirtieth year, in that period holding positions as principal in several of the leading academies of the state. For the three following years he engaged in the insurance business, returning to Chatham in 1907 and establishing in that line, in December, 1909, being appointed by the court treasurer of Pittsylvania county, the largest county in the state, assuming the duties of the office on January 1, 1910. At the election of 1912 he was returned to this position without opposition, his present term expiring in 1916. Immediately after returning to Chatham, Mr. Coles was elected clerk of the local school board, and for the past six years he has been a vestryman of the Episcopal church at that place. His fraternal societies are the Masonic order, Pittsylvania Lodge, No. 24, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Chapter, No. 56; Dove Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar; Acca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Modern Woodmen of America, No. 11641; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, No. 117; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 227, Danville, Virginia. In the administration of the finances of the county he has displayed careful ability and systematic thoroughness that have gained him much favorable mention, and among the public servants of Pittsylvania county there is none who holds the respect and confidence of its citizens to a greater degree than does Mr. Coles. He is backed by generations of men noted in county, state and nation, men whose deeds are written boldly across the history of the country, whose memory he reverences and to whom no shame can be brought through him. Mr. Coles is a busy man of affairs, universally well-regarded, popular because of a pleasing personality,

and in him is found all of the loyalty to lofty principles that made his ancestors men of distinction and importance.

He married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1899, Mary Holmes, born in that place, October 18, 1876, daughter of Richard Bruyère and Mary B. (Meaney) Sinnickson, her father a capitalist of Cincinnati, Ohio. Thomas Jordan and Mary Holmes (Sinnickson) Coles are the parents of: 1. Mary Lavinia, born October 21, 1902. 2. Alice Sinnickson, born January 6, 1907. 3. Richard Sinnickson, born November 6, 1909. 4. Harriet Russell, born January 6, 1912.

In "A History of the Fenwick Colony" it is stated that the Sinnickson family is one of the oldest in South Jersey and is of Swedish origin. The name was first spelled Cinca, later Seneca, Sinaker, Sinnick and finally Sinnickson.

The American ancestor of the line was Anders Seneca, who came to America with the Swedish colonists in 1638, settling in New Jersey. He had one son, Anders Sinaker.

Anders (2) Sinaker married and had two sons, Sinnick, who married Margaret Vignorie, and John.

John, son of Anders (2) Sinaker, married Anne Gill Johnson, and had a son, Andrew.

Andrew Sinnickson, son of John and Anne (Gill) (Johnson) Sinaker, married Sarah Copner, and had a son, Seneca.

Seneca Sinnickson, son of Andrew and Sarah (Copner) Sinnickson, married Ruth Bruyère, a member of the Society of Friends, and lived near Salem, New Jersey. They had children: James, Joseph Copner, Richard Bruyère, of whom further, Sarah, Mary Hohues, Peter, Seneca. The Bruyère family traces a clear line for seven generations, is of French origin, and among its American members owns several illustrious figures, among them Captain James Bruyère, who gained his rank in the Colonial army in the war for independence.

Richard Bruyère Sinnickson, son of Seneca and Ruth (Bruyère) Sinnickson, born January 4, 1826, died March 3, 1914. He married Mary B. Meaney, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and had children: Mary Holmes, of previous mention, married Thomas J. Coles; Ruth Bruyère, died at the age of six years; Sarah Dell, died aged four years; Seneca Richard. Mary B. (Meaney) Sinnickson is

a descendant of French ancestors, in one line from a family originally writing the name De La Pour. The family invaded Ireland and there the name exists at the present time in Limerick, Waterford and Wexford as La Pour, La Power, Power.

Thomas Sinnickson took an active part in the revolutionary war commanding a company in the Continental army. Because of his inflamed and bitter writings against British tyranny he was outlawed by Lord Howe and a heavy reward was offered for him, dead or alive. He was a member of the first Congress of the United States, also holding a seat in that body from 1796 to 1798. He married Sarah Hancock, daughter of Judge Hancock, who was killed by British troops in his home in 1778. There is a story of a Sinnickson in revolutionary times, who, being pursued by British troops, led them across a causeway that was under water, and they, not suspecting the trick, were sucked under by the soft sand about sixteen feet deep at that point, and were drowned.

William Dabbs Blanks. Honored in business and public life, the life of William D. Blanks, of Clarksville, Virginia, may be with justice termed a successful one, but from his own standpoint much could have been accomplished had he possessed greater educational advantages. The greatest elements of success in life, he deems a thorough education, supplemented by proper home training and a high purpose. Lacking only the former, he has pursued so persistent a course of private study that were it not for his own evidence the lack of college training could not be discovered. He exemplified in his own life the value of home training, private study, careful choice of companions, truth, honesty and high purpose, proving that with these a man can rise to any position to which he may aspire. His tastes were for a professional life, particularly the law, for which he privately prepared, but believing his lack of a college degree a handicap, he decided upon a business career, a decision not regretted, as in the world of commerce he has established a name among the successful men of his community.

Paternally and maternally Mr. Blanks descends from English ancestors, one of whom on the maternal side, Sir Richard Dabbs,

was a lord mayor of London. The earliest member of the family in Virginia was Joseph Dabbs, one of whose descendants was Richard Dabbs, a Baptist minister, whom the church authorities persecuted and imprisoned for preaching without authority from the Established church. Many of the descendants of Joseph Dabbs served in the Virginia soldiery of early days and the roster of revolutionary soldiers from Virginia contains many of the name.

William Dabbs Blanks was born in Clarksville, Virginia, April 3, 1864, son of James Matthew Blanks, born in Charlotte county, Virginia, March 13, 1818, died in 1884. He was a prosperous farmer, and after becoming a resident of Clarksville was postmaster and mayor of that thriving Mecklenburg county town, where he was for many years engaged as a merchant. He married Julia Frances Dabbs, born in Halifax county, Virginia, November 21, 1829, died May 9, 1909, daughter of Josiah and Frances Elizabeth (Dabbs) Dabbs, both descendants of Sir Richard Dabbs, the Virginia founder of the family.

William D. Blanks spent his early life in Clarksville, where he attended the local schools and prepared for college. He was a delicate lad, which fact absolved him from all laborious tasks and gave him complete freedom for study and home associations, which were of the best. His plans for a college education were thwarted by financial considerations and henceforth his education depended entirely upon self study, wide reading and association with men of greater learning. At the age of twenty years he became the confidential clerk and book-keeper for Colonel Thomas F. Goode, proprietor of the Buffalo Lithia Springs in Mecklenburg county, remaining with him two years. He then entered mercantile life as clerk and proprietor, then as dealer in leaf tobacco, as senior member of the firm of Blanks & Watkins. He attained high standing in the mercantile world of his district, and in 1892, when he began the organization of a state bank in Clarksville, there was a ready response, resulting in the incorporation of the Planters' Bank of Clarksville, of which he was chosen the first cashier. He developed fine ability as a financier and continued as cashier until 1903, when he was elected president. He remained the efficient head of the Planters'

Bank for ten years, resigning in 1913. Since that period he has been engaged in the conduct of his private business, real estate and insurance. He has held many city offices, justice of peace, councilman, notary public, and in all positions has rendered efficient service.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Blanks has ever been a hearty party supporter, repudiating, however, the "Free Silver" heresy and its sponsors, opposing it and them by voice and influence, but refraining from supporting the opposition by his vote. He was for several years a member of the Mecklenburg County Democratic Committee, served as delegate to numerous county and state conventions of his party, making in 1905 a campaign for the nomination for state senator from the twenty-fifth Virginia district. He was opposed by F. B. Roberts, of Chase City, who carried the primaries by a plurality of fifty-nine votes. In 1911 Mr. Blanks was the successful candidate for state senator from the same district, composed of the counties of Mecklenburg and Brunswick. He served with credit as senator and rendered valued service on the following senate committees: general laws; insurance and banking; enrolled bills; and counties, cities and towns. For twenty years he has been treasurer of the Clarksville Baptist Church, is a member of Washington Union Lodge, No. 157, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was junior warden, member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, member of the Junior Order of the American Mechanics and takes an active interest in all. Ever the energetic man of business, he has neglected none of his duties of citizenship, but in every department of town life has borne his full share of responsibility. As a merchant, financier, public official, citizen, friend or neighbor, there is no stain upon his record, and while the thwarting of his earlier plans lost him to the legal profession, the same influences gave to the business world a strong character and valued leader.

Mr. Blanks married, June 24, 1891, Julia Watkins, born at Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, April 20, 1870, daughter of Charles B. and Mary Ann (Womack) Watkins. Children: 1. Mary Frances, died in infancy. 2. Julia Dabbs, born January 5, 1894. 3. William Dabbs (2), died in infancy. 4. James William, born

February 24, 1898. 5. Charles Watkins, born September 12, 1901. 6. William Dabbs (3), born October 17, 1906. All born in Clarksville, Virginia.

Mr. Blanks has a genuine love of the soil and finds one of his favorite recreations in supervising the farms he owns, varying this pleasure by frequent hunting trips. Out-of-doors appeals to him, but of all his recreations these are the two most enjoyed.

James Edward Cole, an eminent and distinguished attorney of Norfolk, Virginia, descends in direct line from Colonel William Cole, of Warwick county, afterwards Prince George county, who was Burgess from that county in 1718, sheriff in 1726-27, and member of the board of visitors to William and Mary College in 1728. He died in 1728, leaving a will that is mentioned in the Virginia law reports. He left a widow, Mary, and a son, William (2), there being no record of any other sons.

William (2) Cole, son of Colonel William (1) and Mary Cole, married and left a son, William (3), of whom further, and two daughters, Mary, who married (first) a Mr. West, and (second) Ferdinand Leigh, and Jane, who married (first) Colonel Nathaniel Claiborne, of "Sweet Hall," King William county, Virginia, (second) Stephen Bingham, (third) Colonel Francis West.

William (3) Cole, son of William (2) Cole, married, February 7, 1778, Ann Everard, daughter of Thomas Everard, who also had a daughter Martha. Papers are in possession of the family showing that a suit in chancery was instituted between William (4), son of William (3) and Ann (Everard) Cole (then deceased) and the heirs of Martha (Everard) Hall, wife of a Dr. Hall, the subject of the suit being the partition of a legacy of five thousand pounds left by John Everard, of Liverpool, England, in his will to his nieces, Ann Cole and Martha Hall, the question involved being whether William (4) Cole, as the only living child of Ann (Everard) Cole, should take his mother's share of the legacy or share "per capita" with the several children of Martha (Everard) Hall. Children of William (3) and Ann (Everard) Cole: John Everard, born March 12, 1781, died June 25, 1781; Ann Everard, born May 3, 1782, died July 23, 1796; Mary, born November 9, 1787,

died September 8, 1793; William (4), of whom further; Martha Hall, born December 22, 1794, died July 28, 1795.

William (4) Cole, son of William (3) and Ann (Everard) Cole, was born January 2, 1792, died November 4, 1823. He was the only child of his parents to arrive at years of maturity. He married, February 26, 1818, Elizabeth Poythress Cocke, daughter of Captain James Cocke, of "Bon Accord," descendant of an illustrious early Virginia family. Children: 1. William (5), born December 6, 1818, died December 12, 1860; married Clara Herbert Peter, daughter of John and Martha Ann Henly (Cocke) Peter; children: Ann Elizabeth, born May 22, 1850, married J. W. Ashton, and now resides in Portsmouth, Virginia; Clara Herbert, born July 20, 1853, died in youth; William (6), born January 5, 1856, died in youth; Martha Everard, born December 23, 1857, married John C. Ashton, and now resides in Portsmouth, Virginia. 2. John, of further mention.

John Cole, second son of William (4) and Elizabeth Poythress (Cocke) Cole, was born at Clermont, Prince George county, Virginia, the country seat of his parents, December 14, 1820, died at Mill View, Greensville county, Virginia, August 13, 1889. He was educated under private tutors and at the University of Virginia. He began business life in Petersburg, where he held a leading position among the business men of that city, and was interested in many prominent business enterprises in Southern Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi and Tennessee. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, a man of marked personality and most highly esteemed in the social life of his city. He married, December 7, 1843, Richetta Peter. Children: 1. William Herbert, born December 11, 1846; married Emma, daughter of Dr. George Mason, of Greensville county, Virginia. 2. John Peter, born July 29, 1850, died October 17, 1864. 3. Margaret Buchanan, born October 15, 1852; married (first) James Dunlap, (second) Walter J. Jarratt. 4. Richetta Peter, married Charles H. Warwick of Brunswick county, later of Petersburg, Virginia. 5. Thomas Everard, born in November, 1862; married Lucy T., daughter of Charles L. Cocke, of Sussex county, Virginia. 6. James Edward, of fur-



Ed Bradley

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ther mention. 7. Francis Walter, born in August, 1867; married Sue B., daughter of Charles L. Cocke.

James Edward Cole, son of John and Richetta (Peter) Cole, was born in Greenville county, Virginia, September 30, 1865. His early and preparatory education was obtained in public schools, under private tutors, at Samuel Hardy's Academy and at McCabe's University School in Petersburg, Virginia. Choosing the legal profession he entered the law department of the University of Virginia and was there graduated B. L., class of 1889. He had been admitted to the bar in the year 1887, at Emporia, Greenville county, Virginia, but after his graduation he located in Norfolk, Virginia, where he now enjoys a prominent position in his profession, has commanded a good clientage which has furnished a liberal income. He has launched several enterprises of great usefulness to the community. He is deeply interested in the welfare and progress of his community, and maintains a membership in several prominent secret orders, the social and business clubs, Chamber of Commerce, etc. In politics he is a Democrat. He became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church at sixteen years of age, and has been an active and earnest worker in the church since that time.

On September 26, 1888, James Edward Cole married Ellen, daughter of Samuel Hardy, of Greenville county, Virginia, a graduate of the University of Virginia and who conducted the academy at which Mr. Cole was a student for several terms, and the following are their children: 1. Ellen Etta, born January 1, 1890, died November 25, 1893. 2. James Edward, born May 11, 1893. 3. John, born June 6, 1895. 4. Samuel Hardy, born March 6, 1897. 5. Margaret Buchanan, born May 15, 1899. 6. Elizabeth Cocke, born July 28, 1902. 7. Frances Herbert, born October 2, 1905. 8. Alice Everard, born June 5, 1908.

Colonel Oliver Witcher Dudley. The Dudleys of Virginia, of whom Colonel Oliver W. Dudley is a representative in Danville, have been seated in Franklin county, that state, for many generations. Oliver W. Dudley is a grandson of Stephen Dudley, born in Franklin county, where his long life was spent. He married Patty

Kemp, of Franklin county, and raised a family of six, all of whom are now deceased.

(II) Silas Jenkins Dudley, son of Stephen and Patty (Kemp) Dudley, was born at the homestead in Franklin county, Virginia, April 1, 1824, died April 4, 1888, a farmer all through his life. During the war between the states he served under General Early, rendering valiant service but escaping without serious injury. He married Ann Park Smith, born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, June 8, 1833, died November 20, 1874. She was a daughter of Dr. Albert Gallatin Smith, born at Lunenburg Courthouse in 1806, died in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1852. He was an eminent physician in the latter county, practicing until his early death. He married Mary Witcher, born in Pittsylvania county, daughter of Captain Vincent Witcher, who gained his military title in the United States service during the war of 1812-14. Two of his descendants, William Addison and Vincent, were colonels in the Confederate army. Captain Witcher was a Whig in a strong Democratic district, and was many years in the Virginia senate; he was also a prominent candidate for governor of the state, only failing of an election by the legislature by one vote. Dr. Albert Gallatin Smith had five children, the youngest, Vincent Oliver Smith, is yet living, a resident of Alta Vista, Virginia. The children of Silas Jenkins Dudley are all living, except Mary Kate, who married Dr. D. C. Dickinson, and died in 1890, aged forty years. The living children are: Oliver Witcher, of whom further; Patty B., married J. C. Dickinson, of Danville; Nannie V., the widow of D. C. Berger; Hattie P., the second wife of Dr. D. C. Dickinson, of Franklin county, Virginia; Henry S., a publisher of Boston, Massachusetts.

(III) Colonel Oliver Witcher Dudley, eldest son of Silas Jenkins and Ann Park (Smith) Dudley, was born at the Franklin county farm of his parents, July 15, 1856. He lived at home and attended school until fourteen years of age, then came to Pittsylvania county and for four years was clerk in a country store. In 1871 his father moved to Pittsylvania county, occupying the farm of his father-in-law, Dr. Albert G. Smith, an estate owned previously by Dr. Smith's father-in-law, Captain Vincent Witcher; both the Smith and Witcher fami-

lies were prominent families of the state. In 1875 Oliver W. Dudley located in Danville, where he clerked for one year, then until 1884 was engaged in various capacities in the tobacco business. In that year he was admitted a member of the firm of Pemberton & Penn., of Danville, commission merchants, for the purchase of leaf tobacco, the firm being James G. Penn and Oliver W. Dudley. The firm was incorporated in 1905, and is now composed of Colonel O. W. Dudley, J. P. Penn, and J. G. Penn, sons of J. P. Penn, Sr. Mr. Dudley's career has been a remarkable one and is an inspiring lesson to the young. Coming to Danville practically penniless he has by the exercise of the qualities of industry and integrity made for himself a name honored in this city. He is vice-president of the National Bank of Danville, and one of the largest private owners of real estate in the city, in addition to his holdings in Pemberton & Penn. He is a member of all branches of the Masonic order, was delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1892, that renominated Grover Cleveland for president; served on Governor O'Farrell's staff in 1894-98, with the rank of colonel; is a member of both the Country clubs and the newly formed Tuscarora Club. In religious faith he is a Methodist, steward for past twenty years, belonging to the Main Street congregation.

Mr. Dudley married, November 21, 1894, Lucy Estes, born in Danville, June 5, 1874, daughter of Captain Howard Estes, who died in 1896, a farmer and dry goods merchant of Danville. Captain Estes was a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, class of 1894, and a captain of the Confederate States army. He married Nannie Perkins, who survives him, residing at Danville, with her daughter, Mrs. Dudley. Children of Oliver W. and Lucy (Estes) Dudley: Oliver Witcher (2), born September 12, 1896, now a student at Randolph-Macon College, class of 1917; Howard Estes, born July 21, 1900, now attending Danville School for Boys.

Samuel Hairston. The Hairston home in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, is one of the delightful remnants of colonial design and architecture of which the Southern states afford many fine specimens. Its present owner and occupant, Samuel Hairston, is

the third of his line bearing that name there to make his home, while elsewhere in Pittsylvania county and Virginia the name Hairston has been borne by men of honor and men of valiant service. Situated a short distance from "Oak Hill," the Hairston estate, is "Barry Hill," the home of the family of the great-grandmother of Samuel Hairston, Ruth Perkins, a member of another distinguished Virginia family.

Samuel Hairston was born at "Oak Hill," Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and was educated in the Bingham School, of North Carolina, and the Episcopal High School, at Alexandria, Virginia. Upon attaining his majority he began the administration of his vast estate, the duties of which have since claimed his attention. His business interests are many and varied, and he holds a place upon the directorates of the leading business institutions of Danville, including cotton mills, knitting mills, the First National Bank, the overall factory, the local street railway company, and the Danville & Western Railroad. He is also a stockholder in the People's National Bank, of Martinsville, and the Bank of Stokes County, at Walnut Cove, North Carolina. Mr. Hairston is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and on his estate there is a chapel in which, at regular periods, are conducted services according to the ritual of that faith, the services attended by the tenants of the Hairston estate, of whom there are about eighty. Mr. Hairston has personal charge of the Sunday school, of which he is superintendent, and has made this one of the most flourishing and beneficial features of the chapel life.

Samuel Hairston married, in Danville, Virginia, November 16, 1899, May, born in Salem, Virginia, daughter of James Rufus Joplin, who died in July, 1913, was a veteran of the war between the states, having run away from home when fifteen years of age to enlist in the Confederate army. He was president of the First National Bank, of Danville, Virginia, a prominent figure in the business and financial world of the region.

Floyd Wise Weaver. Although native to Rockingham county, Mr. Weaver has since 1895 been engaged in practice in Luray, formerly as a member of the law firm of Weaver & Leedy, and as clerk of court for Page county, resigning the office of mayor



John H. Harper
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of Luray to accept the latter office, which he has now held continuously for sixteen years. Mr. Weaver is of prominent Virginia lineage. He is a son of James Madison Weaver, of Rockingham county, born in Madison county, Virginia, in 1828, and died in 1897, a farmer and for many years chairman of the board of supervisors of Rockingham county. James M. Weaver was a brother of Lieutenant Robert Weaver of the Confederate army. Sarah M. (Carpenter) Weaver, wife of James Madison Weaver, was a daughter of Thomas Carpenter, of Madison county, murdered in 1850, the trial of his assassins being one of the noted cases in Virginia court records. James M. and Sarah M. (Carpenter) Weaver had sons: Floyd W., of whom further; Dr. Thomas H., died in 1882; John C., died in 1913; Edward D., of Waynesboro, Virginia; John Robert, of Roanoke, Virginia; William Prentiss Russell, of Island Ford, Virginia; they had daughters: Ida B.; Clara M., married G. Rush Nicholas, of Penland, Virginia; Sally Gertrude, married Edward L. Lambert, of McGaheysville, Virginia.

Floyd Wise Weaver was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, April 28, 1866. He acquired his early and preparatory education in the public schools of McGaheysville, then entered the University of Virginia, attending the summer sessions, 1887-89, the last year of his course being under the noted Dr. John B. Minor. He excelled in other branches, but in oratory was awarded the prize medal in 1889. In the fall of 1889 he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, continuing during the sessions of that and the following year. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar of Augusta county, Virginia, and from that date until 1895 was engaged in the practice of his profession at Basic City. In the latter year he located in Luray, Page county, Virginia, there forming a law partnership with Colonel Robert F. Leedy, and practicing until 1898 as Weaver & Leedy. In March of that year he was appointed mayor of Luray, holding that office until the following June, when he resigned, having been appointed clerk of the court to fill out the unexpired term of Andrew Broadbuss. He served under the appointment from June 20, 1898, to May, 1899, then was elected by

the people of Page county for a term of six years. His legal learning and personal attributes so eminently qualified him for the important office he held, that in 1905 he was re-elected and in 1911 was again returned for another term, this time for eight years under the new constitution of Virginia.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Weaver has been an able advocate of party principles, and an untiring worker for party success. He is heard with enthusiasm at public gatherings, while in party councils his opinions and advice are listened to with respectful attention. He has served in many conventions of his party; was a delegate to the state convention of 1893 which nominated Governor O'Ferrell; sat as a delegate in the state convention of 1908, and was elected by the Norfolk state convention of 1912, a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that met in Baltimore and placed in nomination Woodrow Wilson, the successful candidate, now president of the United States. He is also a trustee of the Virginia State Normal and Industrial School for Women, at Harrisonburg, Virginia, having served since the organization of that valuable institution. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lafayette Lodge, No. 137, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Luray, Luray Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, and Luray Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, and is past eminent commander of the latter body. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Mr. Weaver married, in December, 1893, Eva Mendenhall, born at High Point, North Carolina. Children: Royal Lillian, born in Luray, Virginia, March 15, 1896, died March 19, 1896; Louise Mildred, born in Luray, July 19, 1897; Irma Jacques, born in Luray, January 30, 1899.

John Harry Harper, a well known business man of New York City, was born at Port Republic, Virginia, April 5, 1870. His father was John Harper, a farmer of Port Republic, born April 1, 1806, died August 25, 1889. His mother was Sarah Jane Trout, whom John Harper married, October 11, 1846. From the traditions preserved in several branches of the Trout family it would seem that many years before the American revolution three brothers emi-

grated from the neighborhood of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and settled at Germantown, Pennsylvania. One of them remained in Pennsylvania; the second removed to Frederick county, Virginia; and the third, who never married, was a Lutheran minister and chaplain in the army during the revolution. The name was originally spelled Traut, meaning in German "lovely" or "dear." An examination of the court records and other records of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and Frederick county, Virginia, shows that this tradition is in the main correct.

About 1740 there were three brothers, John Balthazar (generally called Baltzer), George, and Jeremias Trout, residing at Germantown, Pennsylvania, their names being spelled indiscriminately Trout and Traut. They were among the earliest settlers at Germantown, George Trout owning twenty-eight acres and Baltzer Trout twenty-five acres of land there. The suggestion is that they were the sons of one "John Trout of Upper Dublin Township in Philadelphia County, yeoman," who in his will made April 3, 1728, and approved May 7, 1728, mentions his wife Catharine, his eldest son John, as executor, and his youngest son Phillip, but does not give the names of his other children. George Trout died July, 1745.

(II) John Baltzer Trout, son of John and Catharine Trout, died in 1750. There is no will of his on record and the name of his wife is not known, but on May 26, 1747, he made a will respecting certain property jointly with his brother Jeremias Trout, in which are mentioned "our beloved sons and cousins Jacob, Balthazar, and Jeremias Trout (the three sons of John Balthazar Trout)." It would appear that his wife had died and that these were his only sons. The will was probated June 21, 1750. John B. Trout having died shortly before that date, Jeremias Trout surviving him. His son, Baltzer Trout, died November, 1762, his will mentioning his wife, Barbara, his daughter Mary, and his brother-in-law, Nicholas Rittenhouse. His other son, Jeremias Trout, died in 1789, his will naming his wife Hannah and five children: Mary, Bottes (?), Hannah, William, and John. One of the striking features of nearly all these early wills is the fact that special pro-

vision is made for the thorough education of the children of the testators.

(III) Jacob Trout, son of John Baltzer Trout, removed about 1760, from Germantown to Frederick county, Virginia, and settled at Newtown (also called Stephensburg, but now Stephens City). Jacob Trout died shortly before April 5, 1774, for on that date Barbara Trout and Jacob Trout Jr. are mentioned as administrators of Jacob Trout, deceased. He mentions Barabara Klein, who came to this country from Germany about 1750. She lived to an old age, dying at Newtown after 1812. Her grandchildren used to love to visit her and hear stories she would relate to them about her children in the Fatherland. Children: Jacob; Baltzer; Daniel; Philip, mentioned below; Henry; and Catherine. It is said that there were one or two other sons who moved to Tennessee or Georgia.

(IV) Philip Trout, son of Jacob and Barbara (Klein) Trout, was born at Newtown (?), August 11, 1759 and died in the same place August 21, 1812. He lived at Newtown and reared all his family there. In his will, made August 21, 1812, and proved March 2, 1813, he mentions his wife Mollie, and his mother, and names his wife, his brother Henry, and Jacob Boyers, as executors. He married at Strasburg, in 1786, Mary Magdalene Lambert (born February 22, 1758, died at Newtown, February 12, 1826). Children: Joseph, mentioned below; Rebecca, born July 1, 1789, died in infancy; Isaac, December 17, 1790, died March 29, 1873, married Araminta Donner Pagett; Jacob, July 24, 1792, died May 22, 1853; Mary Magdalene, January 13, 1794, died January 22, 1865; David, Newtown, December 25, 1795, died Front Royal, December 6, 1869; Elizabeth, December 10, 1797, died young; Rebecca (2), November 23, 1799, died at Staunton, November 3, 1855; Abraham, April 9, 1801, drowned in childhood while playing.

(V) Joseph Trout, son of Philip and Mary Magdalene (Lambert) Trout, was born at Newtown, October 16, 1787, and died at Port Republic, March 26, 1850. He lived at Greenville, Augusta county, till about 1818, when he removed to Port Republic, where he resided until his death. For a number of years he was practically an invalid having suffered a stroke of par-

alysis. The records of the war department show that he served for a number of weeks in the war of 1812 as a private in Captain John C. Sowers's company of Virginia Artillery from Augusta county. His name appears on the rolls of that organization with remarks "Com. of service, January 4, 1814; Ex. of service, April 13, 1814. Term changed three months, eight da." Children: 1. William Henry Harrison, born at Greenville, October 14, 1813, died December 14, 1814. 2. Mary Ann, born November 27, 1815, died at Port Republic, November 22, 1860; married, August 14, 1839, Thomas William Ryan, born at Baltimore, Maryland, March 29, 1813, died at Mount Jackson, August 12, 1883; was a farmer in Rockingham county. Children: Joseph Nicholas, born at Port Republic, June 27, 1840, died at Staunton, November 30, 1892 was a clerk of the circuit court of Augusta county from 1864 till the year of his death; married Martha Eliza Francisco; Jefferson Kinney, born at Port Republic, September 20, 1841, was killed in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; Anna Lee, September 20, 1843, married November 23, 1870, Dr. William Harvey Byerly; Richard Dangerfield, October 2, 1845, died November 28, 1876, married Elizabeth A. Kinney Stribbling; John Chesley; Sarah Matilda; James William; Llewellyn Kemper; Mary Archer. 3. Nicholas Kinney, December 12, 1817, died at Staunton, September 3, 1875, married, June 8, 1843, Matilda Kinney Stribbling. He was the most widely known member of the Trout family, being in his day one of the most distinguished chancery lawyers of his section of the state. Children: Erasmus S., Sarah A., Mary Lewis, Matilda Craig, Fannie S., Louise S., Margaret G., Eva L., Harriot S., Nicholas K. 4. Elizabeth Rebecca, born August 3, 1821, died September 11, 1888. She married Peachy Harrison Wheeler. Children: Joseph Mck., Lucretia C., Jacob W., Thomas B., Nicholas Z., Sarah C., James D., Samuel K., Philip E. 5. Martha Selina, born January 12, 1824, died July 9, 1892; married John William Lee. Children: Sarah E., Joseph William, Araminta M., Julia T., John Nicholas, Charles K., Mary C., Angeline K., Stephen A., Dora V., Harriette S., Lucy Flynn. 6. Sarah Jane, mentioned below. 7. William David, born September 5, 1828, died June 25, 1869. 8. Joseph Chesley, born October 16, 1829, mar-

ried (first) Matilda Craig Vaughan; and (second) Elizabeth White. Children: James E., George V., William J., Joseph C., Sada L., and Philip H. 9. James Russell, born April 23, 1832, died May 26, 1900; married Amanda Jane Arey. Children: George A., William E., Olivia V., Louella A., Joseph O., Nicholas K., Mary E., Martha V., James C. 10. Jacob Archibald, born November 9, 1834, died September 12, 1879. 11. Philip Henry, born August 29, 1837, married Olivia Benson. Children: Philip, William, Catherine, Hugh, Olivia Mary.

(VI) Sarah Jane Trout, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Whitesides) Trout, was born April 30, 1826. She married October 11, 1846, John Harper, mentioned above, father of John Harry Harper, mentioned below. Children: 1. William Joseph, born June 24, 1848, by occupation a farmer. 2. Wilson Chesley, March 24, 1850, at Port Republic, Virginia, unmarried, and also by occupation a farmer. 3. Samuel Nicholas, Port Republic, February 15, 1852, married Hannah Elizabeth Snapp. 4. Jennie Bell, Port Republic, November 27, 1853, unmarried. 5. Mary, Port Republic, July 16, 1856, died December 3, 1856. 6. Martha, Port Republic, July 16, 1856, died July 19, 1858. 7. Charles Addison, Port Republic, October 20, 1858, died June 15, 1896. 8. Annie Archie, Port Republic, February 22, 1861, married Charles Edward Snapp, having children: William A., Edna, Ruby, Charles, and Harry. 9. Elizabeth Rebecca, Port Republic, April 5, 1864, married William Stuart Nicholas, having children, Jennie and Elizabeth. 10. Arrie Olivia, Port Republic, July 16, 1869, died December 29, 1869. 11. John Harry, mentioned below.

(VII) John Harry Harper, youngest son of John and Sarah Jane (Trout) Harper, was educated in the public schools and high school of Port Republic, Virginia, where he was born. He spent the greater part of his youth and young manhood in the place of his birth and rearing, and in 1891 came to New York City, becoming connected with the wholesale firm of Charles Broadway Rouss, filling the position of manager of the clothing department. His whole business life since has been spent in New York City, and his connection with the firm has continued. Mr. Harper is a member of the Astor Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 103, New York City, and also of the

Southern Society of New York, and "The Virginians" of New York City. In politics he is a Democrat, and in regard to creed is affiliated with the Methodist church. He married, November 25, 1908, Katherine, daughter of Patrick Walsh, born in 1884. Mr. Walsh was a descendant of the ancient family of Walshes, who acquired the large possessions now known as the Walsh mountains, in the barony of Iverk, adjoining the principality of ancient Ossory, Ireland. Different branches of the family bore many titles and dignities, the heads being Lords of Ballynecully, and chiefs of Kilgobbin, Sir Edward Walsh and Sir Nicholas Walsh, lord chief justice of common pleas, being members of this family. The possessions of the family were confiscated during the Cromwellian period and in the reign of William III., of England, were divided among a number of immigrant Englishmen. After the confiscation of their property several members of the elder branch of the family migrated to France and Austria, and took military service in those countries, being received by the sovereigns of these countries with much consideration, and being accorded positions in the countries commensurate with their rank in the country of their birth. In France the title of "Count Serrant" is still extant, having been conferred on the representative of the elder branch of the Walsh family. Members of the cadet branch of the family emigrated in some cases to America, or remained at home, and became tillers of the soil, of which they were formerly the proprietors and the lords. To Mr. and Mrs. John Harry Harper have been born two children: Dorothy Anna, New York City, October, 1909; and John Harry, Jr., New York City, August, 1911.

Joseph Franklin Biggs. That there has been a decided increase in the desire to artistically adorn and beautify the modern home is true, not only in Virginia, but all through the South. While the modern home, generally speaking, is not as artistically furnished as in ante-bellum days, some of the better homes of the present days are more beautiful from an artistic standpoint. The efforts of architects and artistic furnishers are bearing fruit, and in the many beautiful homes of today an artistic regard for style, period and harmony

of color prevails that is fast restoring the fame of the once noted southern mansion. In this revival of artistic interest in the home, Richmond leads the other cities of the South and there the revival has been led and encouraged by Joseph F. Biggs, proprietor of the "Art Store." He has preached and illustrated the gospel of an artistic home so forcefully that no other store caters so completely to that particular feature, home adornment, as his, or has a patronage so large.

The influence of the "Art Store" has been felt not only in raising the artistic standard of home adornment in Richmond, but throughout the state, until the resources of Mr. Biggs and his establishment are taxed to the utmost to meet the demands of the newly awakened. He encourages the return to many of the decorative features of the Colonial period, specializing in the reproduction of the furniture of that period, and the designing or working out of period schemes of decoration, furnishing an entire home with the furniture, hangings and decorations of a given period. As every gospel must have its high priest, so in the revival of interest in the artistic home, Richmond is its head center, the "Art Store" its temple, and its gifted proprietor, the chief apostle.

Joseph Franklin Biggs is an only son of Alden Bishop and Mary (Garland) Biggs, and grandson of James Biggs. James Biggs, son of Joseph Biggs, of English descent, married Bettie Alden.

Joseph Franklin Biggs attended public schools and academy, beginning business life as clerk in a general store. He early became interested in house furnishing and decorations, and spent some years solely in the fitting up of private yachts, and kindred work. In 1891 he located in Richmond as president of the Biggs Antique Company, Incorporated. This company has five great stores in various cities of the South, and a large factory. The Richmond establishment, known as the "Art Store," is located at 318 East Franklin street. They have a large and prosperous business and one that has been of great benefit to the city and state, in creating, fostering and developing a desire to revive in an artistic modern home the glories of ante-bellum days. It is not alone in reproducing the furniture and decorations of the past that Mr. Biggs excels and leads,



J. F. Heath

but in the restoration of old Colonial mansions to their original condition, including furniture and decoration. Two such may be mentioned from their prominence in history, "Westover" and the old "Coles Home." Mr. Biggs married Jennie Marie Brewster, daughter of Captain George W. Brewster. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Biggs: Lewis Harding, educated at Charlotte Hall, and Maryland Military Academy; Norma Franklin, a student at Miss Elliott's School, Richmond.

Lewis Betts. A descendant of an old Delaware family and a resident of Wilmington in that state until his sixteenth year. Lewis Betts spent the remainder of his years, seventy-four, engaged in business in the state of Virginia. The quiet, even tenor of his life was broken by the war period, 1861-1865, and during those years he stood shoulder to shoulder with his Virginia neighbors in the battlefield of the Confederacy and did all that one man could do in support of the Southern cause. He was an able, capable business man and during the years of his active life conducted a large, successful contracting business in house painting and decorating. He served his church with fidelity and zeal, bore his full share of the responsibilities of good citizenship, reared and maintained a home and left to his posterity an honored name.

Lewis Betts was born in Wilmington, Delaware, January 17, 1826, died January 21, 1900, son of Charles and Hannah Betts, both of Delaware families. His father, a brass moulder, gave him the advantage of such public school education as the city at that date afforded, but at the age of sixteen years he began making his own way in the world. He located in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1842, a lad of sixteen years, and began his business life as painter's apprentice, his previous occupation having been farming. He finished his years of instruction in painting and decorating and became a finished workman. He followed his trade until the outbreak of the war between the states, then enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, Confederate States army, and from 1861 until the surrender at Appomattox shared the varying fortunes of his regiment in camp and field, advance and retreat, victory and defeat. He escaped the many perils of war, and at the close of the

unhappy conflict returned to Richmond and resumed his trade. He became well known in the building trade and as a contractor was highly rated for honorable dealings. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lewis Betts married, December 15, 1853, Frances A. Wilson, who survives him, a resident of Richmond, Virginia, daughter of John and Sarah Wilson. Forty-seven years Mr. and Mrs. Betts passed in congenial married companionship ere the ties that bound were broken by the death of Mr. Betts. Children: Lewis L.; Mary M., wife of Thomas Hudspeth, deceased, of Richmond, Virginia, and Charles B., who was killed at the burning of the bridge at Petersburg, Virginia.

Tarlton Fleming Heath, of Petersburg, president of The National Bank of that city, is a native of Goochland county, Virginia, born November 30, 1860. His grandfather, Hartwell Peebles Heath, was born in Prince George county, Virginia, was a merchant in Petersburg, where he died about 1845, less than forty years of age. He married Eliza Cureton Rives, a native of Sussex county, Virginia, and a sister of Francis E. Rives, a noted statesman of Virginia. They had children: Virginia, John Francis, Roscoe Briggs, Jesse Hartwell, Anna Rives, all now deceased.

Jesse Hartwell Heath, third son of Hartwell Peebles and Eliza C. (Rives) Heath, was born in 1832, in Petersburg, and was a planter in Goochland, where he died in August, 1866, at the age of thirty-four years. He served through the civil war, rising from private to captain, and was with Fitzhugh Lee at Lynchburg, and in other severe engagements, in one of which he was wounded. He married Sarah Eleanor Fleming, born 1832, in Goochland county, and now living in Baltimore, Maryland. She is a daughter of Tarlton Fleming, a native of Goochland county, and a wealthy planter, who died there in 1860. His wife, Rebecca (Coles) Fleming, was a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and they were the parents of four children: Thomas Mann, Elizabeth, William Randolph, and Sarah Eleanor. The last named is the only one of these now living. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Heath: Eliza Cureton, died unmarried at the age of twenty-five years; Maunsell White, now

deceased; Jane Rives, living unmarried at Catonsville, Maryland; Tarlton F., of further mention; Eleanor Hartwell, died while the wife of Thomas Faulcon Parsons, of Petersburg; one child, unnamed, died in infancy.

Tarlton Fleming Heath grew to the age of ten years on his father's plantation in Goochland county. Having lost his father by death, he went to Petersburg to live with his grandmother, and there he attended the public schools and McCabe School until thirteen years of age, when he started out to maintain himself. He began his business life as a clerk in a retail grocery, and in 1887 engaged in the grain business on his own account. At this time he had a partner, and the business was conducted under the style of Cabaniss & Company, which afterwards became T. F. Heath & Company. The business is now incorporated under that title, and his associate is his brother-in-law, Thomas F. Parsons. Mr. Heath is interested in various business enterprises, has been a director of the Petersburg Telephone Company since its organization, is a director of other institutions, and became president of the National Bank of Petersburg in 1914. With his family he is associated with the Protestant Episcopal church, and in matters relating to civil affairs he acts with the Democratic party. He married, January 12, 1887, at Warrenton, North Carolina, Rosa Gilmore Arrington, a native of that town, daughter of the late Samuel P. Arrington, who was for many years a merchant of Petersburg, member of the firm of John Arrington & Sons. Her mother, Hannah B. (White) Arrington, is now living in Warrenton. Mr. and Mrs. Heath are the parents of three children: 1. Rosa Arrington, wife of William Lunsford Long, residing in Halifax county, North Carolina. 2. Jesse Hartwell, now engaged in business with his father; married Emily Gordon Gilham, of Petersburg. 3. Tarlton Fleming, Jr., a student at Woodbury Forest.

John Hanckel Ellerson. Dr. John Hanckel Ellerson was born in Philadelphia, son of Andrew Ellerson, who came to this country from Christiania, Norway. He was highly educated for the medical profession, his studies in this calling being completed in the universities and hospitals of Paris, France. Returning to the United States he was for a

long time a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, an eminent and successful physician. He married Laura Roy, of Gloucester county, Virginia, and had children: John Hanckel, of whom further; Andrew Roy; William; Mary; James. Of these Andrew Roy and James are the sole survivors, the former a resident of Richmond, Virginia, the latter living in Washington, D. C.

John Hanckel (2) Ellerson, son of Dr. John Hanckel (1) and Laura (Roy) Ellerson, was born in Mathews county, Virginia, in the family home at Green Plains, July 27, 1835, and died May 28, 1891. He was the possessor of an excellent education obtained through study in the schools in the vicinity of his Virginia home, and had but started upon the business of life when loyalty to the Confederate cause led him to forsake private enterprise and to enlist in the army of that government. He became a member of a regiment recruited in Richmond, and served throughout the four years of the war, for seven months of that time being held prisoner at Fort Delaware. At the fall of the Confederacy he returned to his home, in 1870 accepting the position that he held at the time of his death, the Virginia state agency for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, with business headquarters in Richmond. He completed a thorough organization and was enjoying the fruits of a strong and vigorous business when death called him, at the age of fifty-six years. With absolute authority as the chief representative of his company in Virginia he was given free rein to pursue whatever methods he deemed most productive of results beneficial to his employers, and thus, independent of hampering restrictions, he laid out wide confining boundaries for the business of the Equitable Life Insurance Company in the state and widened the scope of the company's influence to these limits. He was a successful man of affairs, held high standing in his community, and owned many close friends. He was a Democrat in political conviction, and cast his vote with that party. Mr. Ellerson was a communicant of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Richmond.

He married, in this city, October 17, 1872, Ida Watkins, born in Richmond, Virginia, October 16, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Ellerson were the parents of two children: Laura Roy, now Mrs. Eugene Carter Massie;

Henry Watkins Ellerson, who married Mary Patteson; all living in Richmond. Mrs. Ellerson was a daughter of Henry Clay Watkins, who was born in Powhatan county, Virginia, and died in Richmond, November 16, 1872. He was a tobacco broker all of his active years in Richmond, where he lived from the age of thirteen years until his death. He married Malvina Haskins Day, and had seven children, of whom the survivors are Ida, of previous mention, Ellen, Irvin, Mattie, and Henry Clay, Jr. Malvina Haskins Day was the daughter of John Henry and Martha Finney (Haskins) Day, both natives of Powhatan county, Virginia, she born at the Haskins homestead at Mount Laurel. John Henry Day was well educated, a college graduate, and in later life moved to Tennessee, there becoming a planter and owning land but two miles from the home of Andrew Jackson, the two being close friends. One of the sons of John Henry Day, Edward Henry Day, received an appointment from Andrew Jackson to a first lieutenantcy in the United States army, connected at his death in 1860, with the Third Artillery. Aaron and Malvina Haskins Day were the two children of John Henry Day who were born in Virginia.

Mrs. Ida (Watkins) Ellerson survives her husband, a resident of Richmond, her present home having been her abode for sixty-three years. She is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames.

John Chaffin Easley. Member of a Virginia family of honorable record, John Chaffin Easley, vice-president and secretary of R. B. Chaffin & Company, Incorporated, of Richmond, Virginia, descends in a line connected with numerous other distinguished Virginia names. John S. Easley, grandfather of John Chaffin Easley, a native of Halifax county, Virginia, was a soldier in the American army in the second war with Great Britain, and died in West Virginia, aged seventy-eight years. John S. Easley married Agnes Clark White, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and had seven children, two of whom are living at the present time, Isaac Howson, of West Virginia, and Edwin Hamilton, of Brooklyn, New York.

(II) Dr. William D. Easley, son of John S. and Agnes Clark (White) Easley, was

born in Giles county, Virginia, December 19, 1831, died in West Virginia. He was educated for the medical profession and was engaged in practice throughout his active years, his death occurring while conducting such pursuits in West Virginia. He was a gentleman of loyal and patriotic nature, and the realization of war between the states found him enlisted for service in the Amelia County Volunteers. Dr. William D. Easley married Ann Elizabeth, born in Amelia county, Virginia, October 17, 1841, died May 29, 1907, daughter of John Booker and Susan Adeline (Willson) Chaffin. Her parents were natives of Amelia county, and there John Booker Chaffin was an extensive planter, owning more than one hundred slaves. John Booker and Susan Adeline Chaffin had three children who grew to maturity: Ann Elizabeth, of previous mention, married Dr. William D. Easley, Richard B., and Martha Giles. Of the eight children of Dr. William D. Easley, three died in infancy, and a fourth, Richard Booker, died June 24, 1904. The others are: John Chaffin, of whom further; Edwin Hamilton, of Blue Field, West Virginia; Agnes E., married Matthew Loudon West, deceased, of Richmond, Virginia; Susie E., married Joseph Cary Eggleston, of Amelia Court House, Virginia.

(III) John Chaffin Easley, son of Dr. William D. and Ann Elizabeth (Chaffin) Easley, was born in Amelia county, Virginia, October 15, 1862, and when he was a lad of eleven years accompanied his parents to Brooklyn, New York. In this place his education, begun in Virginia, was continued, and soon after his return to his native state, Richmond becoming the family home, he became associated with the firm in which he now holds high official position, R. B. Chaffin & Company. Remaining with the company through its period of continuous growth and expansion to its present vast dimensions, better preparation for the responsible duties that are his could not have been obtained. R. B. Chaffin & Company, Incorporated, bearing the name of Mr. Easley's one maternal uncle, advertise as brokers and dealers in real estate, and in its line is one of the largest concerns in the state. The office of the company is at Main and Twelfth streets, Richmond, and here Mr. Easley can usually be found busily engaged in the direction of some of the details

of the large business, upon which no one's grasp is more sure and comprehensive. As vice-president and secretary he plays an important part in the formation of the policy and methods of the company, and gives of the best of his labors toward its successful continuance. Mr. Easley's able counsel has been frequently of value to the First National Bank of Richmond, which he serves as a director, and he holds the same position in connection with the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. His fraternal order is the Masonic, and in this society he is a member of lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine. A life-long Democrat, he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His club is the Westmoreland.

Mr. Easley married, at Fincastle, Virginia, February 3, 1892, Lucy Gilmer, born at Grove Hill, Botetourt county, Virginia, December 20, 1868, daughter of Colonel Cary and Virginia (Calwell) Breckenridge. Her mother was a native of White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, formerly owned by the Calwell family, an old Southern line, and Colonel Cary Breckenridge was born at the family homestead, Grove Hill, in Botetourt county, Virginia, as were his father and grandfather. Colonel Breckenridge, now living, aged seventy-five years, was a colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army, serving through all four years of the war. Children of John Chaffin and Lucy Gilmer (Breckenridge) Easley: Cary Breckenridge, born June 13, 1893, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, class of 1914, now a student in engineering at Boston Technical Institute; Richard Booker, born June 2, 1895, for two years attended Virginia Military Institute, now studying for the medical profession.

James Scales Irvin, M. D. Dr. Irvin's lines of descent, paternal and maternal, lead to the old Colonial families of North Carolina, Irvin, Dalton and Hunter. Captain James Hunter was a leader in North Carolina in the events preceding the revolution, and served in the Colonial army at the battle of King's Mountain. General Samuel Dalton, of Rockingham county, North Carolina, at one time was in command of North Carolina troops, and many of each of these families served their country well in war and peace.

Dr. James Scales Irvin, of Danville, Vir-

ginia, was born in Reidsville, North Carolina, June 9, 1867, son of James and Lucy Vincent (Dalton) Irvin, grandson of George Irvin, and of General Samuel Dalton, both of North Carolina. James Irvin was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, in 1819, died in 1894. He was a planter, owning a large estate. He served on the staff of Governor Vance, of North Carolina, with the rank of colonel. He married Lucy Vincent Dalton, born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, in 1833, died in 1907. Children: Samuel D., deceased; George Lee, a resident of Reidsville, North Carolina; Hunter, principal of a public school in Greensboro, North Carolina; Robert E., a resident of Fayetteville, North Carolina; Frank D., a druggist of Dallas, Texas; Eugene, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Reidsville; James Scales, of further mention.

Dr. James Scales Irvin passed his boyhood days in Reidsville, where he attended school until fifteen years of age. He then became clerk in a local drug store, and two years later at the age of seventeen became its proprietor. He continued in the drug business at Reidsville five years, in the meantime taking a course and graduating from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, whence he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1893. His pharmaceutical and medical studies had been continued since his first entering the drug business at the age of fifteen years, and to this he added practical experience as interne at the Charity Hospital and New York Maternity Hospital in New York City. In 1895 he located in Danville, Virginia, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, April 10, 1915. He always gave prominence in his practice to surgery and gynaecology, making these branches special objects of study and investigation, although until 1909 his practice was general in character. On June 1, 1909, he issued an announcement that after that date he would confine his practice exclusively to surgery, gynaecology and consultations.

Dr. Irvin ranked high in his specialties, possessed the perfect confidence of his professional brethren, who sought him in consultation, and had a large private practice.

He was a student and reader, his literary and medical library having been one of the best and most carefully selected in the state. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of many surgical and medical societies, belonged to the Masonic order, and was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church, his father also having been a pillar of that society, serving the Reidsville congregation as elder for forty-nine years.

Dr. Irvin married, in Danville, Virginia, October 17, 1906, Kate Ross Patton, born there, daughter of J. Allen Patton, a banker of Danville, who died in 1891. His widow, Henrietta (Crew) Patton, yet resides in Danville. The Pattons are an old Virginia family of prominence.

William James Glasgow. Born in Richmond, Virginia, William J. Glasgow was there educated and spent his youth. After an absence of a decade he returned to the city of his birth where he maintains a business unique in its character and most surprising in its magnitude. The plant, a model one, is fitted with machinery especially invented by the owner for its peculiar duty: every detail of the plant and its equipment having been carefully planned by Mr. Glasgow before even a site was purchased. The Victory Renovating Works is now one of Richmond's well established business enterprises, and has a record of thirteen years service. He has the names of three thousand of Richmond's best families on his book of customers, and in the busy season over \$150,000 worth of carpets are handled. This record speaks volumes for the careful management and perfect system of the business.

William James Glasgow was born in Richmond, Virginia, October 4, 1863, son of Robert Freeman Glasgow, born in Virginia; his father of Scotch descent and his mother a native of Ireland. Robert F. Glasgow married Josephine Gordon, born in West Hampton, near Richmond, died in October, 1900, aged sixty-three years. He died aged fifty-nine years, a carpenter and builder. Children: Mary, married Tristram Mallonee, of Richmond; William James, of whom further; Rose Evelyn, married Thomas Hannon, of Washington, D. C.; Robert Edward Lee, a hardware merchant of Richmond; Alice May, married Robert P. King, whom

she survives, a resident of Richmond; George Percy, engaged in the grocery business in Richmond; Guy, died in infancy.

William James Glasgow was educated in the public schools and began his active business life with a tobacco manufacturer. After two years in the tobacco factory, he spent two years in a mattress factory, and four years in an upholstery establishment. These years were spent in Richmond, but in 1888 he moved to Danville, Virginia, where for ten years he engaged in the upholstery business. He had carefully saved his earnings in early life and during his ten years in Danville was successful in accumulating capital sufficient to carry into effect a carefully planned enterprise to be established in his native city, a carpet, mattress and feather renovating works. For this business his long experience in the mattress and upholstery line has especially fitted him. The features to be supplied were, proper machinery for the different processes and a factory in which to install them. The first Mr. Glasgow supplied from his own brain, inventing such machines as he needed and having them built to his order; the second, he supplied from his pocket, investing \$25,000 in a model plant at 407 South Cherry street, Richmond, and opening it for business in 1900. From fifteen to eighteen men are employed in the operation of the enterprise, it having met with public approval from its very inception. Mr. Glasgow is a man of untiring energy, personally supervising his business in its every detail, those who are acquainted with his business methods paying the highest tribute to his ability and integrity. Success has followed his well directed efforts and never has success been more fully or justly deserved. For years his residence was adjacent to the renovating works, opposite the Hollywood Cemetery, but he has recently finished and removed to a fine residence. Mr. Glasgow married, in Caroline county, Virginia, Caroline Robiou, from Kentucky.

Robert Lecky Jr. The paternal grandfather of Robert Lecky, Jr., of Richmond, Virginia, was Colonel William Lecky, of Carlow county, Ireland, a colonel in Wellington's army, and connected with the Lecky family of Scotland, earls of Lennox.

Dr. Robert (1) Lecky, son of Colonel William and Sarah (Prescott) Lecky, was

born in Carlow county, Ireland, April 9, 1835, died in Richmond, Virginia, May 25, 1896. He came to Richmond when a young man, becoming a druggist, and a graduate M. D. He was assistant purveyor of medicine in the Confederate States navy all through the war. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Marcella J. Ralston, born August 9, 1844, still living, daughter of Peter Wyse and Mary Jane (Woodson) Ralston. Children of Dr. Robert (1) Lecky: Robert (2), of whom further; William Ralston; James Douglas; Marcella J., married Mahen L. Clark; Mary L., married Thomas B. Bigger; Anna.

Robert (2) Lecky, eldest son of Dr. Robert (1) and Marcella J. (Ralston) Lecky, was born in Richmond, June 9, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Richmond, and early in his business life became interested in the fire insurance business and kindred lines. He acted as special agent for many leading foreign and home companies, finally founding an insurance agency which conducts a large bond, fire, accident and liability business, extending over several of the Southern states. The company offices are in the Virginia Railway and Power Company's new building. Mr. Lecky is a Democrat in politics and since 1902 has been fire commissioner. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. His clubs are the Country Club of Virginia, Chickahominy Country, the Custis and the Business Men's of Richmond. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery.

Mr. Lecky married, in Richmond, January 5, 1892, Ida May Ware, born in Charles City county, Virginia, daughter of Francis Wortham Ware, a school teacher, and his wife, Martha E. (Cauthorne) Ware. Children: 1. William Prescott, born in Richmond, November 1, 1892; graduate of Richmond High School, Fishbourne Military Academy, Richmond College and the University of Virginia; a journalist on the "New York World." 2. Marian L., born January 20, 1898.

James David Jones, M. D. A native of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, it is in that locality that the greater part of the life of Dr. James David Jones has been passed. At the present time he is a member of the medical fraternity of Chatham and is promi-

nently identified with numerous institutions of that place, his professional and private reputation giving him high position among the foremost citizens of Chatham. His descent is Welsh, the immigrant ancestor of the line, a member of the Episcopal clergy, coming to America from Wales, his son holding a professorship in William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Virginia.

(I) James Jones, grandfather of Dr. James David Jones, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1795, there lived his entire life and died in 1870. He enlisted in the American army during the second war with Great Britain and although he was never engaged in conflict with the enemy his widow received a pension from the government. He married Jane Thompson, a native of Pittsylvania county, and of their seven children but one, Mary Jane, widow of Thomas Jefferson Adams, a farmer, survives.

(II) John T. Jones, son of James and Jane (Thompson) Jones, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1836, died in 1866. Throughout his short life he conducted agricultural operations, enlisting, at the beginning of the war between the states, in General Stuart's cavalry, fighting under that gallant and daring commander until the declaration of peace, his death occurring the year following. He married Mary Lanier, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, April 4, 1844, died May 31, 1889, daughter of David Thompson and Ann (Carter) Lanier, her father, born in 1813, a farmer of Pittsylvania county. David Thompson and Ann Lanier were the parents of three children, all deceased, while John T. and Mary (Lanier) Jones had one son, James David, of whom further.

(III) Dr. James David Jones, only son and child of John T. and Mary (Lanier) Jones, was born in a log cabin in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, September 1, 1865, the place of his birth now known as Chestnut Level. After attending the public schools he was for three years a student in Bethel Academy, then spending a like time in the University of Virginia, and completing his studies by a medical course one year in length at the University of Maryland, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1887. Leaving the university he returned to the home farm and assumed its management, in October, 1908, moving to Chatham, where



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he purchased and remodeled a house, residing there at the present time. He is a vestryman of the Episcopal church, and since September, 1913, has been a member of the town council. The subject with which Mr. Jones is most concerned, with the exception of his professional and business interests, is education, and he is an earnest exponent of the most modern and advanced methods in public school instruction.

Dr. Jones married, in Chatham, Virginia, December 12, 1899, Maria E. Pannill, born in Northampton county, Virginia, September 7, 1878, daughter of David H., born in Halifax county, Virginia, died October 25, 1909, and Augusta (Roberts) Pannill, born in Northampton county, Virginia, December 26, 1854, now a resident of Chatham. David H. Pannill was for a time an attorney of Chatham, during the war with the states taught school, and after his retirement to the country spent more than ten years on an exhaustive history of the Army of Northern Virginia, a task most congenial to his scholarly mind. Children of David H. and Augusta (Roberts) Pannill: Maria E., of previous mention, married Dr. James David Jones; David Henry, a resident of Martinsville, Virginia; Augustus Hunter, lives in Toronto, Canada; William Banks, resides in Albemarle, North Carolina; Samuel Roberts, lives in Martinsville, Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Jones have children: James Marion, born October 15, 1900; Stuart Pannill, February 9, 1902; George Washington, August 1, 1903; Mary Hunter, May 28, 1905. All four are students in the public schools of Chatham.

Charles Miller. For sixty-five years a resident of the city of Richmond, Virginia, to which city he came a lad of sixteen years, fatherless and fresh from his German home, Charles Miller in his life exemplified the value of those characteristic German traits, thrift, industry and perseverance. He was not blessed with influential friends or abundant capital when beginning life in a strange country, but was handicapped by lack of experience, a strange language and environment. But this handicap he quickly overcame by a willingness to learn, a quick mind, retentive memory, obliging disposition and a determination to succeed. He began as an humble employee in the meat market

kept by a German, a Mr. Heckler, but five years later, on arriving at legal age, established a business of his own, beginning again in a humble way but constantly expanding. He continued in successful business for over half a century, prosperous, influential and honored.

Charles Miller was born in Weidenberg, Germany, November 4, 1829, died in Richmond, Virginia, July 5, 1910, son of Frederick and Frances Miller. Frederick Miller was a shoemaker of Friedrichstadt, a town in Prussia in Schleswig on the Eider, where he died in 1843. Two years after his death his widow came to the United States with her children, landing in New York City, where she remained. Two of her daughters, Theresa and Frances, died in Germany, a third daughter, Christine, married and died in Wisconsin, leaving a large family. A fourth daughter, Catherine, died in Richmond, Virginia.

Charles Miller was educated in excellent German schools which he attended until his sixteenth year, when with his mother and sisters he came to the United States in 1845. The family remained in New York City, but Charles came to Virginia, locating in Richmond, where he found employment with a Mr. Heckler, a butcher. He remained with him five years, acquired an excellent business training, a good knowledge of the language, made many friends and saved sufficient capital so that on arriving at legal age to transact business for himself he was well equipped. He began business at 314 Sixth street, Richmond, in a small shop, prospered from the beginning and as business needs demanded, enlarged his quarters. He continued in business there for over fifty years, finally retiring with a generous competence.

During the war, 1861 to 1865, he served with the local forces for the defence of Richmond, but his life with that exception was devoted to private business and to the up-building of the Sixth Street Lutheran Church, of which he was a member and a strong pillar of support. He was a Democrat in politics, but took no active part in public affairs. He was a good man, upright, generous and helpful, devoted to his family and had many friends, whom he loved to entertain with true German hospitality.

Mr. Miller married, in Sixth Street Luth-

cran Church, Richmond, in January, 1878. Fanny Johann, born in Richmond in 1852, daughter of Caspar Johann, born in Germany, but when young came to Richmond, where for thirty years he maintained a merchant tailoring establishment. He married Fredericka Temple, born in Goethe, Germany, who bore him five children, three of whom are now living, Fanny, widow of Charles Miller, Matilda and Laura, both unmarried, and all residents of Richmond. Children of Charles and Fanny (Johann) Miller: Laura, born October 2, 1886; Fanny, November 10, 1888, both born in Richmond, where they now reside with their widowed mother.

Frederick Pleasants. In 1664 John Pleasants, the earliest known ancestor of the family, settled at Curles Neck on a grant of land received from the King of England. From the earliest days of the city of Richmond the family of Pleasants has been connected therewith, a connection beginning when the city of today was in its infancy. Joseph J. Pleasants, grandfather of Frederick Pleasants, having been one of the engineers who laid out many of the streets, parks, etc. In this time many of the family have rendered valuable and appreciated service to the city, county and state, from which high honor has come to the name.

(I) Joseph J. Pleasants was born in Goochland county, Virginia, in 1799, died in 1884. He was a planter and civil engineer. He and his son, George Dillwyn, platted Hollywood Cemetery before its use as a burial ground had begun. His wife was Miss Bates, who preceded him to the grave by many years, having borne him: Benjamin B., William H., Mary, George Dillwyn, of whom further, Nannie, Walter F., Julia, who now lives on the home estate. Marion Hill, in Henrico county, Virginia, which Joseph J. Pleasants bought and made his residence.

(II) George Dillwyn Pleasants, son of Joseph J. Pleasants, was born in Goochland county, Virginia, October 7, 1830, died June 21, 1904. Upon attaining man's estate he made his calling that of his father, planting and surveying, being for a time associated with him in business. The greater part of his life was passed in Richmond, and here he died. He was sheriff of Henrico county immediately after the war be-

tween the states, and was subsequently presiding magistrate in the Henrico county court. His religious beliefs were those of the Society of Friends, and although his peaceful sect discountenanced war strongly, his patriotism and sense of right and justice so far overruled the teachings of his faith that he served as purchasing agent for the Confederate States army. After the war he joined the Baptist church. George Dillwyn Pleasants was a man held in universal high esteem, widely known and liked because of a nature so fair and generous that it defied antagonism. He married, November 15, 1856, Martha J., daughter of Joseph Edwin Pleasants, of Goochland county, Virginia, a distant relative, and had issue, six of their twelve children now survive: Frederick, of whom further; Arthur Lee, lives in Richmond; Irene, married John Mallory, deceased, of Richmond; Bertha, married Stanley B. Tyler, of Richmond; George Dillwyn Jr., resides in St. Louis, Missouri; Percival C., of Richmond.

(III) Frederick Pleasants, son of George Dillwyn and Martha J. (Pleasants) Pleasants, was born at Marion Hill, the homestead in Henrico county, Virginia, October 18, 1858. He was educated in the common schools of his native county. In 1879 he came to Richmond and the following year entered the fire insurance business with his father. Success has attended his efforts and he has written policies almost without number, his clientele an important and influential one. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served on the governor's staff under Governors O'Farrell and Tyler. He was also for many years on the City Democratic Committee. A member of the Second Presbyterian Church, his fraternal society is the Masonic order, and in this organization he has since 1895 been treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Mr. Pleasants is an active citizen of many interests, prominent in Richmond, and a leader in movements for the improvement and advancement of the city, aiding with his time, purse and services.

Mr. Pleasants married, in Halifax county, Virginia, November 5, 1895, Emma, born in Richmond, Virginia, January 16, 1873, daughter of Clement Read and Jennie E. (Venable) Barksdale, both natives of Virginia, her father born in Farmville, a tobacco merchant, who died in Richmond in



C. E. Bricol

April, 1909, aged ninety-two years, her mother dying in 1898, aged sixty-four years.

Judge Charles E. Nicol. The Nicol pioneer in Virginia, an officer of Frederick the Great, of Prussia, founded an estate in the Old Dominion that has been held well toward two centuries by his descendants, the original grant yet being held in the family. On maternal lines Judge Nicol descends from English forbears, his grandfather, John Williams, holding the office of clerk of courts, an office held in the family for over one hundred years.

Charles Edgar Nicol is a son of Judge Aylett Nicol and a grandson of Michael and Sarah (Miller) Nicol, the last-named a daughter of a wealthy farmer of Rappahannock county, Virginia. Judge Aylett Nicol was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, in 1822, died in 1878. He was a man of good education and strong character, a lawyer by profession, one time judge of Prince William county, a colonel of militia, and a land-owner. He married Mary Jane Williams, who died in 1862, a lady of culture and intellectual powers.

Charles Edgar Nicol was born at Brentsville, Prince William county, Virginia, February 22, 1854, and spent his early life on the home farm, where he engaged in every form of farm labor. He developed a strong body during those early years of out-door life, an asset that has never failed him. He obtained his education through his own efforts, earning the necessary funds as he advanced in his college life. He attended private schools, Rappahannock Academy, and Richmond College, graduating in Latin, Greek and French, also being awarded the Magazine Medal of the Mu Sigma Rho fraternity, a prize given the best magazine writer of the college. In 1875 he attended the law school of the University of Virginia, obtaining a certificate of proficiency in international and constitutional law, and winning in open contest the "debater's medal," offered by the Washington Literary Society to the best speaker and debater.

During the year preceding his entrance to the university he taught school and studied law. After leaving the university he was admitted to the Virginia bar and has since been continuously engaged in professional work, either as practitioner or jurist. His work as an attorney has been largely de-

voted to general practice, but considerable time has been given to the law of corporations and the settlement of estates. His greatest case in the latter line was the settlement of the large estate (six million dollars) left by Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist of Paris, France, further noted as the rescuer of the Empress Eugenie, consort of Napoleon III., his efforts enabling her to escape from Paris and France when her husband lost his throne. The Evans estate consisted of property in Philadelphia, New York and Paris, Judge Nicol visiting the last-named city during the settlement.

He served in the Virginia house of delegates for three terms, 1879-1880, 1881-1882, and 1893-94. During the last year he made his residence in Manassas, Virginia, that being his home until 1907, when he moved to Alexandria, but still retains his Manassas home. In 1893 he was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district of Virginia, a position he worthily filled for over twelve years. In 1903 he became judge of the sixteenth judicial district, but on March 4, 1907, he resigned to resume private practice.

During his professional career Judge Nicol has been in the state and federal courts of Virginia, and in Washington, District of Columbia. He has been connected with many famous cases and ranks among the foremost men of his profession. As a jurist he was noted for the clearness and justice of his decisions and his fair treatment of all litigants and their attorneys. He was held in high esteem by the members of the bar of the districts over which he presided, and was highly regarded for his judicial qualifications by his fellow-jurists. He has contributed many valuable papers to the law journals, and his decisions, many of them, are quoted authorities.

Judge Nicol is a member of Manassas Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of the National Geographical Society, the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, trustee of Richmond College, trustee of Eastern College, member of the State and National Law associations, and other organizations social, fraternal and scientific. In political faith he is a Democrat, and in religious preference a Baptist. His own life has been such that his advice to

young men is of value: "Persist in some chosen occupation, lead a simple life, eschew bad habits and associates, form regular habits of work and exercise, cultivate faith in God and an earnest purpose to perform ever duty, however simple and humble." He is a devotee of out-door recreation, horse-back riding, driving, walking and swimming, while his favorite indoor amusement is chess-playing.

Judge Nicol married (first) November 17, 1880, Marie Louise, daughter of Professor Ezra Bander, a descendant of the Garnett family of Tidewater, Virginia. She died in 1900, leaving children: Aylett Bander, born in Prince William county in 1883; Pauline, born in Brentsville, Virginia, in 1885, married, in 1912, Dr. Benjamin F. Iden, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Julia Carr, born in Brentsville, in 1891; Mary Louise, born in 1894; Fanny B., born in 1896. Judge Nicol married (second) August 3, 1908, Mrs. Florence (De Cusac) Nash, a descendant of the De Cusac family of Charleston, South Carolina.

Richard Hewlett Smith is a member of an old and distinguished Maryland family, which has, however, since his father's time made its home in Richmond, Virginia, where it has become thoroughly identified with the life and traditions of that state, as it had been previously with Maryland.

(I) Mr. Smith's paternal grandfather was Anthony Smith, a prominent resident of Howard county, Maryland, where he was born in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and lived his entire life, finally dying at an advanced age. He married Anna Maria Brown, a native of Maryland.

(II) Samuel Brown Smith, son of Anthony and Anna Maria (Brown) Smith, was born in Rockdale, Howard county, Maryland, in the year 1822. He passed the years of his childhood and young manhood in his native place, receiving there his education and remaining a resident until shortly after his marriage, when he removed to Virginia, he being at that time about thirty-four years of age. He was by occupation a civil and mining engineer and followed this line of work during his life in Maryland, but upon coming to Richmond, he entered an entirely different field and accepted a position as assistant cashier in the National Exchange Bank, Richmond. This was in 1856, and he

continued in the banking business until his death in 1871. Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Richmond, in connection with which Mr. Smith, Sr., had been very active, he was offered the position of cashier, the first of that institution, and accepted, holding the same until the end of his life. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Army of the Confederacy, and served on the ambulance corps, seeing very difficult and perilous service therein. Before coming to Virginia, while yet a resident of Maryland, he had met Margaret Strother, a native of Richmond, Virginia, where she was born February 3, 1830, and to this young lady he was married in Richmond, October 18, 1855. Mrs. Samuel Brown Smith was the daughter of William Porter Strother, born February 14, 1798, died April 23, 1874, and a granddaughter of John Strother, born in 1771, died in 1805. The Strother family is an old and distinguished Virginia house, long identified with the history and traditions of the state. John Strother married Catherine Fox Price, June 25, 1793. Samuel Brown Smith had three brothers and two sisters, the names of the former being William Henry, Rinaldo P. and George. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brown Smith were born six children, as follows: William Strother, now a captain in the United States navy; Richard Hewlett, of whom further; Sydney Elizabeth; Henry Meredith; Samuel Burns; Samuel Brown, Jr.; the last four named being now deceased.

(III) Richard Hewlett Smith, second child of Samuel Brown and Margaret (Strother) Smith, was born July 27, 1859, in Richmond, Virginia. In this city of heroic and tragic associations he passed his boyhood, receiving his education in the private schools, and enjoying the influence of his father's cultured home. Always of a sensitive temperament, the traditions of his native region and of his family exerted a strong influence upon him in the moulding of his character, and perhaps there is no part of the United States in which the record of our great past is valued so highly, or plays so important and immediate a part in the formation of the present generation, as in Virginia. His own grandfather, the Anthony Smith already mentioned, was a man of high military record, whose service in the war of 1812 was of a very distinguished

character. He was a personal friend of the Marquis de Lafayette, who embraced him on his visit to the United States. His sword also was hung up as a memento in Rockdale. These accounts and others of a similar nature affected the boy's youthful imagination potently, and developed in him a love of the old gracious courtesies which marks him to this day. After attending the private schools of Richmond for a number of years, he took a course of more advanced studies in the University School of the same city, where he distinguished himself notably and drew the favorable regard of his professors and instructors upon himself. When he had reached the age of seventeen years he left school and accepted a position as deputy treasurer in the office of the city treasurer. Here he remained for a period of four years, performing his duties in a highly creditable manner, but at the end of that time decided to embark on an enterprise of his own in a mercantile line. He accordingly engaged in a wholesale grain business, under the firm name of Richard H. Smith. At the end of four years, however, he received an excellent offer from the Planters' National Bank to take a position with them as discount clerk, which Mr. Smith promptly embraced. This was in the year 1884, and Mr. Smith remained in this service until 1891, when in January he became the cashier of the Security Savings Bank. This post did not last much above a year, however, for in April of the following year, 1892, the Planters' National Bank offered him the same position, cashier, in that institution, and he returned to it. On April 15, 1892, he took up his new duties and has continued in that capacity up to the present time (1914). On January 10, 1911, the office of vice-president was added to that of cashier in recognition of the invaluable services he has rendered the bank, so that his position is now a double one. Mr. Smith's business career has been a brilliant one, and his financial prominence is great in Richmond, recognized throughout a much larger circle than that represented merely by his own bank. He combines with an unimpeachable record for integrity the two cardinal qualifications for a successful banker or business man generally, an alert and progressive mind ready to take advantage of opportunities as they arise, and a conservative judgment to

distinguish between good and spurious opportunities.

Mr. Smith married, October 18, 1882, in Markham, Fauquier county, Virginia, Mary Douthat Barton, a native of Fauquier county, born August 26, 1860. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of Charles Marshall and Ellen Harvie (Marshall) Barton, of Fauquier county. Charles Marshall Barton was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1833. He enlisted in Cutshaw Battery in the Confederate army during the civil war, and had attained the rank of first lieutenant at the time of his death. He was killed while gallantly fighting at the second battle of Winchester in 1863, falling thus, as it were, at his own doorstep. His wife, Mrs. Barton, who was a granddaughter of John Marshall (chief justice), was born in Richmond, but is now a resident of Markham, Fauquier county, at the age of seventy-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hewlett Smith have been born five children, as follows: Marshall Barton, born August 29, 1883, now a resident of Markham, Fauquier county; Sydney Strother, born August 19, 1887; Ellen Harvie, born September 26, 1891; Richard Hewlett, Jr., January 19, 1894; David Barton, who died when but eleven months old. With the exception of Marshall B., whose residence has been mentioned, the remainder all live in Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Episcopal church, and attend the Church of the Good Shepherd of Forest Hill, a suburb of Richmond, Mr. Smith being the senior warden. They are active in church work, materially supporting its many benevolences, and are rearing their children in the same faith.

Charles W. Mugler. The present incumbent of the office of postmaster of Newport News, Virginia, Charles W. Mugler, is a native of the Old Dominion, has had an active business career in this state, for the past fifteen years has been prominent in the public life of the city he now serves as postmaster, and in every respect is a representative Virginian and responsible man of affairs.

Philip Mugler, father of Charles W. Mugler, was born in Dernoraince, Alsace Lorraine, France, in 1824, and as a youth of thirteen years immigrated to the United

States, settling in New Bedford, Massachusetts. When a young man he shipped on a whaling vessel about to sail for the South Falkland Islands, and was absent on this trip for three years, upon his return obtaining employment in a cotton mill in Massachusetts. After a short time spent in this manner he learned the painter's trade, moving to Richmond, Virginia, later making his home in Orange, Virginia. In this latter place he resided until his death, busily engaged at his calling, gaining a modest material competence. He married Lucy M., daughter of Joseph and Susan (Kenzer) Fandree, and had issue: 1. Hamlet Marion, a retired merchant of Hampton, Virginia, married Minnie Guy and has one child, Marion. 2. Philip Joseph, married Laura Davis. 3. Christopher Columbus, born July 29, 1867, married, September 28, 1897, Annie Kenney, and has: Guy, born in 1900, John Philip, born in 1901, and Harry, born in 1904; Mr. Mugler is a dry goods merchant of Phoebus, Virginia. 4. Charles W., of whom further. 5. John Edward. 6. Catherine M., born in 1872, died in 1900, married Frank Souder; their daughter, Martha, married John E. Bully.

Charles W. Mugler, son of Philip and Lucy M. (Fandree) Mugler, was born in Orange, Orange county, Virginia, in 1869, and when a boy attended Professor Schwartz's school, completing his studies in a business college in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Under his father's instruction he became a painter and decorator, specializing in interior work, and followed this line in Orange for several years, then going to New York in the pursuit of the same business. After two years in the latter city Mr. Mugler returned South, and in Newport News and Hampton was associated in business with his brother, Hamlet Marion, a shoe merchant. It has been one of Mr. Mugler's lifelong traits that in whatever association he meets men he possesses the happy faculty of making them feel that he is their friend and of attracting them to him as his friends. The popularity that he had gained during his residence in Newport News and the high regard in which he was held by his fellows found expression in his election, in 1901, to the office of high constable, to which he was reelected four years later, at the expiration of his first term. At the end of his second term, in 1909, he was the can-

didate of his party, the Democratic, for sheriff of Newport News, and was elected for a four years term. He filled the latter office until January 1, 1914, and soon after descending from office was appointed, May 4, 1914, postmaster of Newport News by President Wilson.

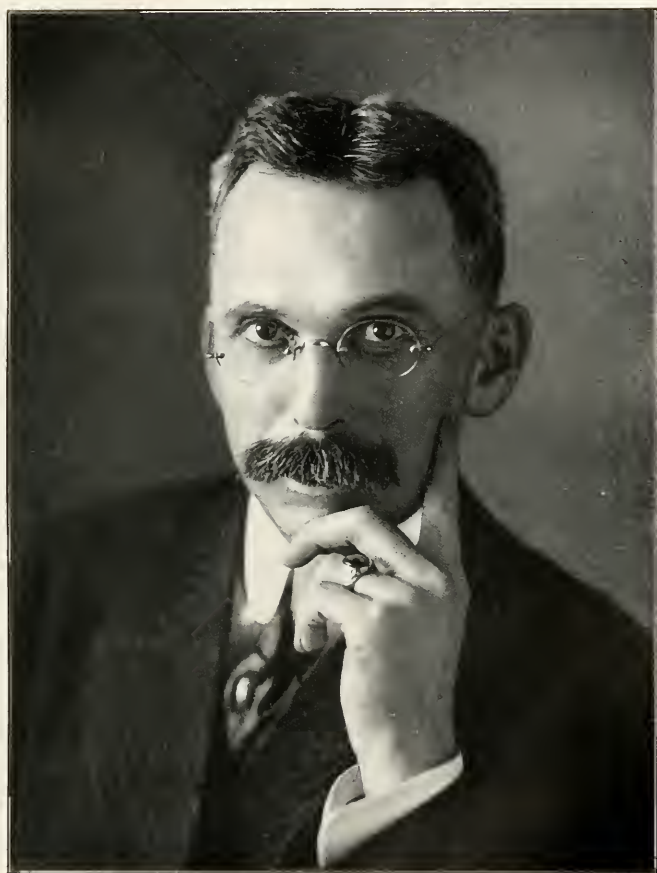
If the good wishes of a host of friends have power to make his administration of his federal office a success, little will be left undone that should be accomplished, and judging on the surer basis of his past performances in important public place, ability, fidelity, and energy will characterize his official actions. Mr. Mugler is a communicant of the Baptist church, and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the Postmasters' Association, the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Charles W. Mugler married, in 1895, Lillian E. Watson, and has issue: Hilda Virginia, born November 11, 1896; Charles W., Jr., born January 5, 1900; Samuel Watson, born November 14, 1904; Catherine Louise, born in July, 1906.

Charles Wesley Pritchett, M. D. A practicing physician of Danville, Virginia, since 1898, Dr. Pritchett brought to that city a wide experience gained in hospital work and private practice in different localities. Of Virginia birth and ancestry his career reflects credit upon his state, while the lives of his ancestors spent in professional, agricultural and business pursuits have been uniformly honorable and successful.

Charles Wesley Pritchett, M. D., was born at Mount Cross, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, July 1, 1864, son of Charles Wesley (1) Pritchett and grandson of William Edward Pritchett, a school teacher of Prince Edward county, Virginia, who married a Miss Read and died at the age of fifty years.

Charles Wesley (1) Pritchett was born November, 1826, died October 30, 1906. He was a farmer by occupation. He served during the last two years of the war with the states in the Thirty-eighth Regiment Virginia Infantry, Pickett's division; was engaged in several battles, taken prisoner and for some time confined in the Federal Prison at Point Lookout. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and active workers in the church and Sunday school. Mr. Pritchett married



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Lydia A. Robertson, born 1831, died December 3, 1893, the mother of eight children, as follows: William Nathaniel, a farmer of Pittsylvania county; Anna Gertrude, died in 1898, the widow of J. R. Breedlove; Ida Virginia, now Mrs. C. D. Ramsey, of Danville; Charles Wesley (2); Emma Celeste, now Mrs. J. S. Reynolds, of Witt, Virginia; J. Howard, of Keeling, Virginia; Charles, died in infancy; Rosa, died in infancy; Charles Wesley, mentioned below.

Dr. Charles Wesley (2) Pritchett grew up at the Pritchett homestead farm, and obtained his early education in the local schools. He then attended Whitmell graded school, later entering Richmond College. Having decided upon the profession of medicine as his lifework, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1886. He then served as resident physician at the Maternity Hospital, Baltimore, beginning private practice at Keeling, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1887. He continued there in successful practice for twelve years, becoming most favorably known as a skillful, honorable physician. In 1898 he located in Danville, Virginia, his present field of practice. Dr. Pritchett has kept in closest touch with all modern medical thought and discovery by membership in the best medical societies, and by frequent post-graduate courses at the leading hospitals of Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia. In 1895 and 1896 he took courses at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; in 1898 at Philadelphia and the New York Polyclinic; in 1903-04 at Philadelphia, and in 1906 again in New York. He is a member of the American Medical Association; is an ex-vice-president of the Virginia State Medical Association, and ex-president of the Danville Academy of Medicine. He is a specialist in gynecology and electrical therapeutics, although his practice is general in character. Highly regarded as a physician Dr. Pritchett has attained high standing among business men and is also prominent in the activities of Danville. He is visiting physician to Danville General Hospital; president of the city board of health; director of the Virginia National Bank; director in the Acme Laundry Company, and interested in other Dan-

ville enterprises. In political faith he is a Democrat, and in religion a Baptist, belonging to the First Church of Danville. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Shrine, and is a past eminent commander of Dove Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, of Danville. His clubs are the Tuscarora and Elks.

Dr. Pritchett married at Keeling, Virginia, December 12, 1888, S. Clay Keesee, born in that place, November 1, 1873, daughter of Peyton Keesee, a farmer and native of the same county. Peyton Keesee was an artilleryman in the Confederate army, serving throughout the entire four years of the war between the states. He married Sallie Perry, who survives him and resides at the old home farm. He died in May, 1909, aged seventy-four years. Children of Dr. Pritchett: Charles Bernard, born October 10, 1889, a graduate of Washington and Lee University, Bachelor of Arts, 1912, now a student at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, class of 1916; Eunice Clay, born February 7, 1893, graduate of Roanoke Institute for Young Women, Bachelor of Science, class of 1911, and later a student at Sweet Briar College; now residing at home.

The Taylor Family. Fintrie parish, county of Sterling, Scotland, a locality known to travelers by the "Loup of Fintrie," a beautiful cascade nearby, was the birthplace of John Taylor, the progenitor of his branch of the family in America. He was born in March, 1694, and died in Norfolk, Virginia, October 25, 1744. He was the son of James and Christian (Adam) Taylor, whose lives were spent in their native land. The year of John Taylor's arrival in America is not known. The coat-of-arms which he bore is preserved on his tombstone in St. Paul's Churchyard, Norfolk, Virginia. No record is preserved of whom he married, but he was the father of two sons, James and John.

(II) John (2) Taylor, son of John (1) Taylor, was born in Virginia, in 1741, and died in 1772. He married Sarah, daughter of Robert and Johanna (Corbin) Tucker (the Tucker family mentioned elsewhere in this work) and to them was born an only son, James.

(III) James Taylor, son of John (2) and Sarah (Tucker) Taylor, was born in Vir-

ginia, 1770, died June 11, 1826. He was a commission merchant and importer, trading with the West Indies. He married, in 1799, his first cousin, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Tucker) Newton. Among their children was a son, Tazewell.

(IV) Tazewell Taylor, son of James and Sarah (Newton) Taylor, the Nestor of the Norfolk and Portsmouth bar, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, January 30, 1810, died October 22, 1875. His preliminary education was acquired under private tutors, and subsequently he was a student in William and Mary College and University of Virginia, graduating with high honors in the class of 1829. For a few months he studied law under Judge St. George Tucker, and before attaining his majority had passed his examination and entered upon the practice of the profession which for forty-five years he graced with all the admirable qualities of his heart and mind. In the profession of his choice he rose rapidly, meeting with success, and soon made himself recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the state. Never aspiring to political reputation, he was but rarely a candidate for any office within the gift of the people, but served in the constitutional convention of 1849-50 with great credit and distinction, adding new lustre to an already well-earned reputation, that of having but few equals in his profession as a lawyer. Possessed of a remarkably quick perception, fine reasoning power, without the slightest tint of sophistry, and great fluency, he was equally strong before court and jury.

As a business man he was remarkable for judgment, fidelity and unswerving integrity, and he was eminently successful. He was active in church affairs, represented the diocese of Virginia in the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church several times, and was for forty years trustee and vestryman of Christ Church in Norfolk, Virginia. In private life the beauty of his character was most manifest. As a husband, father and brother, he was kind, indulgent and warmly affectionate; as a friend he was true and faithful; a Christian gentleman in the truest sense of the word. Unassuming in manner, genial and kindly in disposition, frank and manly in spirit, and ever accessible to all.

Mr. Taylor married April 19, 1838, Anna Robinson Dickson, born in 1814, died in

1904. Children: 1. Tazewell, born in 1841, died in 1843. 2. Angelina D., born in 1842, died in 1911. 3. Sallie Loyall, born October 8, 1843, of whom further. 4. James Heron, born November 28, 1845, died in 1850. 5. Frederick Southgate, born December 16, 1847, died February 13, 1896; married, November 12, 1873, Bessie Peyton Brooke, and had children: Tazewell, married Anne McCaw, and has Tazewell, Jr., and William McCaw; Ashby Brooke, married Mabel Pettit, and has Aileen, Anna Robinson, Ashby Brooke, Jr.; Frederick Southgate, Jr., married Nanci Whitman, and has Southgate Whitman; Anna Robinson, born July 7, 1878, married, November 18, 1903, Robert Wilkinson; Mary Zollikofer, died in infancy; Lewis Selden, born 1890. 6. Louisa Leonard, of whom further.

(V) Sallie Loyall Taylor, daughter of Tazewell and Anna Robinson (Dickson) Taylor, was born October 8, 1843. She married (first) June 1, 1864, Rev. James Robert Hubard, born November 11, 1838, died February 25, 1896. He was a son of James Robert and Jane (Thompson) Hubard. In early manhood he began his preparation for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, his first charge after his ordination being at Chestertown, Maryland, and in 1866 he came to Warrenton, Virginia. In 1871 he was called to the rectorship of the Church of the Incarnation, Washington, D. C., where he remained three years, but failing health caused him to seek rest in Europe. In 1876 he became rector of Christ Church, Winchester, Virginia, where he spent ten happy and useful years. His health again failing so that he could not take up the arduous duties as rector of a parish he was made secretary to the commission on the work for colored people and also assisted during the Lenten season the Rev. Dr. Barten and the Rev. Dr. Eccleston. For four years before his death he served as rector of St. Thomas' Church, Berkley, Virginia. A short time before being called to the rectorship of the latter church he was approached in regard to his attitude toward accepting the presidency of William and Mary College, but declined its consideration on account of poor health. He was held in high esteem by his brothers of the cloth, a minister with the noblest conception of his ecclesiastical responsibilities. He was rigid in his adherence to the creed of the Protes-

tant Episcopal church and forms of the prayer book, and was a strict constructionist. His funeral was attended by thirty clergymen, a fine tribute to the regard in which he was held by those who labored with him in the Christian ministry. Children of Rev. and Mrs. Hubbard: 1. James Leighton, born March 16, 1865; married, June 10, 1902, Elizabeth McDonald Lauder. 2. Tazewell Taylor, born October 20, 1866; married, November 12, 1895, Elizabeth Malory Cannon, and has Tazewell Taylor, Jr., born May 24, 1902, and James Douglass, born March 31, 1910. 3. Taylor Holliday, born September 30, 1878, died July 28, 1879. Mrs. Hubbard married (second) February 29, 1908, Henry Northrup Castle.

(V) Louisa Leonard Taylor, daughter of Tazewell and Anna Robinson (Dickson) Taylor, was born July 25, 1853. Since its organization, twenty-five years ago, she has served as president of the women's auxiliary of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Southern Virginia, and is the directress of the Norfolk branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. She married, in 1908, John D. Letcher, born in Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, son of John and Mary Susan Letcher. He was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in the class of 1873, receiving from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Science, and from the University of Arkansas the degree of Civil Engineer. He became interested in educational work, and for two years was an assistant professor at his alma mater, and was then successfully engaged at the following institutions: Mobile Military Academy; Danville high school, of which he was principal; University of Arkansas, and University of Oregon, and was also professor and acting president of the Oregon Agricultural College. At the University of Arkansas he filled the chair of civil engineering, and at the University of Oregon was professor of mathematics. He then retired from the pedagogical profession, and became chief engineer of the Ohio & Northwestern railroad, filling that position with the ability that comes of wide knowledge. He has been as successful in practical engineering as in his teaching of its principles, and at the head of the engineering department was a trusted employee of the Ohio & Northwestern railroad. Mr. Letcher

affiliates with Mountain City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church in Norfolk, Virginia.

Lee Ashby Gay. This is a familiar name in Southampton county, Virginia, father and son both native born sons, having spent many years in the public service of the county, the father as clerk of courts, the son as town of Franklin recorder.

William Gay, grandfather of Lee Ashby Gay, of Franklin, was a farmer in the county, and on the maternal side as well as the paternal side the family is an old and honored one. Littleton Allen Gay, son of William Gay, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1842, and died October 4, 1904. He was a farmer of his native county all his life, his term as clerk of courts and his service in the Confederate army being the only interruptions. He was a lieutenant in Company D, Third Regiment Virginia Infantry attached to Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps. He was wounded in one of the later battles of the war, having his knee cap shattered and was recuperating in a hospital at Danville, Virginia, at the time of the surrender at Appomattox. After the war he returned to the farm, was later elected clerk of the circuit court, and for eight years most satisfactorily performed the duties connected with that office. He was a member of Gillette Camp, United Confederate Veterans; a communicant of the Baptist church, and a man held in high esteem by all who knew him. He married Rosa Mary, daughter of Captain William Bryant. Lieutenant Gay had two brothers in the Confederate army, Joseph Powell Gay, who enlisted when but sixteen years of age, and William Gay, also of Company A, who was killed in a skirmish with the Federals. A brother of Mrs. Gay, James Fenton Bryant, was also a Confederate soldier. Children of Littleton Allen and Rosa Mary Gay: 1. Ann Betty, born in Franklin county, unmarried. 2. Joseph Barnum, born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1874, married Annie Lee Gardner and has a son, Joseph Barnum (2). 3. Rosa Mary, born in Southampton county, Virginia, married Benjamin Holt, and has a son Douglas. 4. Lee Ashby, of whom forward.

Lee Ashby Gay, youngest son of Littleton Allen and Rosa Mary (Bryant) Gay,

was born at the Southampton county farm, June 2, 1884. He obtained a good education in the public schools and Franklin Academy, attending the latter institution five years. He became an expert clerk and stenographer and began business life in the latter capacity in a real estate office in Norfolk, Virginia. His next position was in the office of the Homestead Fire Insurance Company of Franklin, Virginia, where he remained five years. He became well acquainted and popular in the county, where his father had been an efficient clerk of courts for so long, and in April, 1912, he was elected recorder of town of Franklin for a term of two years. His administration was a most satisfactory one and on April 16, 1914, he was re-elected for a further term of two years. Eminently qualified for the trust by education, ability and experience, Mr. Gay will undoubtedly be chosen to succeed himself so long as he declares a willingness to serve. Mr. Gay is a member of the Baptist church, Jefferson Davis Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and in politics is a Democrat, influential and active in party campaigns. He is unmarried.

William Meade Stith, D. D. S. Dr. William Meade Stith is a representative of an early Virginia family, which was long established in Brunswick county, and from a long line of worthy ancestors he has inherited and carries easily those qualities of urbane courtesy and generous chivalry which ever distinguish the true Southern gentleman. He traces his descent to the same ancestor as General George Washington, namely, John Washington, of whom further.

(I) John Washington, who emigrated to this country about 1657, married Jane Fleming, and had issue: John, of whom further.

(II) John Washington married Mary Townsherd, and had issue: John, of whom further.

(III) John Washington, of "Chotank," married a Miss Murry, and had issue: Lawrence, of whom further.

(IV) Lawrence Washington, of "Chotank," married and had issue: Mary F., who married Colonel Robert Stith; Ann, of whom further; and others.

(V) Ann Washington married Colonel

John Stith, who had a grant on the north side of the James river, in Charles City county, in partnership with another, February 15, 1663, and received a further grant of 550 acres also on the north side of the James river, on the west side of a run which formed its boundary, July 29, 1664. He was a practicing lawyer in 1680, a member of the house of burgesses in 1685-92-93, and sheriff of Charles City county in 1691. Colonel and Mrs. Stith had issue: 1. Putnam, of whom further. 2. Ann, who married Colonel Robert Bolling, of Prince George county, Virginia. 3. Colonel Drury, who was the owner of land in Charles City county, Virginia, in 1703; served as sheriff from 1719 to 1720, and in 1724-25; removed to Brunswick county, and was the first clerk of that county in 1732; married Susanna, daughter of Launcelot Bathhurst, the second son of Sir Edward Bathhurst, who was knighted in 1643. They were the parents of Drury Stith, of Brunswick county, who served as a member of the house of burgesses from 1744 to 1753, and was vestryman of St. Andrew's Church in 1755; he married, about 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of William Buckner, and granddaughter of John Buckner, the patriarch of that family in Virginia. Their son, Captain Buckner Stith, resided at Rock Spring, Brunswick county, Virginia, where he died in 1791; he was the author of a treatise on the culture of tobacco; his wife Ann bore him several children among whom was Richard Stith, born perhaps about 1770, and resided in Brunswick. 4. Captain John, married Mary, daughter of William Randolph, of Turkey Island, and they were the parents of the Rev. William Stith, born 1689, who was the author of the first comprehensive history of Virginia.

(VI) Putnam Stith married and among his children was Richard P., of whom further.

(VII) Richard P. Stith lived and died in Brunswick county, Virginia, where he engaged in the practice of law. He married and among his children was David Meade, of whom further.

(VIII) David Meade Stith, born in Brunswick county, Virginia, in 1844, now resides in Blackington, Virginia, at the age of seventy years, and has long conducted a general store there. He served as a soldier of the Confederate army, and during the last



Wm. M. East

two years of the war between the states was a courier for Major-General Lee. He married Annie E. Doyle, born in Brunswick county, Virginia, 1854, and they were the parents of four children: Walter Lee, died at the age of five years; William Meade, of whom further, Richard Irwin, a dentist of Blackstone, Virginia; Marie Plummer, wife of Emmett Magee, of Danville, Virginia.

(IX) William Meade Stith, D. D. S., was born November 16, 1874, on his father's farm in Brunswick county, Virginia, lived in the county some twelve years, then went with his parents to Memphis, Tennessee, where they resided some five or six years. When they returned to Virginia and settled at Clarksville, and in these places he attended public school until twenty years of age. He subsequently entered the Medical College of Virginia, from which he received the degree of D. D. S., in 1900. In the same year he located in Petersburg, Virginia, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and has merited and won an excellent standing in the community, both as a practitioner and as a man. His present offices are located in the Petersburg Savings & Insurance Company's Building. For fourteen years he was professor of operative dentistry in the Medical College of Virginia, and this fact alone testifies to his mastery of his profession, and his standing with his contemporaries. Dr. Stith is a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Petersburg, in which his family also worships. He married, at Petersburg, October 22, 1908, Emily Virginia Townes, a native of that city, daughter of Waverly W. Townes, who died in 1907, and his wife, Dena Lee (Griffin) Townes, now residing in Petersburg. Dr. and Mrs. Stith are the parents of two children: Dena Lee, born August 27, 1909, and William Meade, February 14, 1912.

Thomas Hume. Grandson of a Baptist minister of Portsmouth, son of a merchant of this city and a veteran of the civil war. Thomas Hume continues the connection of his line with the city of Portsmouth, Virginia, through his business interests here and his association with the civil administration in the capacity of city auditor. Elected to this office in 1898, Mr. Hume has served under the mayors of Portsmouth who have held office since that time, and

there is now no department of his administration concerning which Mayor Hope has less care, for Mr. Hume's length of service and his proven ability assure an efficient discharge of his important duties.

Thomas Hume is a grandson of Thomas Hume, long a minister of the Baptist church in Portsmouth, who was the father of three sons, Thomas, John H. and Richard Gregory, of whom further. Richard Gregory Hume was educated in the public schools, and after finishing his studies became a mercantile clerk, being so engaged when war broke out between the North and South. He at once enlisted in the Confederate States army, serving throughout the four years of the war without sustaining injury of any kind or suffering imprisonment. At the close of the struggle he returned to Portsmouth, and successfully maintained a book and stationery store during his active years. He was a Democrat politically, and a member of the Baptist church, his quietly ordered, useful life gaining the approbation of all who knew him. He married Sarah, daughter of John Nash, and had issue: John N., Thomas, of whom further; Richard Gregory, Jr.; Sarah, married F. L. Threadcraft, and has children: Lucretia and Georgie.

Thomas Hume, son of Richard Gregory and Sarah (Nash) Hume, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1874. After attending private schools and Norfolk Academy, he completed his studies in Pantop Academy, near Charlottesville, Virginia. He began business life in the city of his birth as clerk in the Bank of Portsmouth. This position he resigned after a short time, subsequently establishing in independent mercantile dealing in the city, a line in which he continued until 1898, when he was elected city auditor of Portsmouth. The sixteen years that he has administered the duties of this office have taught him all that can be learned regarding its administration, and in addition to his high qualifications for performing the difficult work in connection therewith, he is honorable, dependable and upright in all his dealings with his fellows, virtues that make him the ideal public servant. He is a Democratic sympathizer, and fraternizes with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Protestant Episcopal.

Calder H. Herbert. Through the career of Captain Richard Leander Herbert, of whom further, this line of the family of Herbert is well and favorably known in the city of Portsmouth, Virginia, and in the person of Calder H. Herbert, son of Captain Richard L. Herbert, the family is worthily represented in the business world of the city. The ancestors of the family came from England and were among the early settlers of Portsmouth, Virginia.

Francis C. Herbert, grandfather of Calder H. Herbert, was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, in 1808, died in 1876. He married Mary E. Consolvo, daughter of William and Mary Consolvo, of Norfolk, Virginia, who were of Spanish descent. Mrs. Consolvo died of yellow fever in 1855, during the epidemic of that dreaded disease. Mr. Herbert was a prominent business man of his town.

Captain Richard Leander Herbert, father of Calder H. Herbert, was born July 12, 1846, died November 20, 1909. He was educated at the Webster Institute until he was fifteen years of age, in which year, 1861, he assisted in organizing the Junior Guards, an organization of boys about his own age, who armed themselves as best they could with a view toward entering the Confederate army, but were not accepted by the Confederate government on account of their tender age. They afterwards acted as carriers for General Beauchard who was in command of the department until after the evacuation of Portsmouth. After this young Herbert, who was determined to enter active service, ran the blockade through the Federal lines and made his way to Richmond for the purpose of joining Grimes battery. When he reached there he met Captain John H. Thompson, who was acting provost marshal, and was by him detailed for service in the ordnance department and became a private in Company A, Fourth Naval Battalion, under command of Major Miner, who was afterwards succeeded by Major Curling. Richard Ammon was captain of the company. Young Herbert performed service in defense of Richmond against the raids of Dahlgren, Stoneman and Kilpatrick around the Chickahominy swamp. He continued in active service around Richmond until its evacuation, and was among the last troops to leave that city to join that part of General Lee's army on the south side of the James river, and was

captured en route and paroled. He returned home, April 18, 1865, and readily found employment. He was connected with the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad until 1868, as machinist, and then until 1870 as locomotive engineer. In the latter year he became an engineer in the Portsmouth Volunteer Fire Department, from which position he resigned in 1883 to accept that of general superintendent of the Electric Light & Gas Company. This position he held for eleven years, during which period the first electric light plant in the Tidewater section was installed and other improvements made. During all this time he had taken an active part in political affairs and did yeoman service for his party, serving as chairman of the Democratic executive committee from 1873 to 1893, holding a seat in the city council two terms and was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia from Portsmouth City during the session of 1887-88. On March 1, 1894, having retired from the position of superintendent of the Electric Light & Gas Company, on account of failing eyesight, he received from President Cleveland the appointment of postmaster for the city of Portsmouth. In this important station he was zealous as usual in the interests of the public and succeeded in putting the office in the front rank of its class in character of administration and improved conveniences. In November, 1898, he was appointed by Judge A. S. Watts of the Hastings court, commissioner of the revenues for the city of Portsmouth to fill out the unexpired term of Virginius Rutt, deceased. In May, 1900, he was elected by the people to this same office, which position he held until his death. Captain Herbert was made a Mason in 1868, was past master and was a Knights Templar. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum and Heptasophs. He was connected with the Portsmouth Volunteer Fire Department since 1866, and held the position of first and chief engineer for over twenty years. He was a devoted member of the Chambers Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, one of the oldest organizations of the state.

Captain Herbert married, May 25, 1869, Mary E. Brown, daughter of Benjamin W. and Sarah (Wilson) Brown, of Portsmouth, the Wilsons a prominent family of Norfolk county, Virginia, and a granddaughter of



J. E. Rawls, M.D.

Rev. Benjamin Brown, a noted divine of the Protestant Episcopal church. Children of Captain and Mrs. Herbert: 1. Calder H., of whom further. 2. Jerome Pendleton, born April 12, 1872, died in October, 1906; was educated in the public schools and in Blacksburg College, from which latter institution he was graduated, having completed a course in draughting; prior to leaving college he was instructor of a class of thirty in work that he had previously covered, and he passed his active years in the United States navy yard at Portsmouth. 3. Richard Ainsworth, born November 29, 1875; a graduate of Blacksburg College, now a machinist; he is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. 4. Ethel, born December 24, 1880; married, February 10, 1905, James Todd, and has a son James Jr., born January 26, 1912.

Calder H. Herbert, son of Captain Richard Leander and Mary E. (Brown) Herbert, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, May 10, 1870. Beginning business life immediately after finishing his studies in the public schools, he was first employed in the Portsmouth navy yard, where he mastered the trade of machinist. At this trade he was employed until his father's appointment to the office of postmaster of Portsmouth, when he became assistant, serving in that capacity from 1894 to 1898, and upon his retirement from office began business as an ice cream manufacturer. In this business he has prospered, his products widely favored and highly popular, and has built up a trade of pleasing and profitable dimensions, the purity of his manufactures and the excellent sanitary conditions under which they are made being strong arguments to discriminating dealers.

A Democrat in political action, Mr. Herbert was elected to common council as the candidate of his party, and for two years held the office of vice-president of that body. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and is past consul commander of the Woodmen of the World. For twenty-five years Mr. Herbert was a member of the Owens Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, but was elected to the official board of the Wright Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church and administered its material affairs as treasurer when he united with the church. A man of

deep religious convictions and ever ready for service along this line, Mr. Herbert contents himself with deeds and actions rather than rehearsal of intentions, and supports all of the church organizations with all the means at his disposal. He has selected his interests with fine regard for their worth, and carries into all departments of his activity the inspiration and strength derived from his close relations with church work, living the creed he thus endorses.

Mr. Herbert married (first) October 30, 1894, Rosa Lee Smith, born in March, 1872, died in October, 1910, and had children: Vernon Dabney, born May 29, 1897; Calder Smith, born October 29, 1899; Lucille S., born June 22, 1903. He married (second) January 3, 1912, Annie Clay Bates, and has one daughter, Ethel Gurney, born December 12, 1912.

Japheth Edward Rawls, M. D. Suffolk, the capital of Nansemond county, Virginia, with its railroads, peanut factories, saw mills, car shops, iron and brass works, knitting mills, etc., is a point demanding the ablest surgical skill to cope with the many mechanical appliances that constantly menace the persons of those employed in their operation. Since the year 1900 Dr. Rawls has been specializing in surgery at Suffolk, and during the fifteen years that have since elapsed, has ministered with firm touch and unflinching skill to many of these accidental cases, in addition to a large practice in general surgery and medicine. His reputation has spread far beyond local confines and his name is a familiar one in the medical world, through high official position in medical societies and frequent articles in medical journals.

Dr. Rawls is a grandson of Elisha and Margaret ("Peggy") (Jones) Rawls, of Holy Neck, Virginia, whose sons, Japheth and Luther, served in the Confederate army and both received wounds in battle. Luther Rawls, father of Dr. Rawls, was born at Holy Neck, Virginia, June 2, 1835. He spent his active life there, engaged in farming, and yet sojourns on the old farm, rounding out a long, eventful and useful life. He was a private and flag bearer in Company K, Forty-first Regiment Virginia Infantry, was severely wounded in the shoulder, but after recovery returned to the army, serving until the close of the war. He married,

May 30, 1867. Mary Elizabeth Darden, born at Holy Neck, Virginia, November 16, 1839, daughter of William and Nancy (Langston) Darden. Her brother, Dempsey Darden, was also a Confederate soldier, serving in the Forty-first Regiment Virginia Infantry. Children of Luther and Mary E. Rawls: 1. Jesse P., born June 28, 1868; a cotton broker of Enterprise, Alabama; married Maggie Jones; five children. 2. Rosa M., born June 19, 1870; married E. S. Norfleet, farmer, of Holland, Virginia. 3. Willie Nancy Darden, born September 8, 1872; married J. Vivian Gathing, farmer, of Gates county, North Carolina; two children. 4. Japheth Edward, of whom further. 5. Mary Sue, born March 11, 1877; married Ernest H. Williams, of Smithfield, Virginia; an attorney; two children. 6. David Luther, born July 5, 1879; physician, associated with his brother, Japheth E. Rawls; a graduate of the University Medical College of Richmond, 1908.

Dr. Japheth Edward Rawls was born at Holy Neck, Nansemond county, Virginia, February 15, 1875. After preparatory courses in the public schools, he entered Elon College, at Elon, North Carolina, in the fall of 1889, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B., with high honor in the class of 1896. He then took thorough courses in medicine and surgery in the best colleges in the country, receiving his degree of M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1899. He began practice in Suffolk, Virginia, January 15, 1900, and has been in continuous practice there until the present date (1915). His post-graduate study included a special course at the Lying-in-Hospital of New York, the Polyclinic Medical College of New York City, the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, and the Illinois School of Electro Therapeutics. Thus thoroughly equipped, Dr. Rawls ministers to a large clientele, specializing in surgery, a branch of his profession in which he is most skillful.

Dr. Rawls was one of the founders of Lake View Hospital Sanitarium (Inc.) at Suffolk, 1905, and has been surgeon to that institution since its foundation. He was city physician of Suffolk for six years, and is physician and surgeon to the Nansemond County Alms House. He is the assistant local surgeon of the Seaboard Railway at

Suffolk. Notwithstanding the heavy demands of his private and public practice, Dr. Rawls devotes a share of his time to the general interests of his profession, holding membership in the Seaboard Air Line Railway Surgical, Virginia Medical, Southern Medical, American Medical, Seaboard Medical, and Virginia South Side Medical societies; has been president of the two latter named and interested in the work of all. His contributions to the literature of his profession are highly valuable articles that from time to time appear in the leading medical journals, attracting widespread attention. He is a member of the Christian church (O'Kelly) and serves on the music committee of the church. In political faith he is a Democrat, but the constant demands of his profession preclude all active political interest.

Dr. Rawls married, November 24, 1908, Emma Copeland Holland, born at Holy Neck, Virginia, September 3, 1882, daughter of Charles E. and Sue (Jones) Holland, and niece of Congressman E. E. Holland. Children, all born in Suffolk, Virginia: Ann Pretlow, born November 9, 1909; Mary Sue, born September 19, 1911; Japheth Edward Jr., born April 13, 1914.

William R. Walker. After eight years of service in the fire department of the city of his birth, Portsmouth, Virginia, William R. Walker, in 1909, became chief of the city's fire fighting forces, in which high office, through re-election in 1913, he continues to the present time. The history of this department of Portsmouth's municipal organization contains the records of its leaders who have served valiantly, faithfully and long, and to measure up to the standards established by them is indeed a worthy goal. To this aim Mr. Walker has addressed himself, prepared by long experience in the ranks and an honorable record of subordinate service, and the five years that he has passed in the leadership of the fire department show that to the history of the department another chapter, in excellence supplementing well those preceding it, is to be added.

The family line of which Mr. Walker is a member is one of North Carolina, his father, Lewis Wilson Walker, coming to Portsmouth, Virginia, from Tarboro, Edgecombe county. Lewis Wilson Walker was

born July 17, 1845, and died March 10, 1910. He was a shoemaker and worker in leather, his activities in this line interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, when he enlisted in the Confederate States army, remaining in the service until peace was gained. In the Confederate service he rendered devoted service, each engagement of his company finding him at the front, and when his presence was no longer needed in the line of battle he located in Portsmouth, there continuing in his former business until his retirement. Lewis Wilson Walker was a man known by his fellows for his kindly nature, the strict rectitude of his life, and, by those best acquainted with him, his loyalty to his family and the rich happiness of his home life. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. His father was one of the organizers of the Court Street Baptist congregation, a charter member thereof, and instrumental in the building of the house of worship. Mr. Walker married, September 22, 1875, Mary Eliza Robertson, born July 12, 1851, died November 1, 1911, daughter of William David, born in 1827, died April 15, 1897, and Eliza Ann (Davis) Robertson, born in 1838, died December 23, 1899. Issue: 1. Grace E., born March 16, 1877; married, May 1, 1905, William J. Cobb. 2. William R., of whom further. 3. Robert Davis, born February 12, 1883; he is in the service of the United States navy; married, May 9, 1904, Bessie Ellis, and has a daughter, Jane Ellis, born January 4, 1908. 4. Mittie S., born January 16, 1886; married, September 2, 1903, Harry Curling, and has Marion, born April 4, 1905. 5. Eliza Naomi, born November 10, 1889; married, October 19, 1910, Leonard F. Savage, and has a daughter, Mittie, born April 2, 1912. 6. John, died in infancy.

William R. Walker, son of Lewis Wilson Walker and his wife, Mary Eliza (Robertson) Walker, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, July 6, 1879. He was reared in the city of his birth, was there educated and trained in the baker's trade. After a sixteen months apprenticeship in this line he established, in 1896, in independent business dealings, continuing for five years, when he became identified with the Portsmouth Fire Department. It is not difficult to follow the course by which he was attracted to this calling, beginning with boyish enthusiasm

and the lure of the thrilling, eventful life, through youthful respect and admiration for those who so gallantly braved injury and death to save life and property, to the mature realization of the nobility and usefulness of such service that caused him to enter it. From the day of his entrance into the service he made duty his guiding star and by his strict observance of every requirement made upon him and his willingness to assume additional burdens, he gained recognition and rapid promotion, being, at the time of his appointment as chief of the Portsmouth Fire Department, the youngest incumbent of this position in any city of the United States. Under his rule the fire-fighting force of the city has attained a degree of efficiency never before reached and is an instrument for the protection of the citizens of Portsmouth whose value cannot be overestimated. The best and most modern of equipment is manned by a force of firemen uniformly brave, daring and bold, and nothing can bring to Chief Walker greater satisfaction than the praise of the efforts of his men. In critical situations, when the prize at stake is rich in life or money, he has risen to every emergency, leading his men in person, disdaining to order action where he would not serve. His daily work is that of the general on the field of battle, with the exception that the foe he fights is unseen and unknown, most often masquerading as a friend. His years of service have proven to the citizens of Portsmouth that constant vigilance and watchful care guard them from the ravages of fire, and for faithfulness ever and the performance of duty to the utmost degree, he is accorded their lasting regard. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Walker's fraternal connections are with Lodge No. 82, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Montauk Tribe, No. 55, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is a charter member and grand worthy vice-president.

He married, June 14, 1905, Beulah Virginia, daughter of George W. and May Elizabeth (Bunting) Broughton, and has children: Lewis Broughton, born March 12, 1906; George Robert, born May 21, 1909; May Ethelyn, born May 17, 1912.

Charles H. Callahan, an official of the highest worth and principles, who has

served as deputy commissioner and commissioner of revenue at Alexandria, Virginia, has not only been a trusted government official for many years, but has won a secure and desirable position in the life of the city. Mr. Callahan is of Scotch-Irish descent, son of Allan Tupper and Sarah Mildred (Ennis) Callahan, his father born in Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1812, died in 1884.

Charles H. Callahan was born at Aquia Mills, Stafford county, Virginia, August 22, 1858. After attending the public schools he finished his studies under private instruction in Fairfax county, Virginia. For a time he worked on his father's farm, afterward being employed as clerk and bookkeeper in a general store, forsaking this employment to learn the carpenter's trade. This he followed for a number of years, in January, 1905, being elected deputy commissioner of revenue at Alexandria, Virginia, Major George Duffy being commissioner, and two years later succeeded Major Duffy in office. Since that time he has been continuously in the service of the state in that capacity, his constant application to duty, the strict honor that actuates his every action, the thoroughness with which he completes a task once undertaken, rendering him a public servant of rare value. Mr. Callahan is prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Alexandria, of which he was for two years worshipful master, and for one year district deputy grand master, of District No. 1, Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 14, Royal Arch Masons, and has taken fourteen degrees in the Scottish Rite. He is the author of a work entitled "Washington, the Mason," the first copy of the first edition of which was presented to President Taft just before that official left office, on the anniversary of General Washington's birth, 1913. The first copy of the second edition was presented to Vice-President Marshall at the celebration of General Washington's birthday in Alexandria in 1914, when Mr. Marshall delivered the chief address at a Masonic banquet. New lights upon great national and world famous characters are ever full of interest and the intimate insight gained from the reading of Mr. Callahan's book give to that admirable patriot, general and statesman an aspect that, when approached from a different angle, is entire-

ly lost. Mr. Callahan shares with all other true Americans deep love and reverence for George Washington, and it was this that induced him to write the above-mentioned work, dealing with the one phase of his personality that had never been thoroughly treated. It is this same devotion that has inspired his efforts as secretary of "The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association," the object of which is to build a National Memorial Masonic Temple in Alexandria in honor of Washington, a purpose fine in conception and worthy of fulfillment. Mr. Callahan affiliates with the Protestant Episcopal church.

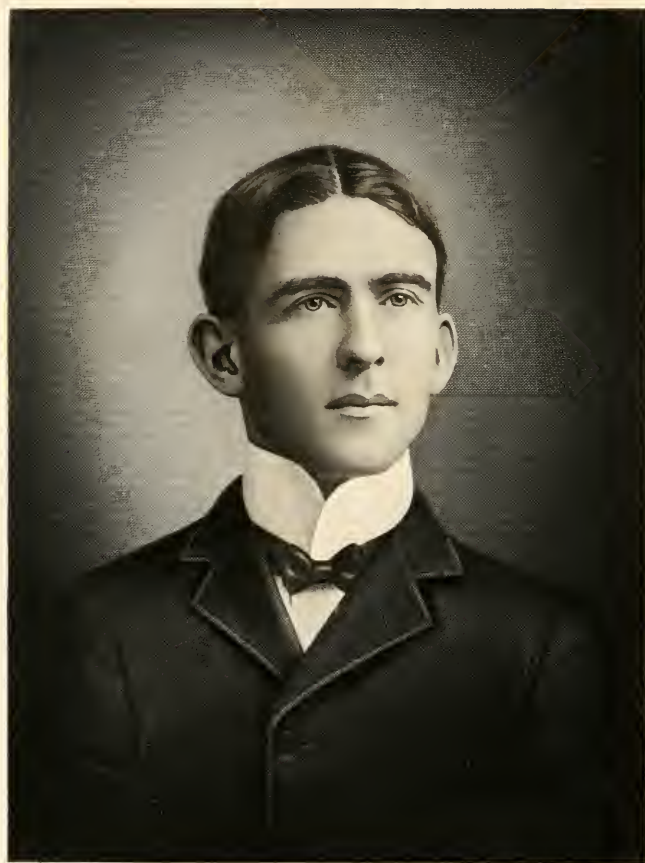
He married, in October, 1891, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James and Alice Appich, and has children: Jessica, Charles Aubrey, Mary Louise, Mildred Ruberta, Cora Virginia, all born in Alexandria, Virginia.

William Fewell Merchant, M. D. The Merchants of Virginia date from Colonial days. George Merchant was a soldier of Captain Daniel Morgan's company of riflemen that fought in the expedition against Quebec, 1775-1776, when the gallant Montgomery fell. Aquilla Norvell, maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Merchant, of Manassas, was also a soldier of the revolution. Dr. Merchant's paternal grandfather was William Charles Merchant, born at Dumfries, Virginia, in 1803, married Ann Harrison Speake.

Benjamin Dyer Merchant, son of William Charles and Ann Harrison (Speake) Merchant, was born at Dumfries, Virginia, June 3, 1839, died March 13, 1913. He was for many years a prosperous merchant of Dumfries and a man held in the very highest esteem, serving for twenty-five years as chairman of the board of supervisors of Prince William county. At the outbreak of the war between the states he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, in 1861, but was a member of a volunteer cavalry company in 1858. At the reorganization of the army he was elected second lieutenant and in 1863 was promoted first lieutenant. He had narrow escapes from death on more than one occasion, bullets passing through his clothing and once being struck by a piece of bursting shell. He was taken prisoner in battle and for eighteen months confined in a Federal prison on Morris Island,



W. F. Merchant M.D.



James Babson Jr.

Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. He is credited with taking the first Union prisoner in Northern Virginia, making the capture at Fairfax Court House, June 1, 1861, the victim being a member of Company D, New York Dragoons. After the war he located in Manassas, Virginia, where he conducted a mercantile business until a few years previous to his death. He married, Mary Elizabeth Fewell, born May 23, 1842, on the old Ludley Farm in Fairfax county, Virginia, died in 1900, daughter of William Sanford Fewell.

Dr. William Fewell Merchant, son of Benjamin Dyer and Mary Elizabeth (Fewell) Merchant, was born at Manassas, Virginia, March 10, 1868. He was early educated in public and private schools, then taught school about two years, beginning business life with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, later with Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad, then again with the Richmond & Danville until it went into the receiver's hands and became a part of the Southern Railroad system. During these years of railroad service he was also a medical student, matriculating at the University College of Medicine, Richmond, in 1893, attending lectures while still holding his position with the railroad, and he completed all the required courses, receiving his degree of M. D., in 1897. He did a great deal of hospital and dispensary work in and around Richmond while pursuing his medical study, gaining considerable practical experience even before obtaining his degree. He first located in Dumfries, Virginia, remaining eighteen months, then in the fall of 1898 moved to Manchester, Virginia, where he established and conducted a successful practice until 1910, when he located in Manassas, his present home. His practice is general in character. He was elected health officer of Manassas.

Dr. Merchant is a member of the Prince William County Medical Society, the Society of Surgeons of the Southern and Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads, is an ex-president and honorary member of the Chesterfield County Medical Society and keeps in closest touch with all modern medical and surgical discovery. He is a member of lodge and chapter of the Masonic order, is a past high priest of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 48, and the present secretary of Manassas Chapter, No. 59. He is a ves-

tryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Manassas, and in political faith a Democrat.

Dr. Merchant married at Manchester, Virginia, January 25, 1900, Eulalia Holt, born in Burlington, North Carolina, October 15, 1871, daughter of John M. and Virginia (Dare) Holt. Children: William Fewell (2), born November 2, 1900, died June 20, 1902; John Holt, born October 16, 1903, at Manchester.

James Bahen, Jr., was a member of an old Irish family, related to many of the most aristocratic houses of county Clare, Ireland, where his people had their origin. County Clare is one of the most romantic and beautiful spots of all that romantic and beautiful country. Situated on the west coast of Ireland, just north of the great landlocked bay, which forms the mouth of the river Shannon, it is bounded on the east by a very considerable range of hills, and on the west by the wild and storm-ridden Atlantic. It is full of remains and curious antiquities, the monuments of Ireland's mighty past, many of them dating back before the dawn of history, such as the huge fortifications, ruined but still imposing, which stand today on the Aran Islands, just off the Clare coast, a puzzle for the historians and antiquarians of the present. From county Clare, as already stated, came the Bahens, representative of all that is fine in the Irish race, which has contributed so large and valuable an element to the composite citizenship of the United States, and grafted upon it its own virtues of enterprise and indomitable courage.

The first member of the Bahen family to come to the United States was James Bahen, the elder, father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in county Clare, Ireland, in the year 1844, and came to this country as a mere boy, making his way at once to Richmond, Virginia, where he opened a grocery and liquor store. He was a man of great enterprise, and one who naturally took the initiative, and the same qualities which urged him to leave his old home when still so young soon made him prominent in his adopted city. His store was on First street, Richmond, in the old Jackson ward, and he there entered the local politics, and soon became a recognized leader in the party thereabouts. He was an exemplary citizen, and one who possessed both the affection

and confidence of all who knew him. It was not surprising, therefore, under the circumstances, that he should have been called to serve his fellow citizens in some public capacity, and accordingly he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Richmond board of aldermen from the Jackson ward, an office which he continued to hold for a period of twenty-four years. He was still an alderman when death overtook him, February 3, 1907, in his sixty-fourth year, and he departed this life, a man of large wealth and property, with the respect and regard of his whole community. He was married in Richmond to Margaret Hogan, also a native of county Clare, Ireland, who survived him until February 21, 1914. Besides James Bahen, Jr., of this sketch, they were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living, as follows: Sister Cecelia, of the Benedictine Order of Nuns, who is now located at St. Gertrude's Academy in Richmond; Margaret, now Mrs. A. G. Rooney; William H.; Joseph B.; Rosa G.; Edward and Charles, all residents of Richmond. One of the deceased, George D. Bahen, was a student at Georgetown University, and met his death when taking part in a football game between that institution and Columbia University, being one of the first to fall a victim to the dangers of that sport.

James Bahen, Jr., the third child of James and Margaret (Hogan) Bahen, was born July 6, 1875, in Richmond, Virginia. He received his education in the Xavarian School, of that city, attending its courses until he had reached his eighteenth year, when, having completed his studies, he took a position as clerk in his father's store on First street, Richmond. Here he remained for three years, and then decided to embark on a similar enterprise for himself. This project he carried out with great success, establishing a grocery and liquor store on Second street, which rapidly grew to large proportions. Besides this lucrative business, Mr. Bahen also engaged in the business of building contractor, and in this also was soon operating on a very extensive scale. Following in the footsteps of his father, he entered politics in Richmond, and soon became a conspicuous figure in the conduct and management not only of party matters, but of public affairs generally. He was a staunch member of the Democratic party, and took a keen and intelligent interest in all

political questions, whether of local or national significance. His opinions soon came to be valued highly for one of his youth, and this added to his obvious ability and integrity in business, and a rapidly growing popularity induced his party to bring him forward as a candidate for a number of important offices at a very early age. He was uniformly successful in his campaigns, and held many positions of trust and responsibility within the gift of his constituency. He was finally, in the year 1899, elected a member of the City Democratic Committee, holding this honorable office until his untimely death negated the promise of a brilliant career. This sad event occurred on March 3, 1906, when he was but thirty years of age, and cast a gloom, not only over the immediate circle of his family and friends, which had lost so dear a member, but over that larger circle of those who, marking the brilliancy and promise of his first steps up the ladder of life, had looked forward confidently to a splendid future. Mr. Bahen's life was a remarkably well rounded one for one brought to so early a termination, and his activities were in many departments. He was prominent in the social life of the city and a member of the Eagles and the Magill Capital Union. He was a devoted member of the Roman Catholic church, to which his family had always belonged, and his charities were of that spontaneous kind which is a stranger to unbecoming patronage. He was active in the work of St. Peter's Cathedral, Richmond, which he and his wife attended, and was a material support to the many benevolences, connected with the parish and diocese.

Mr. Bahen married, May 18, 1899, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Richmond, Kate Hughes, a native of that city and a member of a very distinguished Irish family. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Van de Vyver performed the wedding ceremony. Mrs. Bahen was a daughter of John and Ellen (Mehegan) Hughes, and was a descendant on both sides of the house from prominent Irish families. Her paternal grandfather was Edward Hughes, a native of county Armagh, Ireland, and a relation of Archbishop Hughes of New York. He migrated from Ireland to the United States, and settled in the city of Paterson, New Jersey, and there became a wealthy merchant. He was a wealthy shoe merchant and among the pioneers of

that busy place, and did valuable work in the building up and development of its industries. He sent all his sons to Fordham College for their education, where they received the training, religious and secular, for which that institution is so justly famous. Edward Hughes was a man of great influence in his adopted city. He was there married and had a family of children, one of whom, John Hughes, was the father of Mrs. Bahen. John Hughes was born in Paterson, New Jersey, November 1, 1844, where his father had made his fortune. About 1875 he removed from the northern city and made his home in Richmond, Virginia, where he engaged in the shoe business, prospering greatly therein, and finally retiring, a man of large wealth. His death occurred March 31, 1913. He married Ellen Mehegan, a descendant of Commodore Barry, of the British navy. She was born in county Cork, Ireland, and passed her girlhood there, teaching for a time in a convent of county Cork, Ireland. To her and Mr. Hughes were born nine children, six of whom are now living. They are: Kate, now Mrs. James Bahen; Mary, Edward, Harry, Margaret, John and Joseph, all of whom are residents of Richmond. To Mr. and Mrs. James Bahen were born two children, as follows: George Edward, born August 17, 1903; James, the third of that name, August 3, 1905.

Mrs. James Bahen is very prominent in the social life of the Virginian capital, and she plays a conspicuous part in many important functions. She has twice been appointed sponsor to the Confederate reunion, the first time when it was held in Mobile, Alabama, in 1910, when she led the grand march at the opening ball. The second appointment was the following year, when the reunion was at Little Rock, Arkansas, and here her sister Margaret acted as maid of honor. Another important function at which Mrs. Bahen figured was the opening ball of the Benedictine Military College of Richmond, at which she led the german. Mrs. Bahen attends St. Peter's Cathedral, as she always had, and fittingly carries on her husband's benefactions and charities, and is rearing her two children in the faith of her forbears.

Harry Lee Denoon. The Denoons trace their ancestry along both paternal and maternal lines to the early days in Virginia.

Through intermarriage the present family is in direct descent from the Quarles, Pembertons and Kings, early families, the line tracing to Roger Quarles, of England and Virginia; Wilson Pemberton, of England and Virginia, and Miles King, first mayor of Norfolk, whose wife, Lady Mary, was a daughter of Lord Bailey, of England.

Roger Quarles, an English gentleman, came first to Virginia on a mission for the English government, accompanied by his brother, James Quarles, an officer of the English army. Both later returned to England, but Roger Quarles was so pleased with Virginia that he came again, bringing bricks and fine timber for the erection of a house. He purchased four hundred acres of land from the Indians and erected the mansion "Woodbury," in which Bettie Carver (King) Denoon, mother of Harry Lee Denoon, was born. Roger Quarles married Elizabeth Sutherland, and had issue: Isaac, of whom further; Elizabeth, married Armistead Coleman; Sally, married Thomas Littlepage and lived to be ninety years of age; Lizzie, married Harden Littlepage; Mary, married (first) Miles King, son of the first Miles King, her second husband being James Turner, of King William county, Virginia. Two of these daughters married into the Littlepage family, the brothers of John Littlepage, high in official rank in the English government and governor of Trinidad.

Isaac Quarles, son of Roger and Elizabeth (Sutherland) Quarles, married Dicey Pemberton, daughter of Major Thomas and Dicey (King) Pemberton, and granddaughter of Wilson Pemberton, of England. Major Thomas Pemberton was a brave patriot in the revolution, and during the war raised and equipped a company at his own expense. He married Dicey King, daughter of Miles King, first mayor of Norfolk, and his wife, Lady Mary Bailey, daughter of Lord Bailey, of England.

Isetta Dicey Quarles, daughter of Isaac and Dicey (Pemberton) Quarles, married John King. Their daughter, Bettie Carver King, married Daniel Denoon, an official of the state treasury department at Richmond, Virginia, most of his business life, son of Samuel D. Denoon, and grandson of Lieutenant James J. Denoon, a gallant officer of the war of 1812, who led his men at Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and Fort Erie.

Bettie Carver (King) Denoon was born

in the old Quarles family mansion, "Woodbury," built by Roger Quarles in King William county, Virginia. She died March 7, 1911. Daniel Denoon died at Richmond, Virginia, in 1904. Children: Charles L., Harry Lee, Frank C., Hugh, Albert S., Arthur C., Alice Lee, Dicey, Mary, Lilly. A brother of Daniel Denoon, Lieutenant Charles Edwin Denoon, of the Confederate States army, was killed at the battle of "The Crater," Petersburg.

Harry Lee Denoon, second son of Daniel and Bettie Carver (King) Denoon, was born in Richmond, Virginia, September 7, 1867. He was educated in the best schools of his city, and in 1889 began business life as a member of the firm of Denoon, Tupper & Company, real estate brokers. This firm after a successful life of seven years was dissolved by the death of Mr. Tupper in 1896. The firm of C. L. & H. L. Denoon succeeded and so continues, one of the potent factors in the real estate development of Richmond. Mr. Denoon is a member of the Masonic order, the Improved Order of Heptasophs, the Royal Arcanum, the Country Club of Virginia, and the Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond, his wife being a worshipper at the Church of the Covenant. He married, at Richmond, Virginia, October 23, 1893, Jean Gibson, of an old Scotch Presbyterian family. Child, Harry Lee, Jr.

Rev. Hervin Ulysses Roop, LL. D. Educated in the leading institutions of this country, his vision broadened and ideas increased by a tour of the most renowned universities and colleges of England and Continental Europe, and with nine years experience in the presidency of Lebanon Valley College, of Pennsylvania, Rev. Hervin Ulysses Roop, LL. D., came to his position as the head of Eastern College, Virginia, trained not only as an instructor but admirably fitted to direct the work of such an institution because of his previous activity in educational affairs, in which calling he has achieved an enviable reputation. Dr. Roop is a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family, settled in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, by Rev. Jacob Roop, who came thither from Germany, his birthplace. When he was forty years of age he became a preacher of the United Brethren church, attaining an influential position in the community. Among his children was Christian,

who was for many years an elder of the United Brethren church, built at Highspire, where the family homestead was located, largely through his efforts. He married Barbara Good, among their children being Henry J., of whom further.

Henry J. Roop, son of Christian and Barbara (Good) Roop, was born on the homestead in Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1845. As a youth he was for ten months a soldier in the Union army in the war between the states, at its termination returning to Highspire, his birthplace, and at the death of his father engaging in agriculture, dairying and real estate dealings. Mr. Roop has been directly responsible for the development of much of that locality, and besides attaining important place among his neighbors, amassed a considerable fortune. Among the many improvements the installation of which he has promoted is the Steelton, Highspire & Middletown Street Railway, his part in its organization being a leading one. For six years he was treasurer of the local school board, a member of the United Brethren church, for forty-four years has been a deacon, serving for a large part of that time as superintendent of the Sunday school. Church activity has always played a prominent part in his life, and upon the erection of the new church building for the congregation of which he is a member, in 1899, he was president of the building committee, while in 1904 he was a delegate to the general conference of his church, held at Topeka, Kansas. He married (first) Justina M. Backenstoe, born April 28, 1847, died August 14, 1883, youngest daughter of Henry and Rebecca Backenstoe; (second) Margaret Shoop, born January 19, 1842, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Roop) Shoop, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. By his first marriage he was the father of: Hervin Ulysses, of whom further; Henry Backenstoe, born February 24, 1870, a graduate of Lebanon Valley College and the University of Pennsylvania, a practicing physician of Columbia, Pennsylvania; Jacob Franklin, born October 31, 1871, died August 1, 1872; Adela F., born May 15, 1873, a graduate of the Lebanon Valley College, married Professor Benjamin F. Dougherty, for eight years an instructor in Lebanon Valley College, now president of Westfield College, Westfield, Illinois; Sadie Alverda, born March 15, 1875, a graduate of Lebanon Val-

ley College, for seven years a teacher in the grammar school at Highspire, married Professor Walter G. Clippinger, an instructor in the Theological Seminary of Dayton, Ohio, and now president of Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio; William Spencer, born October 18, 1877, a graduate of the Lebanon Valley College, a commercial traveler for a Pittsburgh firm; Minerva Elizabeth, born July 6, 1882.

Rev. Hervin Ulysses Roop, eldest son and child of Henry J. and Justina M. (Backenstoe) Roop, was born on the homestead at Highspire, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1868. He obtained a primary and preparatory education in the public and high schools of Steelton, Pennsylvania. His higher education was secured in numerous of the best known institutions of the country. After completing a classical course in Lebanon Valley College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he took up the study of theology in the Union Biblical Seminary, at Dayton, Ohio, there taking the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. This latter course was three years in duration, and he then spent a like time in the University of Wooster, this institution making him a Doctor of Philosophy. Pedagogy and philosophy were two branches in which he pursued advanced study in Cornell University, Clark University, and the University of Pennsylvania, passing a summer term at the two first named universities and two full years at the last. After one year at Yale University, taking up sociology, psychology and education, Dr. Roop made a tour of the foremost educational institutions of Europe, traveling in both Great Britain and Continental Europe, visiting public, private and technical schools, as well as universities and colleges. For three years after his return he taught in the schools of his native county, then becoming professor of English, history and pedagogy in the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, for one year thereafter being an instructor in Rittenhouse Academy, Philadelphia. Upon the invitation of the Hon. John Wanamaker, at this time he became state superintendent of Sabbath school normal work, his labors to be under the direction of the State Sabbath School Association, and during his incumbency of this office organized teachers' training work in all the counties of the state, sixty-seven in number. This system

has since been greatly extended and has been a most potent factor in introducing practical and efficient methods into Sabbath school work, Pennsylvania a leader in the movement to substitute teachers willing and trained for teachers merely willing. Accepting a call to the presidency of the Lebanon Valley College, in June, 1907, Dr. Roop resigned from his position under the State Sabbath School Association and entered upon the discharge of his new duties, which included the professorship of philosophy and pedagogy. The fruits of the nine years that he spent as the head of this institution are best expressed by a testimonial of the board of trustees, granted him at the completion of his years of service:

During Dr. Roop's administration, extending from 1897 until 1906, the standard of scholarship has been greatly advanced, the student body augmented almost fourfold, the assets of the college more than quadrupled, and a handsome group of modern university buildings completed and provided for financially, and the college is generally prosperous as never before in its history. * * * That we affirm our implicit confidence in and our admiration for his business integrity * * * and that the life, growth and prosperity of the college have been chiefly due to the wise and aggressive policy, the careful and prudent management, untiring energy, and strong personality, of Dr. Roop.

June 1, 1904, Lebanon Valley College conferred upon its president the degree of Doctor of Laws, naming the three-fold reason of high scholarship, service in the cause of higher education, and distinguished devotion to the college. For a time after leaving Lebanon Valley College, Dr. Roop was identified with the Indiana Central University, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and is now president of Eastern College, Manassas, Virginia. This latter is a co-educational institution, one of the numerous high grade colleges for which Virginia is famous, the buildings of the college grouped in a semicircle about a spacious and beautiful campus. The college affords a wide range of courses, instruction in which is given by a faculty numbered among the graduates of the leading institutions of the country, is splendidly and modernly equipped, and possesses the advantages of a large university with none of its concomitant disadvantages. Dr. Roop is the author of many articles on educational and pedagogic topics, subjects with which he is eminently qualified to deal, and is regarded as an authority upon matters within this province. In the past

he has been a strong advocate of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has frequently been a speaker in behalf of that organization, having besides often addressed representative bodies of the association in convention or council assembled. Since 1890 Dr. Roop has been a licensed preacher of the United Brethren in Christ, of which he has been a life-long member, and in 1904 was a member of the general conference of the church, held at Topeka, Kansas. For many years he has held membership on the general board of education of the church and the Church Historical Society, and for a long time has belonged to the National Education Association, the National Religious Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Politically he holds Republican sympathies, never holding public office.

Dr. Roop married at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1897, Emma May, daughter of Bishop Ezekiel B. Kephart, D. D., LL. D., and Susan Jane (Trefts) Kephart. Bishop Kephart was for thirteen years president of the Western College, at Toledo, Ohio, bishop of the United Brethren church for twenty-four years, and for two terms a member of the upper house of the Iowa legislature. Mrs. Roop is a graduate of Western College, Toledo, Ohio, and the Bright Conservatory of Music, and has taught music in the various seminaries and colleges of the church. She is talented not only as a musician, her intellectual brilliance having been a constant aid and stimulus to her scholarly husband.

Richard Henry Jefferies, D. D. S. Pre-eminence in any calling is the result of individual merit. It comes, not in consequence of exceptional powers not possessed by the majority of mankind, but by the use of those abilities which are common to us all, the result being determined by the degree in which these powers are exercised. The fact that Richard Henry Jefferies, D. D. S., of Richmond, Virginia, is recognized as a professional man of exceptional ability, is due to his closer application, more careful oversight, and to greater energy, than are displayed by many others, and therefore his success is the just reward of his labors. He is a son of

James McKendree Jefferies, born in Cumberland county, Virginia, where he died in 1891. He was a farmer by occupation. During the war with the states he was a first sergeant of Cumberland Troop Cavalry, and was wounded in one of the engagements in which he took part. He married Helen Jones, a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and now living with her son, Dr. Jefferies. They had children: Richard Henry, whose name heads this sketch; a child who died in infancy; John W., engaged in the lumber business in Richmond, Virginia; George M., a merchant in Midlothian; Lucile, who married George P. Bailey, a canner and broker, of Kinsale, Virginia; James McKendree, Jr., a merchant at Kinsale. James McKendree Jefferies has three brothers, J. W., a physician of Scottsville, Virginia; William D., a physician of Alabama; Virginius, a druggist of Scottsville, Virginia.

Dr. Richard Henry Jefferies was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, September 9, 1884, on the farm owned by his father. He was a very young child when he came to Richmond, Virginia, with his mother, and his early education was acquired there and at a private school in Chesterfield. In 1900 he was sent to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and for two years prepared himself to enter upon the study of medicine. He next matriculated at the Medical College of Virginia, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1909 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession, with which he has been successfully identified since that time. One year following his graduation, he was appointed demonstrator at the Medical College of Virginia. He now has charge of the Prosthetic Technique at this institution, and is also associate professor of materia medica. He is a member of the National, State and City Dental associations. His fraternal affiliation is with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and he is a member of the Methodist Centenary Church.

Dr. Jefferies married, at Richmond, Virginia, October 19, 1914, Adeline Mary Harris, born in that city. She is a daughter of William E. and Lucy (Campbell) Harris, the former the founder and head of the firm of Harris, Flippen & Company, dealers in sporting goods, the latter a native of King William county.

William Hodges Baker. This branch of the Baker family, founded in Virginia by Henry Baker, born 1647, died 1712, and represented in the present by William Hodges Baker, of Portsmouth, removed from Isle of Wight county, Virginia, to North Carolina, where Lawrence Baker, the revolutionary ancestor, lived and died and which state General Lawrence S. Baker represented in the United States regular army and in the later Confederate States army. Nine generations of Bakers have lived in Virginia and North Carolina, William Hodges Baker being of the eighth.

Henry Baker and wife, Mary, lived in Isle of Wight county, as did their son, Henry (2) Baker, who was born there and died in 1739. He married Angelina Bray, of Williamsburg, Virginia, but their son, Henry (3) Baker, born in Isle of Wight county, died in Bucklands, North Carolina, in 1770, the first of this direct line to settle in that state. Henry (3) Baker married Catherine Booth, a Virginia lady, born in Southampton.

Major Lawrence Baker, son of Henry (3) and Catherine (Booth) Baker, was born in Bucklands, North Carolina, in 1745, died at Coles Hill, North Carolina, in September, 1805. He took prominent part in the events preceding the actual beginning of hostilities between the American colonies and the mother country and then took the field as major, commanding North Carolina troops. He was a member of the North Carolina provincial congress that met in Hillsboro, August 21, 1775, and was appointed a member of the committee of safety from Edenton. He was also a member of the Congress of 1776 and on April 15, of that year, took the test oath and was formally seated as a member. On April 18, he signed the resolution passed by the Congress enjoining absolute secrecy concerning all proceedings of the Congress, and on April 19 was appointed a member of the committee on claims and military accounts. On April 22, 1776, he was named by the North Carolina provincial Congress as major and took the field in that capacity. He was twice married, his second wife, Anna Maria (Burgess) Baker, surviving until February, 1808.

Dr. John Burgess Baker, son of Major Lawrence and Anna Maria (Burgess) Baker, was born in North Carolina, in 1802,

died June, 1837. He was a practicing physician of Gatesville, North Carolina, a man of learning and high character. He married Mary Wynns Gregory. With the children of Dr. Baker the family residence was returned to Virginia, although the military service of his distinguished son, Brigadier-General Lawrence S. Baker, is properly credited to North Carolina, as he enlisted from that state and commanded North Carolina troops, under North Carolina commissions.

Brigadier-General Lawrence S. Baker, son of Dr. John Burgess and Mary Wynns (Gregory) Baker, was born at Coles Hill, Gatesville, North Carolina, May 15, 1830, died at Suffolk, Virginia, August 10, 1907. He was appointed cadet from North Carolina at United States Military Academy, West Point, and entered July 1, 1847, graduated July 1, 1851, and was promoted to the army as brevet second lieutenant mounted rifleman, served at Cavalry School, for practice, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1851 to 1852, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, 1852, frontier duty at Fort Laramie, Dakota, 1852, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1852, Fort Scott, Kansas, 1852-53, Fort Leavenworth, 1853, expedition to the plains, 1853, and commissioned second lieutenant mounted rifleman, March 31, 1853. From 1853 until 1859 he was on duty in the west and southwest, scouting, conveying trains and fighting Indians. On November 22, 1859, he was commissioned first lieutenant mounted rifleman and until May, 1861, he was on duty in New Mexico. On May 10, 1861, he resigned his commission in the United States army, returned to North Carolina, at once enlisted in the Confederate army and was commissioned colonel of the First Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, May 20, 1861; August 1, 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general and at the battle of Brandy Station the same day was severely wounded, his right arm being struck and shattered. From June, 1864, until the close of the war he was in command of the Eastern Department of North Carolina. After the war he cultivated a farm near Suffolk, Virginia, until 1878, then was appointed agent at Suffolk for the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, also for the Southern Express Company and manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company, holding these positions from 1878 until his retirement several years prior to

his death. His military career under two flags was brilliant and his record as a civilian was equally honorable. He married, in Salisbury, North Carolina, March 13, 1855, Elizabeth Earl Henderson, born October 1, 1836. Children: William Tilford, of further mention; Alexander Henderson, born at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, December 20, 1850, married Mary Claudia Philips; Lawrence Simmons (2), born at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, June 3, 1860, died aged two years; Elizabeth Earl, born in Raleigh, North Carolina, August 7, 1863, married Frederick Brooks Hubbell; Richard Beverly, born in Hyde county, North Carolina, August 10, 1866, died in 1880; Charles Jackson, born in Martin county, North Carolina, in 1875, died in 1877; Philip Baraud, born June 26, 1881, died June 22, 1882.

William Tilford Baker, born in San Antonio, Texas, January 3, 1856, died in 1890. After the war he settled in Portsmouth where he engaged in the lumber business with George R. Trant as partner. He married, November 8, 1883, Susan, daughter of William H. H. Hodges, of Virginia, and his wife, Mary A. (Griswold) Hodges. Children: William Hodges, of further mention; Lawrence Simmons, born 1886; Mary Hodges, born 1889.

William Hodges Baker, eldest son of William Tilford and Susan (Hodges) Baker, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, December 2, 1884. After completing preparatory courses at Norfolk Academy he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1906. He was admitted to the Portsmouth and Norfolk bar the same year and at once began practice in Portsmouth. Well suited by nature, mental equipment and preparation, for the practice of law, he quickly won standing at the bar and until 1912 was engaged in prosecution of legal business in all state and Federal courts of the district. In 1912 he became a member of the legal staff of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. He is a Democrat in politics and for four years represented his ward in city council.

Mr. Baker married, May 23, 1908, Helen Marshall Trant, daughter of George Richards and Virginia Young (Boykin) Trant. Child, William Hodges (2), born April 20, 1910, of the ninth generation of Bakers in America.

Martin Donohue Delaney, M. D. Holding responsible position among the medical and surgical fraternity in Alexandria is Dr. Martin Donohue Delaney, known to those of his profession outside of his city and state by his contributions to the scientific journals bearing upon his profession. A native of Ohio, his parents were of Irish birth, his father, Dennis William Delaney, having been born in 1840, his mother, Josephine Donohue before her marriage, and a niece of Lady Hunt, born in 1844. Dennis William Delaney followed agriculture throughout his active years, coming to the United States in 1858, settling first in Philadelphia, later moving westward, and finally purchasing a farm in Virginia.

Dr. Martin Donohue Delaney, son of Dennis William and Josephine (Donohue) Delaney, was born in Toledo, Ohio, April 28, 1874. After obtaining primary instruction under private teachers he entered St. John's Military Academy, at Alexandria, Virginia, whence he was graduated. He then studied in Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Maryland, where he received the degree of A. M., afterward matriculating at Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, receiving his M. D. from that institution in 1898. He obtained practical experience in his profession by his service as second assistant interne in the Columbia University Hospital, and after one year in this capacity remained for a like period as first interne. Thus prepared by study and actual work, in 1900, he established in practice in Alexandria, in which city he was from the first accorded a cordial reception, his present large practice forming with gratifying rapidity, while his welcome by his professional brethren was no less hearty and sincere. At the present time Dr. Delaney is one of the consulting surgeons of the Southern Railroad for Northern Virginia, and a member of the State and American Medical associations. His contributions to the medical literature of the day have been many and dealing with topics widely separated, the personality of the learned student showing through the treatises that he has submitted for publication, all dealing in an illuminating manner with subjects of interest to physicians and surgeons.

Dr. Delaney married, June 4, 1906, Catharine Frances, daughter of Martin and Mar-



Geo. S. Flory

garet (Lyne) O'Donoghue, and has children, all born in Alexandria: Martin Donoghue, Jr., born June 5, 1907; Paul Lyne, born April 6, 1909; and Catherine O'Donoghue, born November 28, 1913.

John Samuel Flory, Ph. D. It has been the privilege of John Samuel Flory, Ph. D., to be closely associated with Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia, in four capacities, as a student, a professor, vice-president and president. It is in no way in disparagement of Dr. Flory's abilities as an educator or as an executive to state that his efficiency as the head of Bridgewater College, his present position, is greater than had he not been there enrolled as a student or had not taught in that institution. While a member of the undergraduate body he became imbued with the spirit of tender regard for Bridgewater that joins her sons in a common brotherhood; as a professor he saw more clearly the needs of those he taught and acquired deeper sympathy with the purposes of the college; and thus bound to Bridgewater by filial devotion and anxious care, when raised to official position he has found inspiration to wise and fruitful direction, and for four years has served her well as president.

Dr. Flory is a descendant of a Pennsylvania family, the line having been planted in Virginia in 1785 by John Flory, who came from Pennsylvania to Rockingham county, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Garber, and from them descend those bearing the name in Virginia. John Samuel Flory is a grandson of Samuel Flory, and a son of Daniel Flory. Daniel Flory was born at Cross Keys, Virginia, in 1833, died in 1901. His occupation was that of farmer, and he was engaged in the cultivation of the soil during his active life. His religious beliefs and those of his family being in opposition to war and bloodshed, he took no part in the war between the states, remaining true to his principles in the face of severe criticism. He married Susanna, born in Timberville, Virginia, in 1832, daughter of John Wampler, his widow surviving him to the present time. Children of Daniel and Susanna (Wampler) Flory: Joseph Frederick, a farmer; Isaac Long; Ann Rebecca, married John H. Hoover; Mary Catherine, married Julius A. Miller; John Samuel, of whom further.

John Samuel Flory, son of Daniel and

Susanna (Wampler) Flory, was born near Broadway, Rockingham county, Virginia, March 29, 1866. In his youth he was a student in the district school and also spent three years in the Broadway Graded School, where he completed the high school course, at that time winning a Peabody Medal. In September, 1888, he entered Bridgewater College, remaining there for two sessions, and in 1890-1891 attended the Ohio Northern University. Throughout the three following years he was a student in Mt. Morris College, there receiving the degree B. Lit., in June, 1894, and from that year until the spring of 1902 he was professor of English language and literature in Bridgewater College, which institution in June, 1902, conferred upon him the degree B. A.

In the fall of 1902 Mr. Flory entered the University of Virginia, where his record was a brilliant one, in the making of which he called into use scholastic talents of high order, achieving remarkable distinction. In 1903 he was the winner of the Kent Descriptive Essay Prize and the Cabell Scholarship, the last being annually awarded to the man who is regarded by competent judges as the best general student in the school of English literature. During the session closing in 1904 Mr. Flory was assistant in English literature, editor-in-chief of the "University Magazine," and assistant editor-in-chief of "College Topics," and final president of the Washington Literary Society. He was awarded the medal for the best essay published in the "University Magazine" during the year, and was further honored by election to the Raven Senior Society, this organization open only to members of the graduating class, as the name indicates, membership therein being a coveted prize and awarded solely upon qualifications of scholarship. Upon the publication, in 1905, of his thesis, "Literary Activity of the Church of the Brethren," Mr. Flory was awarded the degree of Ph. D. by the University of Virginia, his thesis a work of three hundred and fifty pages. Dr. Flory has at different times contributed articles to the journals of the Church of the Brethren, papers over his name also appearing in the "Southern Historical Magazine," "The Sewanee Review," etc.

In 1905 Dr. Flory returned to Bridgewater College in his former capacity of professor of English language and literature, and was elected to the vice-presidency of the

college, an office he held until his call to the presidency in 1910. To the requirements of this last office he has made able and ample answer, and, aided, by a faculty learned and competent, and supported by a board of trustees with the best welfare of the college at heart, he has turned the college toward a new era of usefulness and prosperity, with the highest aims of education as its goal. In addition to the activities mentioned previously, Dr. Flory has been otherwise busied as an instructor in summer institutes held at Winchester, Fredericksburg and Harrisonburg, Virginia. He is a Democrat in political faith, and is a member of the Church of the Brethren, and member of the general educational board of the same. Bridgewater College is an educational institution of this church. His college fraternity is the Phi Beta Kappa, and he has been a member of the Virginia Historical Society.

Dr. Flory married (first) August 12, 1897, Nannie Coppock, born near Tippencanoe City, Miami county, Ohio, November 25, 1871, died July 20, 1898. She attended the country and township schools prior to her entrance of Bridgewater College in September, 1888. She was here a student for nearly two years, and after teaching for one year in Kentucky, entered Juniata College, Pennsylvania, failing health causing her removal to a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan. The next fall she returned to Juniata, and for the two following years was a teacher in her home school, her efforts meeting with marked success. Her death occurred less than one year after her marriage. Dr. Flory married (second) in 1908, Vinnie, born in Covington, Ohio, in 1871, daughter of A. F. and Jennie (Berry) Mikesell, and has children, all born at Bridgewater, Virginia: Susan May, born May 30, 1909; John Samuel, born September 5, 1910; Robert Mikesell, born February 21, 1912; and Janet Cordelia, born November 1, 1913.

Richard Blackburn Washington. The family of Washington was founded in England by "Thorfin the Dane," whose ancestors came from Denmark and settled in ancient Ebor or Yorkshire prior to Norman conquest. The name Washington is of Saxon origin and antedates the coming. The village of Wassington, from which the name Washington is derived, is mentioned in a

Saxon charter as granted by King Edgar in 973 to Thornby Abbey. This village, now called Wharton, is in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Twenty generations from Thorfin the Dane came Colonel John Washington, American ancestor of the famous Virginia family that gave to America George Washington, the first president of the United States and one of the world's great characters. Colonel John Washington is the lineal ancestor of Richard Blackburn Washington, of Alexandria, Virginia, who is of the eighth American generation.

The original arms of the Washington family is thus given by Burke: "Vert a lion rampant, argent within a bordure gubonated or, and azure." Crest—"Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle, wings addorsed, sable." Motto—*Eritus acta probat*. The arms as used by President Washington are: "Argent, two bars gules, in chief three mullets of the second gules." Crest—"A raven with wings addorsed sable, issuing out of a ducal coronet or."

Laurence and John Washington, the two youngest sons of Leonard and Anne Washington, of Wharton, Lancastershire, England, came to America in 1659, two years after their father's death. Both purchased land in Westmoreland county, Virginia, between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, Lawrence later moving to Rappahannock county, Virginia, where he died early in January, 1677. The line of descent to President Washington is that of Colonel John Washington, the youngest of the two brothers.

Colonel John Washington was baptized at Wharton, Lancastershire, England, in 1627. He arrived in America in 1659, a passenger in a ship commanded by John Greene. He located at Bridge's Creek on his plantation in Westmoreland county, near the Potomac river. He was colonel in the Virginia forces against the Seneca Indians who were ravaging the Potomac settlement, was a magistrate, member of the house of burgesses, warden of the old "White Chapel" in Lancaster county, Virginia, an extensive planter. In honor of his public services and his private virtues, the parish in which he resided was called after him and still bears the name of Washington. He died early in January, 1677, within a few days of his brother, Laurence, and lies buried in a vault on Bridge's Creek which for generations was the family sepulchre.

He married (first) in England, bringing his wife with him to America with two children, but all died soon after their arrival. He married (second) Anne Pope, whose father resided on Pope's Creek, Westmoreland county. She bore him two sons and two daughters.

Laurence Washington, eldest son of Colonel John Washington by his second wife, Anne (Pope) Washington, was born at Bridge's Creek, Virginia, about 1661, there died a planter in 1697, and was interred in the family vault on Bridge's Creek. He married, in Gloucester county, Virginia, about 1699, Mildred, daughter of Colonel Augustine Warner, who survived him and married (second) George Gale.

Augustine Washington, second son of Laurence and Mildred (Warner) Washington, was born at Bridge's Creek, 1694, died on his estate on the Rappahannock, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, in Stafford county, Virginia, April 12, 1743. He was a man of wealth, owning several fine estates on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. He married (first) April 20, 1715, Jane, daughter of Caleb Butler, of Westmoreland county. She died November 24, 1728, the mother of three sons and a daughter. He married (second) in Lancaster county, Virginia, March 6, 1731, Mary, daughter of Colonel William Ball. She died August 25, 1789, aged eighty-two years, the mother of six children, the eldest being George Washington, planter, surveyor, general, commander-in-chief of the revolutionary armies and first president of the United States. She also had sons: Samuel, John Augustine, and Charles; daughters: Betty and Mildred. To Laurence, the eldest son by his first wife, Augustine Washington bequeathed the beautiful estate on the Potomac known as Mount Vernon, now the American Mecca, the later home of President Washington, and his place of burial.

John Augustine Washington, second son of Augustine Washington and his second wife, Mary (Ball) Washington, and brother of President Washington, was born in Stafford county, Virginia, January 13, 1736, died at his estate in Nomony, Westmoreland county, Virginia, in February, 1787, and was there buried. By his father's will he inherited the old homestead and estate at Bridge's Creek, Westmoreland county. He was a man of wealth and education, and in 1785 was chosen one of the vestrymen of

Cople parish in Westmoreland county. He married Hannah, daughter of Colonel John Bushrod, of Westmoreland county, who bore him two daughters and sons, Bushrod, Corbin and William Augustine.

Corbin Washington, second son of John Augustine and Hannah (Bushrod) Washington, was born at Bushfield, Westmoreland county, Virginia, about 1765, died at Selby, Fairfax county, Virginia, about 1800. He is named in the will of his uncle, President Washington, receiving two shares of the moneys resulting from the sale of lands not otherwise devised. His country seat was Walnut Farm in Westmoreland county. He married, at Chantilly, Virginia, about 1786, Hannah, daughter of Richard Henry Lee, of Chantilly, who bore him three sons and two daughters.

John Augustine (2) Washington, third son of Corbin and Hannah (Lee) Washington, was born at Walnut Farm, Westmoreland county, Virginia, in the fall of 1792, died at Mount Vernon, Virginia, June, 1832. He inherited from his uncle, Judge Bushrod Washington (the favorite nephew of President Washington), the mansion at Mount Vernon with a large amount of land, and after the death of the wife of Judge Bushrod Washington, the "green and hot houses belonging to the gardens" and all the furniture belonging to the mansion house. John Augustine Washington moved to and was occupying the Mount Vernon mansion, the former home of President Washington, at the time of his death. He married, in 1814, Jane Charlotte, daughter of Major Richard Scott Blackburn, of the United States army. She died in Blakeley, Jefferson county, West Virginia, in August, 1856. Two sons, John Augustine (2) and Richard Blackburn Washington, grew to manhood, and a daughter, Ann Maria.

John Augustine (3) Washington, son of John Augustine (2) and Jane Charlotte (Blackburn) Washington, was born at Blakeley, now West Virginia, May 3, 1821, and was killed at Cheat Mountain, now West Virginia, September 13, 1861. By the will of his father all his estate was left to his wife, Jane C., with full power to divide "among my children in any way she may see fit." He also provided that the Mount Vernon estate given him by his uncle, Bushrod Washington, should be sold to the United States government if they would purchase, if not the executors were to sell

to any person who would buy. The government refusing to purchase, the historic mansion and six acres of ground later passed to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, a body of patriotic women incorporated in 1856. The association as far as possible restored the estate to its former condition after obtaining possession, and today it is America's "Holy ground."

The mansion was the home of John Augustine Washington, and there his children were born, the first in 1844, the last on July 22, 1858. This last child, perhaps the last Washington born there, was singularly enough named George Washington and was born three years before the death of the father, John Augustine Washington.

John Augustine Washington married, at Exeter, Loudoun county, Virginia, in February, 1842, Eleanor Love, daughter of Wilson Cary Selden. Children, all born at Mount Vernon: Louisa Fontaine, Jane Charlotte, Eliza Selden, Anne Maria, Lawrence, of whom further, Eleanor Love, and George, born July 22, 1858, moved to Fauquier county in 1860, and later to Jefferson county, West Virginia.

Lawrence Washington, fifth child of John Augustine (3) and Eleanor Love (Selden) Washington, was born at historic Mount Vernon, Virginia, January 14, 1854. He is the present custodian of the house of representatives reading room, in the Congressional Library in Washington, having held the office for many years. His home after his marriage was "Waverland," near Salem, now Marshall, Fauquier county, Virginia. He married, at Charlestown, West Virginia, June 14, 1876, Fanny, daughter of Thomas Lackland, of Charlestown; children: John Augustine, Lawrence, Patty Willis, Anne Madison, Louisa Fontaine, Richard Blackburn, Willis Lackland, Fanny J., Wilson Selden, Preston Chew, Julian Howard and Francis Ryland.

Charles Henry Walker. Walker is a very old family name, one of the oldest. Genealogists disagree as to the derivation, some holding the opinion that it was derived from the Norse "Valka," which means "a for-eigner." In Dutch appears the form "Walkert" and "Walker." In the Anglo-Saxon appear the forms "Walcher" and "Wealhere," meaning "a stranger soldier," practically the same meaning as the Norse

"Valka." Other genealogists hold to the belief that the name was derived from an occupation. Before the introduction of rollers, when cloth was made, it had to be trodden under foot. The Anglo-Saxon word for this was "Walcere," which the English translate "a fuller," and in time "fuller" and "walker" became synonymous terms, and "the walker" became a regular occupation. It is likely that both claims are correct, and that some of the Walker names come from one source and some from the other.

The name was a very popular one in England, and the number of Walker families grew apace. In the nine hundred years or so which have elapsed since family names were first adopted there have been granted to the Walker families in England over fifty coats-of-arms. They have held innumerable positions of influence and importance with a number of titles, there having been at times as many as half dozen baronets that had titles, in different branches of the family.

Between 1625 and 1655, something like fifty different Walkers came over from England to Virginia. A majority of these came over from the southern counties of England, though one or two of them are known to have come from Yorkshire. In the revolutionary war, the Virginia Walkers were represented by more than seventy soldiers, ranging in rank from private to colonel. In "The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" over sixty Walkers have been given place. They cover every possible pursuit in life. Amasa Walker was a political economist, several of the name have been governors of states, congressmen, senators, soldiers, naval officers, one an astronomer of note, another a great singer, another a philanthropist; there was also William Walker, the Prince of Filibusters, known as the "Gray-eyed Man of Destiny"; and Francis A. Walker, the greatest statistician that America has ever known.

In the absence of complete records and the official registration of births and deaths, it is very difficult to establish definitely the line of descent of a member of a family so numerous, and with which the pages of Virginia history fairly bristle with mention, but always in disconnected paragraphs. There are reasonable grounds for believing that the family to which Mr. Walker belongs was founded in Virginia by John and

Thomas Walker, believed to have been brothers, who came from Middlesex, England, probably between 1650 and 1660.

The will of Joseph Walker, of St. Margarets parish, Westminster, London, county Middlesex, probated in 1666, devised his property to his kinsman, "John Walker, now living in Virginia." This John Walker was a very prominent man, known as Colonel John Walker. He died about 1671, leaving six daughters. Colonel Thomas Walker, said to have been his brother, also a very prominent man, left sons. One of these sons was John Walker, who was the father of Dr. Thomas Walker, born in 1715, a noted explorer who saw Kentucky in 1750, and is said to have been the first white man who ever saw that section. Dr. Thomas Walker settled, certainly prior to 1742, in a section of country out of which has been carved the counties of Orange, Louisa and Albemarle. When the old Fredericksville parish was organized, in 1742, Dr. Thomas Walker was one of the first vestrymen, and in later years was succeeded in the vestry by three of his sons: Thomas, Jr., John and Francis.

Colonel John Walker, son of Dr. Thomas Walker, served in the revolutionary war on Washington's staff, and a younger son, Francis, also attained the rank of colonel.

Rev. James Maury married a Miss Walker, of this family, and named one of his sons Walker Maury. Matthew Maury also named one of his sons Walker Maury.

This old Walker family lived at Belvoir, and Walker's Church (named for them) was on the road from Orange Court House to Charlottesville.

On May 8, 1775, on a list of the committee of safety for Louisa county, appears as first man, Thomas Walker. Whether this was Dr. Walker, or his son, Thomas, who was then probably a man of thirty, cannot be definitely stated.

Dr. Thomas Walker is believed to have been the progenitor of all the Walker families of the section from which C. H. Walker comes, and the probabilities are that Charles H. Walker is in the fifth generation from him. In the absence, however, of recorded evidence this statement cannot be made as a definite fact. The coat-of-arms of the Walker family of county Middlesex is thus described by Burke:

Per pale argent and sable chevron charged with three annulets, between as many crescents, all

counterchanged. Crest—On a mount vert a greyhound sejant per pale argent and sable; the argent powdered with crescents azure; the sable with bezants, and collared or.

A peculiar feature of the Walker coats-of-arms in Great Britain is that a very great number of them show in their crests a greyhound. The only way that one can account for this is that a majority of the families evidently claimed (or rather looked back to) a common ancestry.

The coat-of-arms of the Hughson family, Mr. Walker's maternal line, is thus described: "Parted per cross, gules and ermine, in the first quarter a lion rampant or, over all an eagle displayed of the argent."

Charles H. Walker, of Charlottesville, will not suffer by comparison with the distinguished members of the Walker family, because he has filled with fidelity every duty in life, and won for himself the respect and good will of the people among whom his life has been spent.

He was born at Louisa Court House, July 29, 1845, son of John W. and Martha (Hughson) Walker. His father was a railroad contractor of the firm of Mason & Walker. His maternal grandfather was Samuel Hughson, of the Green Springs section of Louisa county. His paternal grandfather, Austin Walker, lived in Piedmont, Virginia, and was the father of a numerous family. Somewhere between 1825 and 1830 he moved with his entire family to the west, with the exception of his two sons and one daughter, who remained in Virginia. During the war period 1861-1865, communication having become interrupted, Mr. Walker's people in Virginia lost track of their relatives in the west.

Charles H. Walker attended John P. Thompson's Private School at Louisa, later he went to the Dinwiddie School at Greenwood, Virginia, and was a student at the Greshaw School in Amelia county in 1863, when he quit school finally to enter the Confederate army. He became a member of that famous corps commanded by Colonel John S. Mosby, the great partisan officer of the war whose command won fame under the name of "Mosby's Battalion." On August 13, 1864, while taking his part in the capture of a wagon train at Berryville, Mr. Walker was severely wounded, but was fully recovered before the end of the war. The young man was not quite twenty-one at the close of that great struggle. He was

confronted by the same conditions which the majority of young men of that day had to face. He took up his task courageously, and accepted a clerkship in the town of Charlottesville at a salary of fifty dollars per year and board. However, he did not remain for any great length of time upon this small salary, but obtained a better position with T. J. Wertenbaker, at that time the leading clothier and merchant tailor of the town, with whom he remained for about eight years. In January, 1875, Mr. Walker entered business for himself, at Rectortown, Virginia, where he conducted a successful mercantile house for twenty-two years. Retiring from business at Rectortown, in 1897, he returned to Charlottesville, and soon after his return there was appointed city treasurer, and has since been three times elected to that office. While engaged in business in Rectortown he (in conjunction with D. P. Wood) organized and founded at Warrenton, Virginia, the hardware house of D. P. Wood & Company, in which Mr. Walker owns a half interest, and which continues a successful business. He has other important business connections at Charlottesville, being president of the Charlottesville Hardware Company, founded in 1889. He is a director of the Albemarle National Bank and a director in various other enterprises.

A lifetime Democrat, he has never held any political position, unless one should class the office of city treasurer as political. This office, which he yet holds, he has filled one term by appointment and three by election. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and is a member of other fraternal orders. He is a member of the Christian (or Disciples) church, of which he has been an elder for the last fourteen years, and for a number of years has served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

He married, in Danville, Virginia, in May, 1873, Roberta Carroll, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, daughter of Major Andrew and Mattie C. (Payne) Carroll. While he has attained success and position in the business world, Mr. Walker has won a place in public regard that cannot be estimated in worldly values. He has won this regard by upright dealings with every man and by a consideration for the rights of others that has ever forbidden him to take an unjust advantage. He is interested in the welfare of his community and generously aids by his

means and influence the charities and institutions therein located.

He now owns and occupies as his home the handsome old colonial home of ex-Governor Gilmer, and is owner of the Walker building, which he erected to meet the needs of the increased business of the Charlottesville Hardware Company, the largest and most modernly equipped business house in the city. He frankly owns that he feels some little pride in the fact that he was able to plant the Walker building on the spot where once stood the house in which he commenced his business life at a salary of four dollars and sixteen cents per month.

Godfrey Lewis Miller, M. D. For nearly all of his professional career Dr. Godfrey Lewis Miller has been connected with the city of Winchester, Virginia, as city physician, a half of a century covering the period thus spent. The medical profession has in Virginia no member whose single-hearted devotion to his duty, whether it led him to the homesick or upon the shot-swept battlefield, has more endeared him to the hearts of his people, and the loving regard in which Dr. Miller is held in his home has been engendered by a life of unselfish service, in which love for his fellows has been the dominating force.

The family of which Dr. Miller is a member is of German descent, his father, F. Godfrey Miller, having come to the United States from Saxony, Germany, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, his death occurring when he was sixty-two years of age. He was a merchant of Winchester, Virginia; he married Katherine Elizabeth, daughter of John Shultz, who fought under General Daniel Morgan in the revolutionary war. F. Godfrey and Katherine Elizabeth (Shultz) Miller were the parents of eleven children, one of their sons, Godfrey Lewis, of whom further; the others; John A., a druggist of Mount Jackson, Virginia, a soldier in the Confederate army during the civil war; George F., deceased; and William, deceased; their daughters were: Katherine, Rebecca, Annie, Emily, Elizabeth, Betty.

Dr. Godfrey Lewis Miller, son of F. Godfrey and Katherine Elizabeth (Shultz) Miller, was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, April 23, 1837. He was a student in private schools and the Angerone Seminary and the Winchester Academy of Winchester. His professional training was



H. L. Miller

received in the Winchester Medical College, founded by Dr. McGuire and destroyed by Federal troops during the civil war, whence he obtained his M. D. in 1858. His active practice began in Winchester, Virginia, and at the beginning of active hostilities in 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, and, en route to Harper's Ferry, was summoned to Winchester, Virginia, by order of the Confederate army, to assist in the organization of an army hospital. He afterward became head physician of the Old Tavern Hospital, and when Winchester fell into the hands of the Union forces he was appointed post surgeon, an office he held until the close of the war.

When peace followed those years of bloodshed Dr. Miller resumed his practice in Winchester, the change from the easing of suffering caused by man's violence to the treatment of natural ailments being one most welcome, and he is there active in his profession to the present time. He is a member of the Virginia Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and for the past fifty years has served as city physician of Winchester, service unusual in duration and in fidelity alike, and for a part of that time has been associate physician of the almshouse that receives its inmates from the Frederick county district.

Although Dr. Miller was reared in the Lutheran faith, his present religious beliefs are Presbyterian, and he affiliates with the Democratic party. His profession has always served as a cloak for the many kind acts and charitable deeds to which his sympathetic nature impelled him. Few have known, as they have seen his entry into the homes in which sickness and suffering, often aggravated by poverty, existed, of the extent of his ministrations or how far, in his blessed benevolence, he has exceeded the requirements made upon a physician. Throughout his long and useful life he has given free rein to the gentler virtues, and, maintaining sturdy faith in mankind, has devoted himself to its service.

Dr. Miller married, October 28, 1868, Mary J. Long, born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1847, died in 1889, daughter of George R. and Harriet (Richards) Long. Their children, all born in Winchester, are: Frank Richards, born in October, 1871, died in 1889; Godfrey, born October 27, 1874, engages in the lumber business; William C.,

born in 1877, engages in lumber dealing in Winchester in partnership with his brother Godfrey, under the firm name Miller Brothers.

Robert Thomas Barton. The name of Barton was a familiar one in most of the American colonies, the founders coming from various parts of Great Britain. The seat of the family was in Lancashire, in the North of England, near the Scottish border and the Irish sea, making both Scotland and Ireland easy of access for emigrants. Most of the Irish Bartons were Protestants and are supposed to have all come to Ireland from England, where the family dates from the twelfth century. The original name of the family was Nottun, the present name having been acquired with the manor of Barton, through intermarriage. The arms borne by Barton of Barton were: On a field argent, three boars' heads sable, armed or. Crest: A boar's head gules, couped argent. Motto: *Fide et fortitudine*.

The Bartons of Virginia descend from Rev. Thomas Barton, born in county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1730, died in New York, May 25, 1780. He was a graduate of the University of Dublin, took orders in the Church of England, and came to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was rector of St. James' Church for over twenty years. He married Esther, a sister of the noted astronomer, David Rittenhouse. One of his sons, Benjamin Smith Barton, was a famous botanist and scientist; another son, Richard P. Barton, was the founder of the Virginia family of which Robert T. Barton, of Winchester, is representative.

Richard P. Barton was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, died in Frederick county, Virginia, January, 1821, having settled in Frederick county sometime within the decade 1780-90. He was a farmer and landowner, a man of education and high standing. He married Martha Walker, of Petersburg, Virginia.

David W. Barton, son of Richard P. Barton, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, 1800, died in Winchester, Virginia, July 7, 1863. He was educated at Yale and was for many years one of the leading lawyers of the valley of Virginia, an accomplished scholar and writer of great ability, ease and felicity of expression. He was learned in the law, the trusted friend and adviser of the community, but his excessive diffidence

prevented his success as a public advocate. He acquired a considerable tortune from the practice of his profession, but this was swept away by the losses of slaves and property during the war of 1861-65. He died July 7, 1863, and is buried in Mt. Hebron Cemetery, Winchester. He married Frances (Fanny) L. M. Jones, of Frederick county, born October 15, 1808, daughter of William Strother Jones, and granddaughter of Colonel Strother Jones, an officer of the Continental army. She was the great-granddaughter of Gabriel Jones, who is credited with being the first practicing lawyer in the valley of Virginia. His home was in Rockingham county, but he owned a farm and at one time maintained a law office in Frederick county and attended Frederick courts. Gabriel Jones, "the Valley lawyer," married, as her second husband, Margaret Strother, the eldest daughter and child of William and Margaret (Watts) Strother, of Stafford county. Their son, Colonel Strother Jones, was educated at William and Mary College, was commissioned captain in the Colonial army, resigned in 1774 to marry Mary Frances Thornton, of "Fall Hill," near Fredericksburg, daughter of Francis Thornton, who traced his pedigree to the duke of Ormond. Captain Jones was commissioned colonel of the Virginia militia and at the age of thirty-two years died at the family home, "Vaucluse," in Frederick county. His son, William Strother Jones, was born October 7, 1783, died at "Vaucluse" in 1845. He was educated at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, was a gentleman of unbounded hospitality, strikingly handsome and a splendid horseman. He was a member of the Episcopal church, a Federalist in politics, later a Whig. He cultivated the family estate and spent his life master of "Vaucluse." He married Anna Maria Marshall, a descendant of John Marshall, of the "Forest."

David W. Barton had six sons, all of whom served in the Confederate army. Two of his sons, Marshall and David, were killed in battle, and one, Strother, lost a leg at the battle of Mine Run, dying in 1868. Marshall was killed at Winchester at the rout of Banks, May 25, 1862; David at the second battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, his body never being recovered. Both were lieutenants in the Newtown artillery, one succeeding the other. Strother was first lieutenant of Company F, Second Regiment Virginia Infantry. Other sons were: Rob-

ert Thomas, of further mention; Randolph, a lawyer, and Bolling W., a physician of Baltimore. David W. Barton also had four daughters: Maria L., married Colonel Thomas Marshall, of Oak Hill; Jane Cary, married Rev. Charles H. Shield, of Norfolk, Virginia; Martha W., married (first) Dr. John M. Baldwin, (second) Rev. Charles H. Shield; Fannie L., died unmarried.

Robert Thomas Barton, son of David W. and Frances (Fanny) L. M. (Jones) Barton, was born in Winchester, November 24, 1842. He was educated in private schools, Winchester and Bloomfield academies. He prepared for the study of law and after the required examination was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1865, after a service of several years in the Confederate army, one of six brothers to offer themselves for military service at the beginning of the war, two of these giving up their lives on the field of battle. Robert T. Barton enlisted in the First Virginia Brigade, commanded until his death by General Thomas J. Jackson ("Stonewall"). After the war he was admitted to the bar, began practice in Winchester, where he yet continues. He was senior member of the highly rated legal firm, Barton & Boyd, established in 1869 and continuing until 1910. Mr. Barton is a member of the State Bar Association, of which he is an ex-president. He has been admitted to all state and Federal courts of the district, and for more than two-score years has been a familiar and prominent figure in the legal world, not only as a learned and successful practitioner but as the author of standard law works. In 1878 he published "Barton's Law Practice," and in 1909 "Virginia—Colonial Decisions." His practice, always a large one, has always been conducted on the highest plane of legal ethics, while his research and literary ability has enriched the legal literature of his profession. While the law has ever been to him a jealous mistress, he has given considerable of his time and a great deal of his interest to the public service and to public affairs. He served his district in the Virginia legislature from 1883 to 1885, and from 1890 to 1903 he was mayor of Winchester. In 1902 he was elected president of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Winchester, and still continues the honored head of this solid and conservative financial institution. He is a Democrat in politics, but during the "free silver" heresy remained true to the Cleve-

land wing of his party. He is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and of various professional, social and fraternal organizations of high standing.

Mr. Barton married (first) February 19, 1868, Catherine Knight, who died June 11, 1887, daughter of William Knight, of Cecil county, Maryland. He married (second) June 10, 1890, Gertrude Williamson Baker, daughter of H. S. and Aletta (Hunt) Baker. Children of second marriage: Robert Thomas, now a law partner of his father, graduate of the University of Virginia; Gertrude Williamson, residing at home.

Alexander Berkeley Carrington. A descendant of the old and prominent Virginia families, Carrington, Venable and Cabell, Alexander Berkeley Carrington has attained prominence in the commercial life of the South through his lifelong connection with the leaf tobacco industry. He is a son of Rev. Alexander Broadnax Carrington, and a grandson of Paul S. Carrington, a planter of Ridgeway, Charlotte county, Virginia, and his wife, Emma (Cabell) Carrington.

Rev. Alexander Broadnax Carrington, son of Paul S. and Emma (Cabell) Carrington, was born in Ridgeway, Virginia, in September, 1833, died in March, 1911. He was an active, useful and honored minister of the Presbyterian church, and during the war between the states served as chaplain under General "Stonewall" Jackson until the latter's death, then under other commanders. His ministerial life was spent in the service of his church in Charlotte and Prince William counties, Virginia. He married Fannie Venable, born at "Long Wood," Prince Edward county, Virginia, died in 1885, aged forty-five years. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Venable, a farmer and tobacco grower of Prince Edward county, born about 1800, and died aged fifty years. He married Mary Scott and had twelve children, one, Paul C. Venable, yet living, a resident of Farmville, Virginia. Children of Rev. Alexander B. Carrington, all living: Charles V., Gratton C., Fannie V., Alexander Berkeley, of further mention.

Alexander Berkeley Carrington was born at Longwood, near Farmville, Prince Edward county, Virginia, January 27, 1862. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Charlotte county, where he was educated, and remained until sixteen years of age. He then came to Danville, where

he was employed by his uncle, Paul C. Venable, a leaf tobacco dealer and worker, with whom he was associated in business until 1891. In that year he became a member of the firm of Dibrell Brothers, leaf tobacco brokers of Danville, and is now vice-president of the corporation. This company transacts a very large business in leaf tobaccos, maintaining branches at Durham, Wilson and Kingston, North Carolina; Henderson, Kentucky; and South Boston, Virginia. Mr. Carrington is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic order, the Westmoreland Club of Richmond, and is president of the Commercial Association of Danville. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Carrington married, November 11, 1891, Mary Taylor, born in Danville, daughter of Albert G. and Eliza (Burch) Taylor, both born in Danville, the former deceased. Children: Alexander Berkeley, born January 26, 1895, now a student at Hampden-Sidney College, class of 1915; Mary Taylor, born January 23, 1898, a student at Randolph-Macon College; Charles Venable, born January 7, 1903. The family home is at Danville, Virginia.

Robert F. Leedy. The founder of this branch of the Leedy family was Baron Leedy, a German of noble family, who was known in the Shenandoah Valley as the "Dutch Lord." He founded an important family; one of his descendants, Lieutenant-Colonel Leedy, was a member of Washington's staff, and they have ever been men of high standing in the professions, business and agriculture. Colonel Robert F. Leedy, of Luray, Page county, Virginia, is a great-grandson of Samuel Leedy, grandson of Daniel Leedy, and son of John Leedy, of Rockingham county, Virginia. Colonel Leedy has among his treasures the great Dutch clock, brought from Germany by the founder, which for generations stood in the old homestead and ticked the passing hours.

Daniel Leedy was a farmer of Rockingham county, Virginia; married Eve Brower, and had issue. Among his sons was John Leedy, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1826, died 1880. He was a sergeant in a Rockingham county militia company and served with them until Company C of the Tenth Regiment was organized, when he enlisted in that company, and when war broke out between the states he served one

year. He was then detailed by the Confederate government to conduct farming operations for the benefit of the army, serving in that manner until the war closed. He was a member of the local school board, and a man of high standing in his community. He married Sarah Ann Mauck, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1830, died at Luray, Virginia, in 1896, daughter of John Mauck.

Colonel Robert Franklin Leedy, of Luray, Virginia, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, July 28, 1863. His early and preparatory education was obtained in the public schools of his county and later he studied law and was admitted to the Virginia bar 1893. He began the study of law under the direction of Hon. D. S. Henkle and in the offices of F. W. Weaver and John B. Minor, and then entered the summer law school at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar of Augusta county in September, 1893. After admission he began practice in Basic City, Virginia, continuing there two years, in 1895 moved his practice to Luray, where he is yet located as one of the leading lawyers of the Page county bar, particularly well known for his connection with several of the celebrated criminal cases tried in the state courts. He practiced in Luray until 1899 as junior member of the firm of Weaver & Leedy and then continued along until 1908, when the partnership of Leedy & Berry was formed and so continues. Colonel Leedy has been retained in many celebrated cases, both criminal and civil, among the latter many important railroad suits. He bears a splendid reputation as a lawyer of learning, force and eloquence, his fame extending far beyond local limits. Judge Harrison was assailed in the celebrated Bywaters case (murder) by "Collier's Weekly" for opinions rendered and Colonel Leedy made a reply defending Judge Harrison which received mention in all the leading papers of Virginia. Shortly after "Collier's Weekly" published these letters in their weekly periodical without comment.

Colonel Leedy is a member of various bar associations of his district, and is a popular member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lafayette Lodge, No. 137, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Luray Chapter, No. 19, Royal Arch Masons; and Luray Commandery, Knights Templar; and Acca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Richmond. In religious faith he is a Baptist, and in politics a Democrat.

While in Basic City he was elected mayor, resigning in 1895 during his second term, on account of his removing to Luray. In 1913 he was elected a member of the Virginia house of assembly, representing Raphanock and Page counties. His political record is an honorable one and further service will no doubt be exacted from him.

Colonel Leedy obtained his title through service in the National Guard of Virginia. He was a member and captain of the "Page Rifles," an unassigned militia of Luray, later mustered in as Company C of the Second Regiment Virginia National Guard. Captain Leedy, in June, 1895, was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and in August following he was elected colonel, an office and rank he yet holds. Colonel Leedy has marked literary tastes and talent and is the author of several fugitive poems, one of rare and tender feeling, entitled "Stonewall Jackson," attracting wide and favorable comment.

Colonel Leedy married, March 27, 1890, Emma C. Kiester, a native of West Virginia, a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Kiester, and they are the parents of seven children, as follows: Nina C., Thelma H., John R., Lillian D., Rolfe M., Beverly B., and Cecil V.

Charles A. Hammer. This branch of the Hammer family of Virginia springs from Henry Hammer, who came to the valley of Virginia prior to the revolutionary war and through intermarriage from the Keyser family of Pennsylvania founded by Dirck Keyser, who settled at Germantown, in the latter state. Elizabeth (Filerum) Hammer, the mother of Charles A. Hammer, was of Dutch and Irish descent.

Henry Hammer, when a mere lad, enlisted and served in the Indian campaigns. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war he became drummer boy in Captain Michael Cowger's company of Augusta militia. He was born in Germany, and came to America with his father, who settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and later moved to Frederick, now Shenandoah county, Virginia. For months prior to the revolutionary war he was engaged in campaigns against the Indians in what was known as Tygart's Valley, Virginia, now West Virginia. At the close of the revolutionary war he was honorably discharged and mustered out of service at Smithfield, near Ports-

mouth, Virginia. The greater part of his time during the war was spent in the Carolinas and Virginia.

Isaac Hammer, son of Henry Hammer, became a farmer and resided in Rockingham county, where he married Elizabeth Keyser, and was succeeded by his son, Joseph C. Hammer, who was born in Rockingham county in 1842, and died in 1909. Upon the outbreak of the war between the states he became a Union sympathizer and later with a great many of his boyhood friends left Virginia and made his way to the Federal lines and enlisted with the Federal troops. After the war he returned to Rockingham county and engaged in farming until the time of his death. He left eight children: Charles A., John N., Samuel P., Thomas J., Bernard J., Wilmer L. and Annie Mildred.

Charles A. Hammer was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, November 28, 1869. He attended public schools at Elkton, Virginia, and later a normal at McGaheysville, Virginia. He taught school one year, and then became a clerk in a general store. In 1892 he entered the mercantile business for himself in Harrisonburg, the county seat of Rockingham county. In 1895 he entered the office of and studied law under General John E. Roller, and later under the preceptorship of the late Colonel O. B. Roller. In the summer of 1898 he went to the University of Virginia, and there took a special course in law under Professors Lyle and Minor, and that same year was admitted to the bar, but did not begin the practice of law until 1902, serving in the meantime as United States deputy collector in districts within the bounds of Virginia and North Carolina. In 1902 he returned to Harrisonburg and began the practice of law at the Rockingham bar. Since 1905 he has served as referee in bankruptcy. He is a member of the fraternal orders of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Republican in politics.

In 1894 he married Bertha E. Loewner, who was born in Harrisonburg, June 5, 1871, and was a daughter of Samuel and Augusta Loewner. Of this marriage there are three children: Goldie Elizabeth, born June 30, 1899; Le Warren, born February 14, 1910; Charles A., Jr., born March 3, 1912.

Algernon Sidney Buford. Colonel Algernon Sidney Buford, most prominently

and most honorably connected with the development of the Richmond & Danville railroad, of which he was elected president in 1865, when the road had but one hundred and forty miles of trackage, and of which he continued president for twenty-two years, turning over to his successor in the presidency a line of more than three thousand miles; representative first of Pittsylvania county and later of the city of Richmond in the Virginia legislature; one of the most active members and for four years president of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and chief of the Virginia board of managers of the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893; is of Virginia parentage, and has been a Virginian throughout his life, although he was born (January 2, 1826) in Rowan county, North Carolina. His father was William Buford, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, a grandson of Henry Buford, of Culpeper county, Virginia, of revolutionary times, and his entire colonial ancestry were strong adherents to the interests of the American colonists. His mother was Mrs. Susan Robertson (Shelton) Buford, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

From earliest years, decided strength of character and indications of exceptional ability marked the boy. His primary education was given him in the school taught by his father, and under his father's care at home he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of agriculture. As a young man he "spent much time between the plow handles," and like other thoughtful young men whose early years are passed in the country, he pondered much upon the conditions of life in his state and the problem of how to meet those conditions for the welfare of his fellow citizens. Determining to become a teacher, he saved his earnings with the purpose of studying at a university, and for two years taught in preparation for a course in law at the University of Virginia. In 1848 he was graduated from a two years' course at that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

He began the practice of his profession in his mother's native county, Pittsylvania, but his professional circuit included the neighboring counties, and while he was still a very young lawyer, he was called to cross swords in legal combat with some of the leading men of the Virginia bar. Widening acquaintance and broadening experience led him to the wish for better opportunities

for winning fame and fortune in a more populous community, and he removed to Danville, Virginia. Here his facile pen and his fluent and thoughtful speech quickly brought him prominently into notice, and in addition to his professional work he became owner and editor of the "Danville Register." Editorial work led naturally to politics, and political preferment was thrust upon him. In 1853 he served a single term in the Virginia legislature from Pittsylvania county, declining a reelection. Returning to his work at the bar and at the editorial desk, he steadily grew in strength and popularity throughout his section of the state.

After the passing of the ordinance of secession, in the spring of 1861, he abandoned a lucrative law practice and enlisted in the Confederate States army as a private from Pittsylvania county. He served in the Army of Northern Virginia until the fall of 1861, when the people of Pittsylvania again elected him to the house of delegates, and in this official position he was continued until the end of the war. While a member of the house he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel by brevet in the Virginia militia by Governor John Letcher, and was assigned to special service in aid of the campaign in the field. While performing this duty he established what was affectionately known as "Buford's Home," and many were the soldiers who enjoyed its comforts, while multitudes of Confederate soldiers profited by his watchful care of the supplies which were designed for those in the field and were by him forwarded to their destination.

At the close of the war he returned to Danville, and in October, 1865, he was elected president of the Richmond & Danville railroad. When he assumed this office that railroad had but one hundred and forty miles of trackage. To its development he devoted that executive talent with which he was so largely endowed, and the untiring energy which always characterized his life work. In 1887, after he had carried the load for twenty-two years of masterful management through the depressing and continued difficulties which stood in the way of its development and laid heavy loads financially and personally upon his own shoulders, he turned it over to his successor in the presidency with a trackage of three thousand miles. The Southern railway is under very great obligations to him for the labors and hardships he underwent in building up this

very important part of the Southern railroad.

Perhaps his crowning industrial achievement was the building (with the most meagre resources at his disposal, and without available cash capital) of the Atlanta & Charlotte Railway. Of the thousands of passengers, pleasure-seekers from all parts of the country, as well as Virginians, who are now delightfully hurried over this favorite route of the country's pleasure-seekers, but few think of the miles of toilsome riding in the saddle in search of the most economical route which the zealous, industrious and self-sacrificing president of this line, Colonel Buford, put into the establishment of the railroad, or of the hours of anxious and courageous planning required in the building of the first great railroad built by any Southern man after the war.

In 1866 he removed from Danville to Richmond, Virginia. He represented Richmond in the legislature of Virginia in 1877. When after twenty-two years of continuous reelection as president of the Richmond & Danville railroad, interests adverse to his established policy of administration came into control of the property, his own high spirit and sense of loyalty to what he believed to be the best interests of the people of his state led him to tender promptly and positively his resignation of the office of president, although earnest assurances were made to him that his continued cooperation was regarded as a factor of the greatest importance in the further development of the company.

Freed from the especial official responsibility which had rested upon him for twenty-two years, he turned his attention toward the reconstruction and enriching of Virginia's great farm lands. For years he was an active member of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and he was president for four years, establishing it upon a safe and sound basis. In 1893 he was appointed by the governor of the state at the head of the Virginia board of managers of the Columbian exposition at Chicago.

In May, 1893, a persistent and most complimentary call from many parts of the state demanded from him an announcement of his candidacy for the office of governor of Virginia, and although the long existing organization of the political powers of the state led to the choice for this office of Colonel Charles T. O'Ferrall, Colonel Buford in the



E. H. Keenan

contest proved himself a most worthy foe-man.

Colonel Buford in 1854 married Emily W. Townes, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and their daughter Emily is now Mrs. Clement Manly, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. In 1872 he married Kate A. Wortham, of Richmond, Virginia. They had one daughter, Katie T. Buford. Some years later Colonel Buford married his present wife, Mrs. Mary Cameron Strother (née Ross), by whom he has three children: Algernon Sidney, Jr., Mary Ross (now Mrs. Frederick E. Nolting, of Richmond, Virginia), and William Erskine Buford.

In the successive official positions which he has filled, Colonel Buford has always been conspicuously considerate, courteous and kindly, alike to men of low or high degree. While he has held himself under the strictest obligations to render justice to all those with whom he has dealt, and has held his whole life subject to the fine old maxim, *fiat justitia, ruat coelum*, yet he has been liberal in his gifts, and his charities have been limited only by the length of his purse and by the opportunities presented him. His many friends feel that a life work like his, reaching to an old age which has already passed four-score, furnishes an example to young Virginians, and to all who know the facts of this life of active service.

Edgar Douglas Newman. To Judge Edgar Douglas Newman has come prominence in the profession that he has made his, that of law, while he is known, not only in his own locality, but throughout the state of Virginia, through his interest and activity in numerous industrial and financial institutions and his relation to the noted Randolph-Macon system of educational institutions. Professionally and in business and private life he is highly regarded as a gentleman of the finest attributes, one whose years have brought him more than material prosperity and success, the respectful consideration of his fellows. He is a descendant of a family old in Virginia history, son of Benjamin Pennybacker Newman, born at Liberty Furnace, Virginia, in 1822, died in 1902.

Benjamin Pennybacker Newman was an iron manufacturer, and during the civil war operated his plant for the Confederate government, consigning to them his entire output. After his retirement from this industry he engaged in agriculture, so continuing

until his death at the advanced age of eighty years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John T. Hickman, his wife born in Burlington, West Virginia, in 1823, now living in Woodstock, Virginia.

Edgar Douglas Newman, son of Benjamin Pennybacker and Elizabeth (Hickman) Newman, was born in Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, March 26, 1854. His education was begun in the private schools of his birthplace, after which he attended Woodstock Academy and high school, of which Professor Salyards was the head. In 1871 he became a student in Randolph-Macon College, remaining there for two terms, after which he enrolled in the Virginia Military Institute, where he was graduated in 1876. His scholastic standing during his youth was always high, and upon his graduation from this last-named institution he took first honors in his class. While studying civil engineering he taught school for one year, and then became a student at law in the office of Moses Walton, an attorney of Woodstock, Virginia, gaining admission to the bar of Virginia in 1878.

Nine years after his entry into the legal profession Mr. Newman was elected judge of the Shenandoah county court, holding his seat upon the bench of that court until January 1, 1898. In the twelve years that passed Judge Newman had gained a reputation as a judge fearless in the interpretation of the law, every opinion that had come from his court bearing the stamp of a masterly mind thoroughly versed in the intricacies of the law and a desire to have justice administered to the last degree. Attorneys of the county know him as a jurist courteous and forbearing, and many of those of the younger school remember with gratitude an encouraging word spoken or a helpful suggestion offered at a time when such goodwill and aid were most needed.

In financial circles he is known as the reorganizer of the old Shenandoah County Bank, of which he was a director, obtaining for this bank in 1898 a national bank charter, under which it has since operated. Mr. Newman becoming its president in 1900, at the change in control. The Strausburg Bank, a private institution organized in 1890, owes its life to his activities, and was organized in 1908 as the Massanetten National Bank.

He is, as previously stated, connected with the Randolph-Macon system of educational institutions, holding the position of presi-

dent of the board of trustees. As president of this board he is an important factor in directing the work of the Randolph-Macon system, under which system are maintained schools that hold honorable place among the many excellent institutions of learning of which Virginia boasts. Almost needless to say, Mr. Newman is a firm friend of education, not alone for the sake of its cultural and refining influences, but for the preparation it gives to do one's work among one's fellowmen with the highest degree of efficiency. Mr. Newman is politically identified with the Democratic party. Such professional labors as Mr. Newman's judicial duties will permit of his performing are accomplished as a member of the law firm of Walton & Walton, one of the oldest founded legal firms in the state of Virginia.

He married, December 20, 1877, Mary Ott Walton, born in Woodstock, Virginia, March 21, 1855, daughter of Moses and Emily N. (Lock) Walton, and has children, all born in Woodstock, Virginia: 1. Wilbur Lock, born November 26, 1880; educated for the legal profession, now connected with the United States department of forestry at Staunton, Virginia; married Ruth Koontz; has three children: Elizabeth, Josephine and Wilbur K. 2. Edgar Walton, born March 20, 1884; cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, Newmarket, Virginia, and the treasurer of the Valley Turnpike Company; married Margaret Price; two children: Edgar W. and Richard B. 3. Helen, born May 8, 1886; married Dr. W. B. Sager, of Davis, West Virginia; three children: Edgar D., Frederick N. and Mary W. 4. Harold H., a graduate of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, practicing in Salisbury, North Carolina; married, October 3, 1914, Eleanor Maynard, of Jessup, Maryland. 5. Houston Hickman, born April 14, 1892; secretary and treasurer of the Virginia Granite Company at Harrisonburg, Virginia; married Edna F. Jones, of Atlantic City, New Jersey; one child, Virginia. 6. Douglas Cook, born November 25, 1896; a student in Randolph-Macon College.

Floyd Jackson Gregory, M. D. The Gregorys of Virginia, long seated in Lunenburg county, of which family Dr. Floyd J. Gregory, of Keysville, is a leading representative, trace through maternal lines to the Wootten, Walton and Lee families of Virginia.

The Lee family, into which Joshua Gregory married, is the Lee family of which General Robert E. Lee, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, were such conspicuous members, the American ancestor being Richard Lee, who came from England to Virginia in 1641. Ellen Etta (Wootten) Gregory, mother of Dr. F. J. Gregory, was a maternal granddaughter of General T. Walton, of the Confederate army, and a paternal granddaughter of Taylor Wootten, a member of the Virginia house of burgesses and engaged in the diplomatic service of the United States. On both sides, Gregory and Wootten, numerous representatives served in Confederate army, both as officers and privates.

Dr. Floyd J. Gregory is a grandson of Josephus Gregory, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, a prosperous planter and man of influence. His wife, who was a Miss Lee, was a descendant of Richard Lee and of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, one of the greatest Virginians of his day, scholar, statesman and soldier of the revolution.

Dr. Flavianus Josephus Gregory, son of Josephus Gregory, was born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, February 21, 1826, died February 13, 1910, in Keysville, Charlotte county, Virginia. He was a practicing physician of Charlotte county many years, settling in that county not long after his graduation as Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He enlisted in a Charlotte county company of the Confederate army, but on September 18, 1861, was transferred to the coast artillery at Wilmington, North Carolina, serving as surgeon the entire period, 1861-65, ranking as major at the close of the war. During this entire period of service in the army, he had but one furlough and that was employed in the preparation for his marriage to Ellen Etta Walton, born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, in 1844, died May 10, 1911, daughter of Dr. Lucius T. Wootten, an officer of the Confederate army, who married a Miss Walton, daughter of Brigadier-General S. T. Walton, of the Confederate army. Dr. Lucius T. Wootten was a son of Taylor Wootten, a member of the Virginia house of burgesses and for several years in the service of the United States government. Children of Dr. Flavianus J. Gregory: Luella Wootten, born in 1863, at Keysville, married Rev. R. D. Garland, of Richmond, Virginia, secretary of the board of home missions of the Baptist church; Mary

Agnes, born in Keysville in 1865, married Archibald Osborne Van Ness, of New York City; Rosalie, born in 1866, in Keysville, married Lucius Gregory, of Chase City, Virginia, her cousin; Alice Wootten, born in Keysville, in 1868, married Thomas Williams, of Richmond, Virginia; Edward Taylor, born at Keysville, in 1871; Flavanus Hammatt, born at Keysville, April 27, 1873, married Lucy Jackson; Floyd Jackson, of further mention.

Dr. Floyd Jackson Gregory, of Keysville, Virginia, was born there April 25, 1875, son of Dr. Flavanus Josephus and Ellen Etta (Wootten) Gregory. He obtained his early and preparatory education in Keysville public schools and "Shortwell Academy," attending until 1909. He then took a course at Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, followed by an elective course at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, including Latin, Greek, Botany, Chemistry and English. After leaving college he engaged for two years in the drug business in Keysville, but in 1907 decided to adopt the profession of his honored father. He entered Vanderbilt University, medical department, and in 1910 was graduated Doctor of Medicine. He was president of the senior class of that year and finished his course with honors. On obtaining his degree, Dr. Gregory located in Keysville, where for half a century his father had practiced and labored. With this prestige, Dr. Gregory began his medical career, and in the few intervening years has established himself firmly in public regard and in the "young doctor," the "old doctor" has given to Keysville a worthy successor. He is a member of various medical societies and has contributed able articles to the journals of the profession and read others before the Keysville board of health and Keysville town council. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and Woodmen of the World, active and useful in all. In political faith he is a Democrat, and in religious belief is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Marvin Smithey. The founder of this branch of the family in the United States was Joshua Smithey, of Scotland, great-grandfather of Marvin Smithey, of Lawrenceville, Virginia, a twentieth century representative.

Marvin Smithey is a grandson of Royal

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Beverly and Mary Ann Elizabeth (Hubbard) Smithey, the former a farmer of Amelia county, Virginia. He is a son of Rev. William Rosser Smithey, born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1848, died January 19, 1899, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. William R. Smithey married Nanny J. Green, born in 1848, who yet survives him. She is a daughter of Edward and Mary Ann (Blanton) Green, of Amelia county, the former a veteran of the Confederacy and a descendant of Edward Green, of Maysville, Kentucky, of the General Nathaniel Green family. Children of Rev. William R. Smithey: William Royal, vice-principal of the Harrisonburg State Normal School; Louis Philippe, instructor in the Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg; Marvin, of further mention; Nelly Carson, graduate of Columbia University (Barnard), New York City, now a teacher in the Normal School at Farmville, Virginia.

Marvin Smithey, son of Rev. William Rosser and Nanny J. (Green) Smithey, was born in Virginia, March 19, 1879. The itinerant system of the Methodist Episcopal church in locating its ministers calls for frequent changes of residence, hence the youth of Marvin Smithey was spent in different places and his early education obtained in the schools of the towns in which his honored father was stationed as pastor. After preparatory courses in public schools of Mecklenburg, Amelia and Cumberland counties and in Chase City schools, he entered in 1893 Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, 1896, Master of Arts, 1898. He began professional life as a teacher, was instructor in mathematics at Randolph-Macon Academy at Bedford City, Virginia, for four years, was principal of the Richmond, Virginia, high school one year and pursuing a course of legal study during these years. In 1903 he was admitted to the Virginia bar and until 1906 was connected with the legal department of the Virginia Railroad and also during the year 1905 maintained a private law office in Richmond. In 1906 he located in Lawrenceville, the capital of Brunswick county, Virginia, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of law. He is a member of the district and state bar associations, has been admitted to the state and Federal courts of the district and has a satisfactory practice in all.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Smithey has since 1909 served in the town council and is rated one of the earnest progressive men of that body. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Lawrenceville Lodge, No. 59, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Emporia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Smithey married, October 3, 1906, Virginia Hendrick Bracey, born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, in August, 1879, daughter of Cornelius and Alice (Boyd) Bracey.

Thomas S. Southgate. To win success in any given field of human endeavor requires, it is believed, special preparation and special equipment. The professional man only dares to enter his field after years of study bearing on the profession he is to follow; the mechanic must spend long years in special preparation for the trade he is to pursue; and he who would lead men to conflict on sea or land must have special education for the branch of service he aspires to lead. In the business world our great merchants are often descendants of merchants or have had a training fitting them for their particular place in the commercial or financial world. When success comes to such men the explanation is easy, special preparation for special work produced the expected result. And yet these general results of cause and effect do not always follow, as the history of Mr. Thomas S. Southgate will plainly show.

Raised at sea from four to eleven years of age, without home or educational advantages, with but a part of two years of primary school education he went to work for a meagre wage before thirteen. Suddenly the inevitable realization came with force, viz., that without education the future course must be downward, rather than up. Study work at home was nightly begun without assistance. When the plodding became difficult and irksome, the second realization came with equal emphasis to the first, viz., that difficulties and deprivations were but stepping-stones to genius and success. With that conviction made a principle of life, it was comparatively easy for him to believe that a young man could do most anything he wanted to do, provided he wanted to do it bad enough, and was at the same time willing to yield the price of sacrifice therefor.

This simple belief in practical psychology

soon crystalized in applying this mental platform to every-day practical living, with the result that at twenty-one years of age a life's business calling was chosen, and with but a capital of less than one hundred dollars the test of these theories began. The result under all the circumstances has been rather remarkable. Mr. Southgate established his present business in 1892 and has never changed it in any manner up to this time, and in twenty-three years it has grown to large and influential proportions, being of its kind the largest business in the distribution of food products in the Southern states. Its main office is in Norfolk, Virginia, with five branch houses in well located Southern cities. The sales of this firm aggregate several million dollars annually.

This, no doubt, is creditable and in a measure exceptional, but in Mr. Southgate's own language is entirely secondary to the success which has come to him through the acquisition of a degree of education that is rare. He is gifted to a degree on the public platform, and his writings have for years been sought for and highly regarded. But few men in the South have given more freely of their time and effort in the interest of the public good; and, as first vice-president of the Southern Commercial Congress, and first vice-president of the laymen's work of the Southern Methodist Church, he is widely known as a patriotic, public-spirited Southern gentleman. In 1913 the South called upon him with others to spend three months in Europe to study rural banking. He became vice-president of the American Commission who made the study in twelve countries of Europe, and whose report before Congress is now about to be enacted into the law of our country.

It is not fair to say alone that Mr. Southgate is of the type of the American self-made man, for he is rather the product of good blood, strong character and well balanced mentality. His ancestors came to Virginia in 1780 from Middlesex, England; three brothers originally: John, Richard and Robert. John Southgate became a warm, personal friend of Bishop Meade, of Colonial fame, who states in his volume "Old Churches" that "John Southgate settled in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1790, gaining prominence in educational, religious and temporal affairs." In fact, the whole line of ancestry down to his father, Thomas Muse Southgate, were educators.



J. Paul Katz

Mr. Southgate's father (Thomas Muse) left school at an early age and spent his life following the water until his retirement several years prior to his death, serving in all capacities to master for fifty years, thirty-six years under the flag of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and four years under the flag of the Confederate States of America in the transport and naval service. His career in war and peace was an honored one, marked with distinctive ability, courage and fidelity. He married, in 1860, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Edward E. and Mary Elizabeth (Griffeth) Portlock, Thomas S. being the second oldest of six children, and to the love and devotion of his Godly mother Mr. Southgate freely states is due any contribution he has been able to make to his day and generation.

Norfolk and Virginia honor Thomas S. Southgate, and regard him as in every sense representative of the young men of the new South. His steady, consistent and unusual life has been an inspiration to many, the influence of which is invariably exerted for those things which make for the public good. One of Mr. Southgate's strongest written statements, which we copy from a Northern periodical, will make a fitting close to this sketch:

I count material business success but an incident in a man's life. I believe in a God-fearing country such as ours a man's success in life should no longer be judged by the amount of money he has made, but rather by the degree of service he has been able, under the providence of God, to render his fellow-men.

Legh Richmond Watts. From earliest colonial days the Watts family, of which Legh Richmond Watts, of Portsmouth, is representative, has been prominent in the public and social life of Norfolk county, Virginia. Colonel Dempsey Watts, an officer of the war of 1812, was a man of prominence, owning plantations cultivated by slaves. He married Mary Moore. He died in 1841, aged sixty-seven years.

Dr. Edward M. Watts, son of Colonel Dempsey Watts and his wife, Mary (Moore) Watts, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, and after attending school in his native state entered the University of Pennsylvania. Receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine he entered practice and rose to success and eminence in his profession. He married Ann Eliza Maupin, daughter of Dr. George

Washington Maupin, a surgeon in the United States army, and his wife, Ann (Moffatt) Maupin. The Maupin family was founded in America in 1700 by Gabriel Maupin, who fled from France, his native land, to England in 1609, the following year settling in Williamsburg, Virginia. His grandson, Gabriel Maupin, was born February 12, 1737, and married Dorcas Allen. He was in command of the powder magazine at Williamsburg during the revolution and received an autographed letter from Patrick Henry, when that statesman was the occupant of the governor's chair in Virginia, commending him for faithful and efficient service. Gabriel Maupin was the father of Dr. George Washington Maupin and grandfather of Ann Eliza (Maupin) Watts. Children of Dr. Edward M. and Ann Eliza (Maupin) Watts: Georgianna, married James G. Holladay; Edward M. (2), a physician, married Laura Peters; Legh Richmond, of whom further.

Lekh Richmond Watts, second son and youngest child of Dr. Edward M. and Ann Eliza (Maupin) Watts, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1843. He obtained preparatory training in the Virginia Collegiate Institute, at Portsmouth, Norfolk Male Institute, and Norfolk Academy, and on October 18, 1865, entered the University of Virginia. In 1866 he was graduated in chemistry, moral philosophy, and political economy, and at the close of 1867 completed the law course, receiving the degree of LL. B. In October, 1868, Mr. Watts became a member of the Portsmouth law firm, Holladay, Gayle & Watts, and engaged in private practice until elevated to the bench as judge of the Norfolk county court, a position he occupied until 1880. In that year he returned to the private practice of his profession, and later formed a partnership with Goodrich Hatton under the firm name of Watts & Hatton, an association that continues to the present time. Mr. Watts in 1884 accepted the office of counsel for the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, six years later became general counsel for the Seaboard Air Line, and in 1901 assumed his present duties as counsel general for the entire Seaboard system. This responsible position, requiring profound knowledge of corporation law, unflinching tact, fine judgment, and reliable executive powers, he has filled most acceptably, and through important litigation in connection with the road has gained a wide

prominence. Since November, 1883, in addition to his exacting professional duties, Mr. Watts has headed as president the official organization of the Bank of Portsmouth, the oldest banking institution in the city, and as a financier has attained reputation, rivalling his professional standing. Mr. Watts was for eight years president of the Portsmouth council, and as office holder or private citizen has aided all that has tended to benefit the city of his birth, whether the proposed reforms were political, social, educational or moral. By appointment of Governor Fitzhugh Lee he served for one term as a director of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and by appointment of the same official was for two terms a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia. In 1880 Mr. Watts was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket from the second district of Virginia, and in 1888 presided over the Democratic state convention. Affairs of party engaged a great deal of his time during this period, but he steadfastly refused the request of his fellow citizens that he accept public office, continuing his party service to work in the organization and remaining a member of the executive committee during the chairmanship of the Hon. John S. Barbour.

As a young man Mr. Watts interrupted his studies to offer himself for service in the army of the Confederate States, and saw duty principally in the Carolinas, being paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, from that place returning to his home. For one term he served as commander of Stonewall Jackson Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, and has ever been an interested member of that organization. He is a member of the leading bar associations, and for two years held the supreme agency of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Watts holds the lasting regard and respect that comes as a tribute to a life lived usefully and uprightly. He is highly regarded as a lawyer, won the approval of the bar and of all right living people when in judicial position, and when large business interests called for his services proved himself the capable executive and able financier. The demands that have been made upon him have been many and weighty, and in the fulfillment of responsibilities and difficult trusts he has never failed those who relied upon him. Mr. Watts is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Legh Richmond Watts married, November 26, 1868, at Portsmouth, Virginia, Mattie P., daughter of William H. and Mary A. (Reed) Peters.

T. Allen Kirk, A. B., M. D. Dr. T. Allen Kirk, of Roanoke, Virginia, whose deep and widely extended research into the fields of medical science render him particularly fitted for the practice of his chosen profession, has spared neither time nor personal sacrifice in the cause of alleviating the sufferings of humanity. He is the son of Dr. James Dallas Kirk, of further mention; grandson of James Kirk, a farmer and miller of Waterford county, Pennsylvania, and a great-grandson of William Kirk, a miller and distiller.

Dr. James Dallas Kirk, born in Hancock, Washington county, Maryland, in 1843, received his preparatory education under private tuition, then studied medicine in the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, New York, and at the Bellevue Hospital College, New York City. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1882, then came to Roanoke, Virginia, where he had an extended practice until his retirement in 1910. He has been one of the foremost business men in many directions, and erected the first brick business block in the town. He was one of the organizers and builders of the Roanoke & Southern Railway; now a part of the Norfolk & Western system; served the city on the board of education and on the board of public works, and has been for many years a director of the First National Bank of Roanoke. Dr. Kirk married Mary Elizabeth Gettys, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Jane (Anderson) Gettys; granddaughter of John Anderson, Sr., born in 1767 in Kent county, Delaware; great-granddaughter of David Anderson, a native of Ireland, but of Scotch descent; and a granddaughter of Thomas R. Gettys, editor of a newspaper in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, is named in honor of this family.

Dr. T. Allen Kirk was born in East Freedom, Blair county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1877. He was a young child when his parents removed to Roanoke, Virginia, and he attended the public schools of that town, being graduated from the high school. He then matriculated at the Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, from which he was grad-



Edwin B. Kuig.

uated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While there he took a prominent part in all student activities and was a member of the Psi Kappa Psi fraternity. He next entered the medical school of the University of Virginia, and was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was appointed clinical assistant to Dr. William Osler, with whom he was associated for eighteen months, then accepted the appointment as house surgeon to Christ Hospital, Jersey City, New Jersey, which he filled very successfully for one and a half years, resigning in order to take up private practice in Roanoke. During his extensive studies Dr. Kirk visited the larger number of the leading hospitals in the United States and Canada, and is regarded by his professional brethren as a surgeon of unusual skill and ability. At the present time he is physician and surgeon to the Roanoke City Hospital. He is a member of the Hampden-Sidney University of Virginia Alumni Association, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Christ Hospital, Roanoke Academy of Medicine, Southwestern Virginia Medical Association, State Medical Association, American Medical Association, Clinical Congress of America, and the Shenandoah and Country clubs of Roanoke. This fondness for outdoor sports now centers upon golf and tennis, combined with a decided fondness for fishing as a recreation. His main hobby, however, is his hospital work, to which he is devoted.

Edwin Burrus King. Amid the beautiful surroundings of Fauquier county, Virginia, a half mile north of Warrenton, long noted for its high altitude, beautiful scenery and invigorating climate, lies a tract of one hundred acres of well located land, which constitutes the campus and grounds of the "Stuyvesant School," founded in 1913 by Edwin B. King, its headmaster.

Professor King can trace to a distinguished ancestry on both lines. Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor of New Amsterdam, was the grandfather of Elizabeth Stuyvesant who married Nicholas Fish, and through this marriage he traces directly to the old colonial governor whose name he has perpetuated in "Stuyvesant School." Hamilton Fish, a descendant of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Stuyvesant) Fish, and secretary of state in President Grant's cabinet, is a relative of Professor King, whose grandmother, Margaret Fish, was a

sister of the secretary. One great-grandfather was Colonel Enoch Ward, who, it is said, equipped a North Carolina company, maintaining it at his private expense during the revolutionary war. He was the grandfather of Sally Ward, grandmother of Professor King. Colonel Nicholas Fish was also a revolutionary officer, and one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Another ancestor, Colonel John Neilson, was aide-de-camp to General Washington and a friend of Lafayette.

Professor King is a son of Dr. Joseph Francis King, and a grandson of Francis Lathrop and Sally (Ward) King, and through his mother a grandson of Dr. John Neilson, of New York City, the Kings and Wards being distinguished Southern families.

Dr. Joseph Francis King was born in Beaufort, North Carolina, in 1832, and died in 1879. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and spent his life in medical practice. He was brigade surgeon in the Confederate States army, and for a time president of a medical college in Wilmington, North Carolina. He was eminent in his profession, a man of deep learning and lofty character. He married Susan Le Roy Neilson, born in New York City in 1841, died in 1909, daughter of Dr. John Neilson, of New York City.

Professor Edwin Burrus King, son of Dr. Joseph Francis and Susan Le Roy (Neilson) King, was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, May 24, 1876. After securing his primary and intermediate education he prepared for college at St. Mark's School at Southboro, Massachusetts, entering Yale in the fall of 1894. After a university course covering four years he was graduated B. A., class of '98," receiving from Yale in 1908 the degree of M. A. After graduation Professor King began his chosen life work. He returned as master to St. Mark's School, the institution he had left four years earlier to enter the university. He remained at St. Mark's for nine years, adding to his educational qualifications the valuable experience gained in these nine years. From 1907 to 1910 he was senior master at Ridgefield School, Ridgefield, Connecticut, and from 1910 to 1912 headmaster of the Gilman Country School at Baltimore, Maryland. In 1912 he purchased one hundred acres near Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier county, Virginia, thereon erected suitable

buildings, and in 1913 opened "Stuyvesant School," an institution devoted to the education and development of boys. Warrenton, located fifty-six miles from Washington on a branch of the Southern Railroad, is the county seat of Fauquier, one of the richest of Virginia counties. The location of the school is ideal as regards altitude, scenery and climate, while the beautiful valleys of the Rappahannock and Shenandoah rivers, the caverns of Luray and the Blue Ridge mountains furnish attractive fields of natural beauty, and are not too far distant for occasional trips. "Stuyvesant" endeavors to meet the demand which exists for a school which preserves a distinctively homelike atmosphere and at the same time furnishes exceptional opportunities for study and development. A close relationship exists between masters and boys, the relationship resulting in stimulating the ambition of the boy and in bringing out the best in him. The religious influence of the school is in accordance with the principles of the Episcopal church, service being attended at St. James' Church each Sunday morning. In memory of his mother, Susan Le Roy King, and of Emily Klein North, two scholarships of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars each, are awarded annually to boys of high rank and character. Under Professor King and his able corps of masters, Stuyvesant School is taking high rank and winning generous patronage.

Professor King is a member of many professional associations and societies; is an Alpha Delta Phi fraternity man; belongs to the Graduates Club of New Haven, the Yale Club of New York City, the University Club of Washington, D. C., Warrenton Hunt Club and was president of the Fauquier Club of Warrenton in 1914. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church, and he conducts morning and evening prayers at his school each weekday and a short service each Sunday evening according to the liturgy of that church.

On June 20, 1905, Professor King married Mary Semmes Forbes, daughter of Murray and Emily (North) Forbes, and granddaughter of Captain James North who represented the Confederate government in England during the war, 1861-65, having previously served as an officer of the Confederate States navy. Children: Mary Semmes Forbes, born October 29, 1909; Edwin Bur-

rus (2), born June 19, 1912, died March 4, 1915, both born in the city of Baltimore.

At his home, "Stuyvesant," Professor King has many rare and valuable mementoes of his ancestors, and of the great Frenchmen, Napoleon and Lafayette. Among these is a clock presented by Lafayette to his friend and comrade, Colonel John Neilson, great-grandfather of Professor King, who was aide-de-camp and the youngest officer on General Washington's staff. This clock and many personal letters written by Lafayette to Colonel Neilson are carefully treasured at "Stuyvesant." Another valued and priceless heirloom is the writing desk of Peter Stuyvesant that has been handed down through many generations to the keeping of its present owner. Another relic of days long gone by is a large pearl, blackened by fire, which was brought from Moscow by Napoleon the Great and presented by him to his wife, the Empress Josephine. The pearl was given by Josephine in later years to her friend, the Marquise De La Rosie, who was the great-aunt of Dr. Joseph Francis King, and by the latter given to his son, Edwin B. King. Still another valued possession is a flute that once belonged to John Jacob Astor, the founder of the present Astor family, who, it is said, came to this country with a capital of five pounds and five flutes. From the proceeds of these five flutes he obtained money to enter the fur trade.

Charles M. Edwards, M. D. Dr. Charles M. Edwards, of Petersburg, Virginia, is known far beyond the confines of his private practice and personal acquaintance as the editor of the *Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly*, one of the standard medical journals of the state. In his connection with this scientific periodical, Dr. Edwards follows the course of his honored father, Landon B. Edwards, M. D., who established the journal in 1874 as the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, a title by which it was known until its more frequent publication caused the change to the present name in 1896. Dr. Charles M. Edwards has numerous other professional connections of responsibility and importance, a private practice large and lucrative, and is numbered among the leaders of his profession in all things relating to its advancement.

Dr. Edwards is a grandson of the Rev.

John E. Edwards, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was born in North Carolina, died in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1891, at which time he was pastor of the Court Street Church. Dr. Landon B. Edwards, son of the Rev. John E. Edwards and father of Dr. Charles M. Edwards, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, September 20, 1845, and died in Richmond, Virginia, November 27, 1910. The places of his early education changed with his father's varying charges, and after a course in Randolph-Macon Academy he matriculated at the Medical College of Virginia, subsequently pursuing medical studies at the University of the City of New York. From this last named institution he was graduated in 1867, leading his class in general average, and he at once began professional work in the city of Lynchburg, where he practiced until 1870. In this year he moved to Richmond, and was there active in medical circles until his death, founding, in 1874, the Virginia Medical Monthly, of which he was for many years managing editor, later under the name of the Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly. He married Nannie Pettyjohn Rucker, born September 24, 1849, in Lynchburg, Virginia, and had issue: Katharine Rucker, born in 1872, resides in Richmond, Virginia, unmarried; Dr. Charles M., of whom further; Agnes V., lives in Richmond, unmarried; Landon B., Jr., born in 1887, employed in the office of the city auditor of Richmond, Virginia.

Dr. Charles Mundy Edwards, son of Dr. Landon B. and Nannie Pettyjohn (Rucker) Edwards, was born in Richmond, Virginia, July 30, 1875. There he attended the public schools, afterward becoming a student in Randolph-Macon Academy, and after complete academic preparation entered the Medical College of Virginia. This institution awarded him his M. D. in 1896, and for one year thereafter he served as interne in the Virginia Hospital. Dr. Edwards was associated in practice with his father until the death of the elder Edwards in 1910, and under his guidance and direction made his first strides toward professional prominence. No preceptor could have been better qualified to instruct and to advise in professional procedure, and the gratification of the father over the aims and ambitions of his son, aspirations that lay so nearly parallel to his own, was a source of greatest pleasure.

Since 1910 Dr. Edwards has practiced his

profession alone, and continues a connection with the Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly, with which he became associated during his father's editorship. He is at this time managing editor of the journal, having identified with him as associate editors a number of the foremost physicians of the state. From 1901 to 1907 Dr. Edwards was surgeon of the "Richmond Blues," a battalion of light infantry, and at this time serves the Norfolk & Western Railroad in that capacity. He is a Democrat in political belief, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married, in New York City, October 29, 1902, Leila Le Moine Gahagan, born at Coushatta, Red River parish, Louisiana, December 3, 1877, and has one son, Charles Mundy, Jr., born November 2, 1903.

John Penn Lee. This family name is of a common origin with Lea, Leigh, Lye, Lygh, Lega, Lehe, Leyra, Leighe, Lyhe, Lygh all derived from the Saxon Laey or Leah, meaning the "pasture or place." County Cheshire was the cradle of the Lees and a long interesting roll bearing the name may be found in the county histories of England.

The family Lee is one of the most ancient founded in the English records. In the eleventh century the name of Launcelot Lee is associated with William the Conqueror and in the division of estates by William, a fine estate in Essex was bestowed upon him. Lionel Lee raised a company of gentlemen cavaliers at the head of whom he accompanied Richard "Couer de Lion" in the third crusade, 1192. For gallant conduct at the siege of Acre, he was made Earl of Litchfield and another estate was given to the family, which later was called "Ditchly." They were devoted followers of the Stuarts and for their loyalty and valor received various honors and distinctions. In Virginia the name dates from 1641 and is one of the most distinguished in the state and as associated with General Robert Edward Lee, the great soldier of the Confederacy, one almost revered, especially by the soldiers and officers who served under him. Richard Henry Lee, the revolutionary statesman and patriot, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, are names high on the roll of honor, while in the last century to record the names of Lees who have rendered distinguished service in the civil and military life would require a volume.

The pioneer settler was Richard Lee, one of the younger branches of the house of Litchfield, who came to Virginia in 1641. He was associated with Sir William Berkeley and it is stated that on his return from his voyage to England, where he had held conference with Charles II., he and Berkeley succeeded in having Charles proclaimed King of England, France, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia. While this is questioned by historians, there are coins in existence on which are quartered the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia, the whole encircled with the word "Virginia 1773."

The Hon. Thomas Lee, fourth son of Richard Lee, and grandson of Richard Lee, the founder, is given in history as one of the most prominent of early Virginians. The fine mansion Stratford was built for him by the East India Company. Stratford Hall the residence of Thomas Lee (known as President Lee) became the great centre of genial old Virginia hospitality. Here was the headquarters of the fashion, genius and nobility of the Old Dominion, and its extensive halls and massive corridors not only resounded to the strains of martial music and the festive dance, but also to the powerful voice of genius, as it eloquently went forth to establish the political events of the country.

Charles Carter Lee, of Powhatan, Virginia, father of John Penn Lee, in a letter thus speaks of the old mansion, his birthplace:

When I was a boy the chimneys of the old house were the columns of two summer houses, between which there was a balustrade and in Colonel Philip Lee's time during the evening promenade of ladies and gentlemen, a band of music played the while in one of the summer houses. Colonel Philip Lee also kept a barge in which the family enjoyed the music of the band upon the water. But the house is more remarkable for being the birthplace of two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and also of my brother Robert, who was born in the same chamber they were.

The signers referred to were Richard Henry Lee and Charles Lightfoot Lee, the brother was General Robert E. Lee. In his "Virginia Georgics," Mr. Lee thus refers to Stratford:

On the Potomac doth a mansion stand,
Whose walls were built of brick from old England;
Eight pillars formed two summer house pillars,
From which were seen Potomac's sea-like billows;
Tall Lombardy poplars in lengthened row
Far o'er the woods a dwelling's signal show,—

A pillar of cloud by day to guide the stranger
To a generous board and his horse to a good manger.
This was the old seat of the Lees renowned,
For what none else can boast of on the ground—
For being the birthplace of two of the signers
Of the Declaration of Independence.
Here, too, a circumstance to others worthless,
But much to me, for I am fond of my birthplace,
And am glad the sun first greeted me on earth
Where the moon of independence had its birth.

Richard Henry Lee, the great political leader and statesman, was born at Stratford on the banks of the Potomac, January 20, 1732, the birthplace of George Washington and scarcely a month before that event, died at "Chantilly," his seat upon the Potomac, June 19, 1794, mourned and beloved by a grateful country.

Henry Lee the fifth son of Richard Lee, was born in Virginia, and like his brother was a member of early councils of the colony. He married a Miss Bland, daughter of Richard Bland, and granddaughter of Theodore Bland, who settled at Westover, upon the James river, in Charles City county, Virginia, in 1654. He was of the King's council, speaker of the house of burgesses and was in fortune and understanding inferior to no man in the country.

Henry (2) Lee, son of Henry (1) Lee and his wife, who was a Miss Bland, was a member of the house of burgesses, took an active part in the exciting events of his time and resided at Stratford. He married at Green Spring, once the residence of Sir William Berkeley, December 1, 1753, Lucy Grymes, said to have been a descendant of Major John Grymes, son of General Thomas Grymes, who served under Cromwell. Henry and Lucy (Grymes) Lee left a family of six sons and five daughters.

General Henry (3) Lee ("Light Horse Harry"), eldest son of Henry (2) and Lucy (Grymes) Lee, was born at Leesylvania, Prince William county, Virginia, January 29, 1756. He was entrusted with the management of the vast Lee estate at an early age, a trust he most ably filled. In 1776 he was commissioned captain of a cavalry company, and under the command of Colonel Bland joined the provincial army under Washington. In 1778 Congress promoted him to the rank of major, for gallant conduct, and with a fine corps of cavalry and infantry, his command soon became famous and well known as "Lee's Legion." Major Lee and his command covered the retreat of General Greene's army to Virginia before

Cornwallis and as the rear guard performed meritorious service. They participated in many battles in the Carolinas and Georgia, "Light Horse Harry," a name that has ever clung to him, winning fame for himself and for his command a reputation as the most efficient corps in the American army. In 1781 he retired on furlough to Virginia and was happily present at the surrender of his old adversary, Cornwallis, on October 19. After the war, he was successively chosen to the state legislature, the Virginia convention that ratified the constitution of the United States, governor of Virginia, 1802-95, and Congressman. While in Congress he drew up the set of resolutions formally announcing the death of Washington to Congress containing the memorable words "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." He was selected to deliver the oration before Congress in honor of the great Washington, and on December 26, 1799, delivered the eulogy in the German Lutheran Church, Fourth, above Arch street, in Philadelphia, then the largest church in the city. He held the rank of major-general, commissioned July 19, 1798, and of him it has been said, "he seemed to have come out of his mother's womb, a soldier." He was a man of letters (Princeton, 1773) a scholar, of dazzling genius with an eloquence which seemed to flow unbidden. In 1801 he retired from public life and in 1809 wrote his interesting "Memoirs of the war in the Southern Department of the United States." In June, 1812, he was seriously injured by a mob in Baltimore while attempting to defend the home of a friend and later voyaged to the West Indies in search of health. On his way home he landed at Cumberland Island, on the coast of Georgia, the home of his old commander and friend, General Greene, where he died March 25, 1818. He was there buried, the captain and crew of a war vessel that happened to be anchored there assisting at his funeral and paying the last military honors to the dead patriot.

General Lee married (first) Matilda, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Staptoe) Iudwell. He married (second) June 18, 1793, Anne Hill, daughter of Charles and Anne Buller (Moore) Carter, of "Shirley." She was born in 1793, died in 1829.

Charles Carter Lee, second son of General Henry (3) Lee, and his second wife, Anne Hill (Carter) Lee, was born at historic

Stratford, Westmoreland county, Virginia, November 8, 1798, died March 21, 1871, and was buried at his home, "Windsor Forest," in Powhatan county. He was graduated from Harvard College, second in the class of 1819, and became a lawyer, first practicing in Washington, D. C., then in Floyd county, Virginia, next in Mississippi, where he remained for several years, then in Hardy and finally in Powhatan county, Virginia. He possessed a mind of a superior order, had a most retentive memory and a keen wit. He was an omnivorous reader and a brilliant conversationalist, greatly sought after at all social gatherings.

Charles Carter Lee was incapacitated by age from entering the military service of the Confederate States. His brothers, Sidney Smith Lee and Robert Edward Lee, one a commander in the United States navy, and the other a veteran of the Mexican war and an officer of the United States army, both resigned their commissions and entered the Confederate army, both for four years, serving the Confederacy with the same ardor, energy and unselfishness that they had previously given the whole country. Sidney Smith Lee, a graduate, had been commandant of the United States Naval Academy and of the Philadelphia navy yard. Robert E. Lee, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, class of 1829, had been superintendent of the academy, 1852-55. For thirty years he served the United States with fidelity and was pronounced by General Scott to be "not only the greatest soldier of America but the greatest soldier now living in the world," concluding his eulogy by saying, "if he ever gets the opportunity he will prove himself the greatest captain of history." This was when General Lee was Colonel Robert E. Lee of the United States army. When the opportunity came, although he was opposed to secession, he promptly resigned his commission when it became a question whether he should fight for or against his native state, acting in strict accordance with the principals of his honored father, who, ardent Federalist that he was, had said, "Virginia is my country; her will I obey, however lamentable the fate to which it may subject me." General Lee entertained no illusions such as each side professed to hold that the war would be a short one. In casting his lot with Virginia, he acted with full consciousness of the gravity of the crisis. He said, "Make your plans for

several years of war." At another time, "Both sides forget that we are all Americans and that it must be a terrible struggle if it comes to war." How well he played his part the world knows. After the war he accepted the position of president of Washington College, Rockbridge county, Virginia, serving from October, 1865, until his death, October 12, 1870. General Lee married Mary Anne Randolph Custis, only daughter of George Washington Parke Custis and his wife, Mary Lee (Fitzhugh) Custis, the former the adopted son of Washington and grandson of Mrs. Washington.

Charles Carter Lee married, May 13, 1847, Lucy Penn Taylor, born 1828, died 1913, daughter of George and Catherine (Randolph) Taylor, of "Horn Quarter," King William county, Virginia. She was a descendant of James Taylor, who came from Carlisle, England, in the seventeenth century and settled on the shores of the Chesapeake. The line of descent to John Penn Lee is as follows: James Taylor and Mary Gregory; their son, John Taylor and Catherine Pendleton; their son, James Taylor and Ann Pollard; their son, John Taylor and Lucy Penn, daughter of John Penn, the signer of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina; their son, George Taylor and Catherine Randolph; their daughter, Lucy Penn Taylor and Charles Carter Lee. President Taylor was also a descendant of George Taylor through another line. Children of Charles Carter and Lucy Penn (Taylor) Lee: George, born March 8, 1848, became a practicing lawyer of Johnson City, Tennessee; Henry, born July 9, 1849, settled in Winston, North Carolina; Robert Randolph, born May 22, 1853, resides on the old paternal estate in Powhatan county, Virginia; William Carter, born September 8, 1852, killed in a railroad accident, June 21, 1882; Mildred, born November 20, 1857, married Dr. John Taylor Francis, a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York, 1883, practicing in Norfolk, Virginia; Catherine Randolph, born August 27, 1865, married Dr. John Guerrant, of Franklin county, Virginia; John Penn, of whom further.

John Penn Lee, youngest son of Charles Carter and Lucy Penn (Taylor) Lee, nephew of General Robert E. Lee, and grandson of Major-General Henry Lee, was born at the paternal home "Windsor Forest," Pow-

hatan county, Virginia, September 11, 1867. He was early educated in the old field schools in Powhatan county and at Washington and Lee University, where he pursued academic courses from 1883 until entering the law department of the same university. In 1888 he was graduated from law school (Washington and Lee) with the degree LL. B. and the same year was admitted to the Virginia bar. In 1888 he located at Rocky Mount, Virginia, the capital of Franklin county, forming a law partnership with Peter H. Dillhurst. Mr. Lee has been very successful in practice and has attained eminence in the profession. From 1898 until 1904 he was judge of the Franklin county court, and as jurist and lawyer has proved the depth of his legal knowledge and his eloquence as an advocate and his skill as an attorney. He practices in all state and Federal courts of the district and is a member of the national, state and district bar associations. He has acquired important business interests outside his profession and is a director of the First National Bank of Rocky Mount and holds a similar position on the board of the Franklin & Potomac Railroad.

A Democrat in politics, Judge Lee has ever been active and influential in the party, has been a member of the Democratic State Committee, and in 1910 was elected a member of the Virginia house of assembly, serving on the committees, courts and justice, Federal relations, and on the joint committee of senate and house, local and general laws. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Sigma Phi.

Judge Lee married, in 1896, Isabella Gilman Walker, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1865, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Catherine (Dabney) Walker. Children, all born at Rocky Mount: Catherine Dabney, born September 4, 1897; Richard, June 14, 1899; Chissell Dabney, June 14, 1902; Charles Carter, June 28, 1906; Henry, June 24, 1907; Lewis Walker, died in infancy; Nancy Walker, died in infancy.

L. C. Myers. To L. C. Myers is accorded prominence in financial circles in Rockingham county because of his position as president of the First National Bank, of Harrisonburg, while to him has come fame



L. C. Hughes

through his valiant conduct as an officer of Company H, Tenth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, with which company he fought in the war between the states until disabled in battle. Mr. Myers was not the only one to carry the family name to credit and honor in that conflict, his brother, Erasmus P., nobly bearing his part in the other branch of the Confederate service, the cavalry, being a soldier of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. Erasmus P. Myers received severe wounds in the battle at Brandy Station, and after his recovery returned to the front, serving until the surrender at Appomattox Court House. Thus is there found in the records of the war between the states a story of patriotic devotion and staunch courage which centers in the two sons of Christian Richard Myers.

Christian Richard Myers was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1810, died in 1872. He was a farmer in calling. He married Melinda, daughter of John and Joanna (Saunders) Gaines, who survived him five years, a descendant of Senator Pendleton Gaines, of Virginia, of revolutionary fame. Christian Richard and Melinda (Gaines) Myers were the parents of: L. C., of whom further; Erasmus P., of previous mention, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1844, a farmer; Amelia Jane, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1842, married Colonel J. E. Dovel, and has Edgar, Elizabeth and Lucy.

L. C. Myers was educated in the private schools of Rockingham county, Virginia, and when but a youth joined a military company organized a year before the outbreak of war between the states, becoming a lieutenant in its organization. When the Confederate States government issued its call for volunteers, this company enlisted in a body, and became Company H, Tenth Regiment Virginia Infantry. The Tenth saw service in many of the hardest-fought and most important battles of the war, Mr. Myers being seriously wounded in the thigh at the battle of McDowell, May 8, 1862, in which battle Colonel S. B. Gibbons, commanding the regiment, was killed. The wound Mr. Myers sustained in this battle paralyzed him below the hip, but after partially recovering from its ill effects he was made enrollment office for the Confederate States army and stationed at Rockingham, Virginia, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

His career as a soldier over, Mr. Myers accepted a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment in Harrisonburg, Virginia, and after passing several years in this capacity, became, in 1873, a bookkeeper in the employ of the First National Bank of that place. He was subsequently promoted to the position of teller, and after filling this station for about six years, was raised to the office of cashier. He was the incumbent of the cashiership from 1889 until 1908, in the latter year becoming president of the institution with which he had been identified for thirty-five years. Mr. Myers is at this time the head of the First National, and directs its management along conservative business lines, bending his efforts, as he has in various capacities for so long a time, to maintaining the high standard it has set as an institution firmly founded and wisely managed, a depository worthy of the most absolute confidence, a reliable business medium.

Mr. Myers is a member of S. B. Gibbons Camp, Confederate Veterans, the camp named in honor of the gallant commander of the Tenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, under whom Mr. Myers fought and by whom he fell. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Masonic order, belonging to Rockingham Union Lodge, No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was for two years worshipful master; Rockingham Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was for two years high priest; Harrisonburg Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of which he was captain general and for many years eminent commander, and Acca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Richmond, Virginia. His political party is the Democratic, and he belongs to the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder.

He married (first) Sally Mauck, who died in 1869; (second) Margaret L. Yancey, who died in 1911; (third) in October, 1913, Anna N. Estes. He is the father of one daughter by his second marriage, Annie M., born in 1875, married Charles B. Richardson, and resides in Richmond, Virginia.

Gwathmey. Descendants in the fourth American generation from Richard Goswell Gwathmey, who founded his line in Virginia, three of the sons of William Watts and Mary (Tayloe) Gwathmey are prominent in the professional life of the city of Norfolk,

legal, medical and surgical, and engineering circles knowing well the name through the careers of the present day representatives of the family whose records follow. From Richard Goswell Gwathmey the line descends through Temple Gwathmey and his wife, Ann. Temple Gwathmey moved from the vicinity of Norfolk to King and Queen county, there acquired title to a large tract of land, and conducted planting operations during his active years. Among his sons was William Watts Gwathmey.

William Watts Gwathmey, son of Temple and Ann Gwathmey, was born in 1820, and died in 1869. After the completion of his education he went to Texas and there remained for four years, upon his return embarking in tobacco dealing, later establishing in cotton dealing in Arabama. Once more returning to his native state he became a cotton commission merchant in Norfolk, thus passing his remaining years. His business ventures were uniformly successful, and he became the possessor of a considerable fortune. He yielded allegiance to the Democratic party all his life, and took an active part in public affairs, serving at one time as president of the Norfolk council. He was a vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, closely connected with its good works, and was an honored and respected citizen. William Watts Gwathmey married Mary, daughter of George P. and Mary (Langhorn) Tayloe, a descendant of William Tayloe, who came to Virginia about 1650 and married Ann, daughter of Henry Corbin. Children of William Watts Gwathmey: Mary, died in infancy; Temple, a graduate of the Virginia Medical College, died in active practice aged forty-five years; William Watts (2), of whom further; James Tayloe, M. D., a practicing physician of New York City, married and has three children: Caroline, died in 1885; George Tayloe, of whom further; Lomax, of whom further; Edward Thornton; Brooks.

William Watts (2) Gwathmey, eldest surviving son of William Watts (1) and Mary (Tayloe) Gwathmey, was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1860, and was educated in the Virginia Military Institute, whence he was graduated in the class of 1880. After thorough preparation in civil engineering, with specialized study in railroad work, he became active in his profession, and in 1883 became engineer in charge of the construc-

tion of the Norfolk & Carolina Railroad, afterward accepting a position on the engineering corps of the Seaboard Air Line. He retained his office with this road until 1905, when he resigned from its service and opened offices in Norfolk as a consulting engineer. Mr. Gwathmey's present standing in engineering circles speaks plainly of the success that has attended him in the decade that has passed since his independent establishment, and the record of his professional achievements is a proud one. Positive knowledge, skill and ability are the foundation of his attainment, while habits of precision and industry have contributed no little to his success. Mr. Gwathmey holds membership in the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, and is a communicant of Christ Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, with which party he has been allied all of his life.

A subject upon which Mr. Gwathmey holds the most advanced views is that of education, and his children have been favored with the best of educational opportunities, one of his sons now a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, the other pursuing Mr. Gwathmey's own profession, civil engineering, while his daughters are students in institutions of high grade and reputation.

William Watts (2) Gwathmey married, in 1885, Mary P., daughter of John D. and ——— (Potter) Langhorn, of Kentucky, and has children: Duval, born in 1886, educated in Washington-Lee University and the Virginia Theological Seminary, now rector of the Protestant Episcopal parish at Waynesboro, Virginia; William Watts, Jr., educated in Washington-Lee University, now a civil engineer in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Caroline, born in 1890, a student in Sweet Briar Institute; Mary, born in 1892, also a student at Sweet Briar Institute; Elizabeth, born in 1898.

George Tayloe Gwathmey, fourth son and sixth child of William Watts (1) and Mary (Tayloe) Gwathmey, was born in Alabama in 1867. Like his brother, William W. Gwathmey, he was educated in the Virginia Military Institute, and was graduated C. E. in the class of 1887. He followed professional work until 1895, in which year he took up the study of law at the University of Virginia, attending the university in 1895 and 1896, having previously prepared himself for entrance by solitary study. At the

completion of his legal course and upon admission to the bar he began the practice of his new profession, also dealing in real estate, and thus continues at this time. While at college he was elected to membership in the Kappa Alpha fraternity, and is also a member of the Norfolk & Portsmouth Bar associations. He is a vestryman of Christ Church. Mr. Gwathmey was at one time assistant city engineer of Norfolk, and had entered upon a career of brilliant promise in engineering when he made the change in his calling in favor of the law. His success and reputation in this profession are ample vindication of his judgment, and he is highly regarded by his professional contemporaries. As a citizen he is allied with all that is good in his city, his influence and effort counting for every project of progress.

George Tayloe Gwathmey married, in 1900, Margaret Cabell Smith, daughter of Robert Carter and Mary (Smith) Smith, her mother a daughter of William H. Smith, of Norfolk. Children: Cabell, born in 1902; George Tayloe, Jr., born in 1904; Lomax, born in 1907; Edward Smith, born in 1909.

Dr. Lomax Gwathmey, fifth son and sixth child of William Watts (I) and Mary (Tayloe) Gwathmey, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, November 5, 1869. He studied under the preceptorship of Professor Gatewood at the Norfolk Academy, and afterward studied medicine and surgery at the University of Virginia and Columbia University of New York City. He was for a time house physician at Bellevue Hospital, in New York, subsequently journeying abroad and pursuing post-graduate work in the universities and hospitals of Heidelberg and Vienna. Returning from his foreign study, he established in general medical and surgical practice in his native city, in 1892 withdrawing from a large part of his medical practice and beginning to make surgery his specialty, in that year becoming head of the St. Christopher Hospital. At the present time Dr. Gwathmey gives his time and attention solely to surgical work, and is the active head of one of the leading hospitals of the state. Dr. Gwathmey is a member of the Norfolk County Medical Association, the Seaboard Medical Association, and the Virginia Medical Association, all of which he has served as president. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and is a member and ex-vice-president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Asso-

ciation. While a student Dr. Gwathmey was elected to membership in the Beta Theta Pi and The Mystic Seven fraternities, and belongs to the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital. Norfolk has benefitted through the exercise of his professional talents in connection with the board of health of the city, and he was also at one time quarantine officer of the port of Norfolk. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in political sympathy is a Democrat.

Dr. Gwathmey's professional career has been one filled with energetic labor and unusual activity, magnificent scope and interesting in detail. His aims are of the highest, and while he has attained many of the goals for which he strived in his early career, he has constantly erected others, more sublime in conception, more difficult in attainment. Great is the debt in which many stand to him, for from beneath his ministrations on the operating table have risen those to whom faculties, long useless, have been restored, and life made worth living. He has devoted his life to his profession alone, and the leading place that he occupies and the wonderful work that has come from his brain and hands show that his years of study, preparation and labor have reaped a reward of unsurpassed richness. Medicine and surgery have received great things from him, and base confident expectations for the future upon his distinguished performances of the past.

Harold Homer Webb, M. D. Dr. Webb, a practicing physician of Eagle Rock, Botetourt county, Virginia, is a son of Walter and Fanny (Brilts) Webb, of Newcastle, Craig county, Virginia. Walter Webb, born in Craig county, February 23, 1858, is now county clerk of Craig county. He married Fanny, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Campbell) Brilts, of Craig county. Children: Harold Homer, of further mention; Herbert Leslie, born September 9, 1896, graduate of Roanoke College, A. B., class of 1914; Kennett Randolph, born April 19, 1898; Mary, born in 1899.

Dr. Harold Homer Webb was born in Newcastle, the capital of Craig county, Virginia, April 13, 1890. He finished the course of instruction in public schools of Newcastle and was graduated from high school in 1907, then spent one year at Roanoke College. In 1908 he began his medical edu-

cation in the medical department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, continuing his studies there until graduated M. D., class of 1912. After spending a few months as intern in Baltimore hospitals, he returned to Virginia, where, after passing the Virginia state board of medical examiners, he located late in 1912, in Eagle Rock, Botetourt county. Although young in experience, Dr. Webb is thoroughly qualified for the practice of his profession and has already won the confidence and respect of the community in which he has cast his lot.

Judge Alexander Wellington Wallace. When Corporal Alexander Wellington Wallace, as the surviving ranking officer of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, surrendered his command at Appomattox Court House, he turned over three men to the victors, was paroled and on April 13, 1865, returned to his father's home in Fredericksburg, which had escaped destruction. There he found his three brothers, Wistar, Charles and Howson, who had returned from the army a day or two before, Charles bringing with him a horse that he had used in the cavalry service. With the old cavalry horse as their sole capital the four boys determined to cultivate some of the acres of their father's country seat, "Liberty Hall," in Stafford county, Virginia. The old war horse refused to labor in such a peaceful occupation as plowing and the four brothers separated, Wistar resuming law practice in Fredericksburg and at the present time is a retired wealthy resident of that city. Charles obtained a small capital from the sale of plug tobacco to Sherman's returning soldiers, entered mercantile life and at the time of his death was president of the National Bank of Fredericksburg. Howson, the youngest of the four, by the sale of food articles to the same soldiers, realized enough to join his brother, Charles, in business, and succeeded the latter at his death in the presidency of the National Bank of Fredericksburg. Alexander Wellington, the remaining brother, will have further mention.

These four boys were sons of Dr. John H. Wallace, who, at the outbreak of the war in 1861, was a wealthy man, then president of the Farmers' Bank of Fredericksburg, with a town house in Fredericksburg and a country seat, "Liberty Hall," in Stafford county. At the close of the war the town

house stood, having been saved from destruction by fire by the daring fidelity of a colored slave, Fielding Grant. The house had been looted and only some plain furniture was in the house to which Dr. Wallace brought his wife and his mother, the former sixty years of age, the grandmother nearing ninety. These three people, with Fielding, the colored former slave and his wife, the faithful "Mammy" of the family, were occupying the old home when the four boys, all unharmed, strong and healthy returned from the war and were received with as great joy, as if the same plenty and prosperity abounded in the old home as when they left it. Dr. Wallace was the first president of the old Farmers' Bank of Fredericksburg founded in 1830, that institution being succeeded by the National Bank of Fredericksburg over which his three sons, Charles, Howson and Alexander W. have ruled as president. His wife, Mary Nicholas Gordon, was a descendant of Thomas Fitzhugh, of Stafford county, Virginia, and Samuel Gordon, of Scotland, the latter with his brother, Basil Gordon, being credited with having made the first million dollars made in trade in the United States. They were of Falmouth, Virginia, now almost a deserted village, and just prior to the war shipped several packet shiploads of tobacco to Liverpool which they held for the fabulous prices that later prevailed. Dr. Wallace died honored and respected in 1879. His wife in 1887. The Wallaces of Fredericksburg descended from Dr. Michael Wallace, who came from Scotland to Stafford county, Virginia, where he practiced medicine until his death. He was of the eleventh generation in descent from Sir Malcolm Wallace, uncle of the Scotch patriot and friend of Bruce, Sir William Wallace, renowned in history, story and song. Dr. Michael Wallace, married one of the famous nine Brown sisters of Maryland from whom are descended the Wallaces, Scotts, Moncures, and Peytons, of Virginia, the Keys of Maryland, the Bullets of Kentucky.

Judge Alexander Wellington Wallace was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, August 20, 1843. He prepared in "Brookland School," Greenwood Depot, Albemarle county, Virginia, taking the gold medal for oratory when sixteen years of age. He next entered the law department of the University of Virginia, class of 1861, but he did not finish the course, leaving before



graduation and enlisting in the Confederate army as a private, Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Pickett's division. He fought in many of the great battles of the war, 1861-1865, escaped all the perils of that great conflict and at the surrender of Lee to Grant was in command of his company but ranking as corporal, the company roster bearing but three names. He there received his parole and returned home. After the unsuccessful attempt at farming "Liberty Hall," Alexander W. took the old cavalry horse and rode around the neighborhood and secured some six or eight scholars to teach for one dollar and fifty cents per month, his uncle giving him his board for teaching his son. His schoolroom was an old barn of hewn logs with the chinking partly out and the roof not sufficient to keep out the storms. But he persevered, studied law six hours, in addition to teaching five hours daily and in this way completed the law course he was taking at the university when he went to the war. At the end of nine months he had earned enough to purchase a suitable wardrobe and presenting himself before Judge R. L. C. Moncure, president judge of the supreme court of appeals, and Judge Richard Coleman, of the circuit court, he passed the required examinations and at the May term of the Hustings court, 1866, he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice in Fredericksburg. He continued in practice at the bar in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and the state and Federal courts of the district for twenty-three years, winning honorable position among the most able lawyers of that period, 1866-1889. In the latter year he was elected judge of the corporation court, by the Virginia legislature, for a term of six years; was reelected in 1895, and again in 1901. On April 13, 1903, exactly thirty-eight years after his return from Appomattox he forwarded his resignation to the governor of Virginia to take effect on the twenty-seventh of the same month. Judge Wallace was highly esteemed as a jurist and the news of his intended resignation brought forth loud protest from the newspapers and citizens generally. A mass meeting was called of the citizens of Fredericksburg and a committee appointed to wait upon Judge Wallace to ask him to withdraw his resignation. This the judge, while cordially appreciating the debt of gratitude he owed the people of Fredericks-

burg, declined to do, giving as his reason that he believed that he could not, under the constitution of Virginia, legally hold the office of judge and also serve as a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, to which latter position he had been appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Furthermore he was nearing his sixtieth birthday and it had been for years his declared purpose to withdraw from any public position that might in any way fetter his independence of action at the age of sixty years. He also felt that as a member of the board of visitors he could be of service to the state without being burdened by confining duty. He therefore withdrew from the bench and also from legal practice, but remained a member of the board of visitors. On his appointment to the latter position the "Fredericksburg Star" thus commented on the fact:

We congratulate Governor Montague on his solicitation of Judge A. Wellington Wallace as a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. In addition to Judge Wallace's well-known natural gifts and legal attainments, he is a scholar whose culture has been added to by years of foreign travel. These qualifications, together with his financial judgment and fine common sense thoroughly equip him for the position. His interest in the State's University is shown by his occupying the position of president of our local Alumni Association.

On retiring from the bench there were many written and printed testimonials of esteem, some of which follow:

That the high standard of judicial dignity and legal learning set by Judge Wallace is a lasting benefit to the city of Fredericksburg and to the commonwealth of Virginia and entitles his name to a high position among the learned and able men who have made for the courts of this commonwealth a record second to none in legal history. Resolutions of Business Men's Association of Fredericksburg.

On account of the splendid "timber in you, your exalted character, splendid equipment, intellect and culture, somehow I am sorry to see you resign. We want men, clean, strong, independent, as you are.—JUDGE T. R. B. WRIGHT.

You have been an ornament to the "bench," and I trusted you would continue your service to Virginia.—JUDGE C. E. NICOL.

You have impressed me, as you have others, as a Visitor of the University. The institution needs the services of such men as you are in directing its policies and at no time to such an extent as at the present.—PROFESSOR W. E. PETERS.

It is a comfort to find that even under the imperfect conditions of our earthly lives the gratifying

verdict, "Well done, good and faithful servant," may come to the ears of a good man, adding strength and confidence in his faith in man and God. I rejoice to think that the University can now claim you and trust that you will see your way clear to stand by her until she is well launched on her new career.—
PROFESSOR THOMAS FITZHUGH.

Among Judge Wallace's published works are: "America by Comparison," "A Good Man is a Good Citizen," "Life and Character of Lord Brougham" (delivered before the Virginia Bar Association), "History and Philosophy of Marriage and Divorce."

Ever a Democrat in politics, Judge Wallace served in the Virginia house of assembly, 1875-1877, declining reelection. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1876 that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President and that which placed in nomination General Winfield Scott Hancock for that high office. He is senior warden of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, representing his church for many years in the Virginia diocesan council and in 1904 was delegate to the general convention held in Boston, Massachusetts. He has been for many years a member of the Virginia State and American Bar associations and is wherever known held in highest esteem. In 1904 he was elected president of the National Bank of Fredericksburg, following his two brothers and a nephew in the presidency of that institution which was founded on the original Farmers' Bank of Fredericksburg, founded in 1830, of which his honored father, Dr. John H. Wallace, was the first president, and of which a Wallace has been president from organization. Now aged seventy-one years, Judge Wallace is hale and hearty, indulges in his favorite recreation, walking, every day, and at his home indulges in his equal passion for good literature. Honored and respected at home and abroad he can review his long and useful career with satisfaction and even look forward to years of honored usefulness.

In April, 1883, Judge Wallace married Victoria, daughter of Captain Charles K. Stevens, of Philadelphia.

James Randall Caton. The Catons of Virginia trace an English ancestry to the year 1100, and in Virginia to John Caton, who came early in the seventeenth century, settling in Henrico county at Richmond. An ancestor of James Randall Caton, of Alexandria, Virginia, Richard Caton, of Maryland, married Mary Carroll, daughter of

Charles Carroll, of "Carrollton," a member of the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Through the Carroll line descent is traced from Robert II., King of Scotland, through nine generations of Scotch and Irish noble families to Charles O'Carroll, son of Ely O'Carroll, created in 1552 lord baron of Ely, a descendant of Olioll Olum, King of Munster.

Charles O'Carroll came to America in 1687, locating in Maryland, where he was a magistrate register of the land office, agent and receiver-general of rent. He married Dorothy Blake, who bore him Daniel O'Carroll, of "The Hall," Maryland, and Charles O'Carroll, of Droughorgan manor, Maryland, born 1702, died 1782, attorney-general of Maryland. He married Elizabeth Brook, and his son, Charles Carroll (the O being dropped in that generation), is known in history as of "Carrollton," the father of Mary Carroll, wife of Richard Caton.

James Randall Caton, of Alexandria, Virginia, is a great-grandson of Moses Caton (a descendant of John Caton, the founder), grandson of John Randall (1) Caton, died 1869, and Sarah B. Ferguson, his wife, and son of Samuel Francis Caton, born December 10, 1832, died April 11, 1911. Samuel Francis Caton was a prosperous farmer, of Fairfax county, Virginia. He married Eliza Ann Brett, daughter of John Brett, of Virginia.

James Randall Caton was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, February 6, 1851. He attended private school in Alexandria until the outbreak of the war, 1861, and afterward completed his classical course in various private schools and institutions. He decided upon the profession of law and pursued extended courses of study under different lawyers, but he had many obstacles to overcome, and on July 16, 1880, he was admitted to practice at the Virginia bar. He then established in Alexandria, and from that date has been one of the prominent figures in the legal and political life of that city. His introduction to the law was as deputy clerk of courts, a position he held from thirteen years of age until twenty-four, and during this period determined upon his profession. He has given closest attention to the law of corporations, his practice now being largely along that line. He is a recognized authority and numbers among his clients many of the important corporations of the state.



Chas. L. Melton.

Mr. Caton has devoted much time to the public service, has been associated prominently with much legislation of importance and has rendered valuable assistance in other ways. He was appointed and served one of the six commissioners to revise the laws of Virginia and bring them into conformity with the provisions of the new Virginia constitution. In 1900 he was elected member of the Virginia legislature, serving as representative from the city of Alexandria by repeated reelections until 1910. He served on many important committees and commissions and was one of the untiring workers of the house. During his term one of his important acts was service on the committee appointed to revise the corporation laws of the state. He served on the Alexandria city council one year, was assistant city treasurer, and in many ways has contributed to the progress of his city.

He is a member of various legal societies of Virginia, is prominent in the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite, and holds the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In political faith a Democrat, he has ever been a worker and is listened to with respect in party councils.

George B. Barrow, M. D. Dr. George B. Barrow, of Virginia birth, ancestry and education, now a practicing physician of Clarks-ville, Virginia, descends maternally through the Guerrant and Roulet families, from French Huguenot ancestors who early settled in Virginia.

Dr. Barrow's grandfather, Benjamin Barrow, of Henry county, Virginia, married Susan Watkins, and had issue: Peter Thomas, of future mention; Orin, a captain in the Confederate army, fought at Manassas (Bull Run) and at the battle of the Seven Pines, was three times wounded before he left the field; Robert, a surgeon in the Confederate army, killed at the battle of Winchester; John A., a private in the Confederate army; Watson A., a private of the Confederate army. As Peter Thomas Barrow was also a soldier of the Confederacy, the record made by the five sons of Benjamin Barrow is a proud one.

Peter Thomas Barrow, son of Benjamin and Susan (Watkins) Barrow, was born in

Henry county, Virginia, in 1843, died in 1910, a manufacturer of furniture. Together with his four brothers he offered his life in defence of his native state and enlisted in the Confederate army, rising to the rank of lieutenant. He escaped the perils of war and spent his after life engaged in business. He married Augusta Dora Guerrant, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, who yet survives him, a resident of Danville, Virginia. She is a daughter of Peter D. and Elvira (Roulet) Guerrant and descends from French Huguenot ancestry.

Dr. George Bruce Barrow, son of Peter Thomas and Augusta Dora (Guerrant) Barrow, was born in Danville, Virginia, November 1, 1884. His early and classical education was obtained in the city public schools and Danville Military Institute, entering the latter institution in 1900 and graduating in 1903. He decided upon the medical profession and later entered the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, from whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine. He spent a year as interne, then began private practice in Halifax county, Virginia, but after one year removed to Clarks-ville, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, beginning practice there in 1911. He is a member of the Virginia Medical and Piedmont Medical societies, keeping thereby in close touch with the world outside his own sphere. For one year he was connected with the medical corps of the Second Regiment Virginia National Guard as surgeon, ranking as captain. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

Charles L. Melton, A. M. After a comprehensive classical course of college study, Professor Melton began his work as an educator at Randolph-Macon Academy, an institution of which he is now the honored head. The year of his entrance to the educational field, 1892, was also the year of the foundation of Randolph-Macon Academy at Front Royal, Virginia. Professor Melton being the first headmaster of the school. His service has not been continuous; covering the first four years of the life of the academy, it was then interrupted for one year, but since 1897 as assistant to the principal, Dr. W. W. Smith, and as principal, he has continuously been in the service of the academy to which he came, a young college

graduate, to cast his fortune with the newly founded institution.

Randolph-Macon Academy at Front Royal was opened by the board of trustees of the Randolph-Macon system for its first year in 1892, its establishment being made possible by the liberality of friends, chief among whom were the people of Warren county. Its field is between the preparatory home school and the real college course, its purpose being to fit youths for college or university under discipline appropriate to their years, and under wholesome moral influences.

The academy is situated at Front Royal, Virginia, at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains within half a mile of the Shenandoah river, and in the heart of the famous valley of Virginia. It is easy of access by rail and near to a number of centers of population, being only seventy-eight miles from Washington, D. C. The region is one of the finest in the state both for health and beauty of scenery, and is rich in historic interest. The grounds comprise twenty acres, the academy standing in the midst on an eminence selected for its noble landscape, complete drainage and its abundant supply of fresh, pure air and good water.

Discipline is based on strong and clear conviction of right, and administered in a spirit of kindly sympathy. The rules are few, but enforced with impartial certainty. Reverence for God and trust in Him are presented as the foundations of character, and the day's work is begun and ended with worship which all attend. To develop and foster a spirit of honor, truthfulness and absolute honesty, and to make the moral atmosphere not only wholesome, but invigorating and uplifting, is the first and greatest aim of the principal and his associates of the faculty. Athletics are encouraged by a well equipped gymnasium, ball grounds and tennis courts; two literary societies offer incentives and present opportunities for the acquirement of skill in public speaking, medals and public honors being awarded in public at the close of each session.

As the head of an institution of such high class, Professor Melton has met fully every demand of his position, and has acquired a high standing among modern educators. He descends from an old Virginia family. Melton Station, founded in 1826, is named for the family, who number many names prominent in Virginia history. Prior to the settle-

ment of the family in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in 1800, several generations were numbered among the Quaker families of Pennsylvania, the seat of the first family settlement. Professor Melton is a son of Dr. Wilson N. Melton, born in Louisa county, Virginia, died April 20, 1881. He was an eminent physician of Cedarville, Warren county, Virginia, a citizen of high standing and great worth. He married Sarah Frances, daughter of John Wesley McKay. Children: Charles Lewis, of further mention; John Lee, Thomas Samuel, William Henry, Joseph L., Julia E., married Joseph W. Kenner; Angelina, married Joseph N. Hite.

Charles Lewis Melton, A. M., son of Dr. Wilson N. and Sarah Frances (McKay) Melton, was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, April 12, 1865. His early education was secured in the public schools of Warren county, after which he prepared at Neosho Collegiate Institute, entered Randolph-Macon College in 1886, and was graduated Master of Arts in 1892. In September, 1892, he began his four years connection with the newly established Randolph-Macon Academy at Front Royal, having been elected headmaster. The crucial period in both the life of the young institution and the life of the young professor was safely passed, and the four years were fruitful ones for both. In 1896 he resigned to become vice-principal of Danville College at Danville, Virginia, returning to his first love a year later as assistant to the principal, Dr. W. W. Smith, under whose wise and capable leadership he served two years. In 1899 he was elected principal of the academy faculty, a position he has most capably filled for the past fifteen years and still holds. He is an educator of the highest modern type, earnest and devoted to his work, and under his learned, zealous and skillful management Randolph-Macon Academy ranks with the leading preparatory schools of the country. Professor Melton is a member of the leading educational associations of the South. In religion he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics an Independent.

On June 24, 1886, Professor Melton married Gertrude, daughter of Rev. John Davenport Blackwell, D. D., deceased, member of the Virginia conference, Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and Julia Anna (Butts) Blackwell.

Francis Milton Whitehurst. For over forty years an eminent lawyer of the Virginia bar, and for nearly a quarter of a century a practicing lawyer of the Norfolk, Virginia, bar, Mr. Whitehurst was an ornament to the profession he embraced, after his return from a Federal military prison, in which he was confined during the last year of the war between the states.

Francis Milton Whitehurst was born in Princess Anne county, Virginia, December 1, 1835, died in Norfolk, Virginia, March 2, 1908. He was the son of Colonel William Whitehurst, a descendant of Richard Whitehurst, one of the early colonists of Tidewater, Virginia. Colonel Whitehurst married Amy Lovett, and had issue: Anne, Elizabeth, Daniel, Margaret, William H., Jane, Marie Antoinette, Francis Milton, Randolph and Amy. Francis Milton Whitehurst was early educated in private schools in Princess Anne county, finishing his preparatory studies at Pollard's Private School, in Norfolk, and Norfolk Academy. In 1860 he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, but left the university to enter in the Confederate army, joining Company F, enlisted in Norfolk, and attached to Mahone's brigade. He served continuously during the entire war. He won a lieutenant for bravery at Chancellorsville, and at the battle of the "Crater," Petersburg, July 30, 1864, was taken prisoner while taking part in the desperate charge made by the Confederates to recover the position from which they had been driven by the explosion of the mines. He was held a prisoner by the Federal government until the close of the war, then returned to Princess Anne county, where he completed his law studies, was admitted to the bar and established in practice. When the court system of Virginia was reorganized, he was elected by the legislature of Virginia judge of Princess Anne county court, a position he held six years, then resigned. Later he was elected commonwealth attorney for Princess Anne county, holding that office until 1884, when he resigned and moved to Norfolk, Virginia. There he formed a law partnership with Floyd Hughes, practicing as Whitehurst & Hughes until his death. He practiced in all state and Federal courts of the district, and conducted a large business in all. He was held in high esteem by his professional brethren, while his public spirit and genial personality endeared him to all. He was a member

of the Virginia State Bar Association and the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association. He was a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Whitehurst married, January 21, 1873, Laura E. Styron, daughter of Henry Barus and Susan (Whitehurst) Styron, and granddaughter of Malachi and Susan (Barus) Styron. Malachi Styron was a wealthy lumberman and heavy dealer in Georgia pine, used in shipbuilding. Henry Barus Styron, his son, was a farmer of Princess Anne county, a man of education, a magistrate of his county, a steward, trustee and pillar of the Methodist Episcopal church. He served during the war between the states, as private in Company F, Sixth Regiment Virginia Infantry, Holmes' brigade, seeing hard service. Children of Francis M. and Laura E. (Styron) Whitehurst: Sue Maud, born October 30, 1873, married, October 27, 1897, Cary Parks Weston, and has a son, Cary Lee, born January 16, 1906; Ethel Frances, born January 7, 1875, married, April 9, 1901, Robert Edmonds, and has a son, Robert (2), born February 17, 1902; Mabel Styron, born May 25, 1883, married, November 27, 1904, Lloyd Jordan Dill, and has a daughter, Frances W., born February 16, 1906. Mrs. Laura E. (Styron) Whitehurst survives her husband, a resident of Norfolk.

William Edward Harwood, M. D. In the life of Dr. William Edward Harwood, of Petersburg, Virginia, there are the elements that make not only for the deepest interest, but which compel admiration and respect. His attainments as a physician are worthy and honorable, but it is not the success that has been his in his chosen profession nor the popularity in which he stands among his fellows that cause one to read the story of his life with respectful regard and sincere admiration. That which induces those feelings is that he took up the battle of life maimed by a sacrifice of patriotism, handicapped by the loss of his right arm, shot away in the defence of the principles upon which were founded the Confederate States of America, and, laboring under this disadvantage, rose to worthy position in a difficult profession.

Dr. William Edward Harwood is a son of John Dunlap Harwood, whose father came from his home in Scotland and founded his family in Virginia. John Dunlap Harwood was born on the home farm on the James river, and died in 1866. Although his

age prevented him from military service, he refused exemption from service at the time of the siege of Petersburg and fought in the trenches. He married Sarah Frances Hatcher, born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, and died in 1863, aged thirty-six years. They were the parents of two children, Dr. William Edward, of whom further, and Sarah Riches, who married W. P. Whitehead, of Petersburg, Virginia, and died February 6, 1915, aged sixty-four years, the mother of Mary C. and William Harwood.

Dr. William Edward Harwood was born in Petersburg, Virginia, September 10, 1847. His early education was obtained in the school maintained by Professor McCabe, after which he attended William and Mary College. His scholastic work was interrupted by the war between the states, and as soon as he was accepted for service, at the age of sixteen years, he became a private in Company B, Fourth Battalion of Virginia Reserves, commanded by Major F. H. Archer. At the battle of Reeves' Farm, a lad of seventeen years, he lost his right arm. At the close of the war he returned to his studies, and on March 6, 1873, was graduated from the Medical College of Virginia with the degree Doctor of Medicine. Since that time he has been an active practitioner, and it is a high tribute to his ability as a physician to say that he stands as high in his profession as he does in the love and friendship of those who are privileged to know him well. Dr. Harwood has been called to public service in different capacities, and in 1879 was chosen to represent his district in the Virginia legislature. His long term of activity has made him a familiar figure in Petersburg, and the remembrance of his ready sympathy and tender kind-heartedness will live long in the hearts of the hundreds to whom he has ministered. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Harwood married (first) in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1885, Mary E. Goddard, who died in 1890; (second) Fannie Mason Cole, born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, daughter of William and Emma (Mason) Cole. William Cole, deceased, was a soldier in the Thirteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States army, and is survived by his wife, a resident of Chesterfield county, Virginia. By his first marriage Dr. Harwood is the father of Mary Riches, mar-

ried E. H. Hoy, of Petersburg, and John Maynard, a graduate of Richmond high school and Richmond College, now a student in the Medical College of Virginia, class of 1917. He has one daughter of his second marriage, Fannie Mason, born February 18, 1895, married Edwin Graves Temple, of Evergreen, on the James river, Virginia.

Joseph Dunn Osborne, M. D. Joseph Dunn Osborne, M. D., of Petersburg, has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in that city for a period of sixteen years, and has gained the esteem and confidence of his fellows, not only as a physician, but as a gentleman of true Southern character. He is descended from John Osborne, who married Jane Pleasants Harrison, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna (Gilliam) Harrison, of Petersburg, Virginia (see Harrison). John Osborne and wife had children: Jane Harrison, died unmarried; Charles Francis, married Mary Field Gilliam; Nathaniel Montgomery McKenzie, M. D.; Pleasants Carter; Edmund Harrison, and John Dunlop.

(II) Edmund Harrison Osborne, son of John and Jane P. (Harrison) Osborne, was born in Petersburg, where he was engaged through life in the manufacture of tobacco. He married Sarah Cabaniss, of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and they were the parents of three children, all now deceased: Robert Cryer, receives further mention below; Jennie, was the wife of Colonel Gordon S. McCabe, and died in 1912; Elizabeth, became the wife of Captain John R. Patterson, and died in 1872 (see Patterson).

(III) Robert Cryer Osborne, eldest child of Edmund Harrison and Sarah (Cabaniss) Osborne, was born September, 1839, in Petersburg, where he lived all his life, and died June 30, 1903. He was an expert judge of tobacco, and engaged in the manufacture of various forms of tobacco throughout his active life. During the civil war he served as assistant quartermaster of Mahone's brigade, and was once made a prisoner of war. He was active in promoting the welfare and progress of his native city, and served as a member of the city council. He married Lucy F. Dunn, born 1841, in Petersburg, daughter of John Dunn, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Petersburg, when a young man, where he was many years a commission merchant, and

died in 1841. His wife was Mary Page (Bragg) Dunn, and of their six children two are now living, namely: John Dunn, and Mrs. Robert C. Osborne, above mentioned. Of her five children, one, Edmund Harrison, died at the age of seven years. The living are: Sarah C., unmarried, residing in Petersburg; Page Bragg, of Richmond; Marie, wife of George Bryan, an attorney of Richmond; Joseph Dunn, of further mention below; Mary M., wife of Samuel S. Bryan, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, president of the Union Hardware Company.

(IV) Dr. Joseph Dunn Osborne, son of Robert Cryer and Lucy F. (Dunn) Osborne, was born February 12, 1873, in Petersburg, and there attended the noted McCabe's School. He was afterward a student at Hampden-Sidney College, and entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year following this he was an interne in the New York City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and thereafter spent one year in study in Europe. In 1899 he began practice in Petersburg, and is now located on West Tabb street, with a large and growing practice. Dr. Osborne is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, of the Petersburg Medical Faculty, the State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, which fact testifies to his standing among his contemporaries. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, gives little attention to political affairs, and devotes his talents and energy to the development of his powers as a healer, and in keeping abreast with the progress of medical advancement.

George Washington Lewis. This family name "Louis" in France, "Lewis" in England, is one of the oldest of English names and one of the most numerous and distinguished in American history. The family came to Virginia at an early date in the person of General Robert Lewis, about which so much has been asserted and denied that the very mention of his name invites criticism. General Robert Lewis had a son, born in Brecon, Wales, about 1640, who is known as the "first" John Lewis. He married Isabella Warner, and built "Warner Hall" on the Severn river, in Gloucester county, Virginia.

The "second" John Lewis, son of John Lewis, and grandson of General Robert

Lewis, was born 1669, died 1725. He married his first cousin, Elizabeth Warner, whose tombstone states that she was the loving mother of fourteen children. This John Lewis was a member of the council and is referred to as "Councilor" John Lewis.

John Lewis, born 1694, the third of the name in direct line was the eldest son of "Councilor" John Lewis and Elizabeth (Warner) Lewis. He inherited "Warner Hall" and the historic Bell farm, both entailed estates. This is not a matter of record, but is inferential and such proof as furnished by church registers. The records of Gloucester county were totally destroyed by fire and not even his will can be found. He married Frances Fielding, and left male issue.

Colonel Fielding Lewis, second son of John (3) and Frances (Fielding) Lewis, was born 1725. He was a member of the house of burgesses. He had passed the age for military service during the revolution, but was engaged during that period in manufacturing arms for the patriot's use. His home was "Kenmore," Fredericksburg, Virginia. He married (first) in 1746, Catherine, daughter of John and Catherine (Whiting) Washington, a first cousin of President George Washington. He married (second) 1750, Betty, sister of President Washington, daughter of Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. She bore him eleven children, including a son Lawrence.

Lawrence Lewis, son of Colonel Fielding Lewis and his second wife, Betty (Washington) Lewis, was born April 4, 1767. He was aide to General Morgan in 1794 and was on intimate terms with his uncle, President Washington. He married, February 22, 1799, Eleanor Park Custis, granddaughter of Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, later wife of President Washington and beloved by all Americans as "Martha Washington."

Lorenzo Lewis, son of Lawrence and Eleanor Park (Custis) Lewis, was born November, 1803, died August, 1847. He married, in 1826, Esther Maria, daughter of John R. Coxe, of Philadelphia, and left issue.

George Washington Lewis, son of Lorenzo and Esther Maria (Coxe) Lewis, married Emily C., daughter of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the famous Southern statesman; children: Reverdy Johnson, of Clarke county, Virginia; Charles Conrad, of Clarke county, Virginia; William Travis, common-

wealth attorney of Clarke county, Virginia; Robert Edward Lee, a broker of New York City; Lorenzo, of further mention; Esther, married Samuel McCormick; Emily, married Colonel E. A. Stevens; Louise T., deceased; Ella J., married J. M. White; Maude L., married Fenton P. Whiting.

Lorenzo (2) Lewis, son of George Washington and Emily C. (Johnson) Lewis, was born in Clarke county, Virginia, in 1856, died 1887, a farmer. He married Rose Ellzey, born in Clarke county, Virginia, in 1856, daughter of Colonel Francis M. McCormick. Her brother, Dr. Cyrus McCormick, was General J. E. B. Stuart's orderly, and was at his side when he received his fatal wound at the "Yellow Tavern," in battle with Sheridan's troops.

George Washington (2) Lewis, only child of Lorenzo (2) and Rose Ellzey (McCormick) Lewis, was born in Clarke county, Virginia, July 22, 1886. He attended private and public schools in Clarke county, prepared for college at Episcopal high school, at Alexandria, Virginia, then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1909. He was admitted to the Virginia bar the same year and began practice in Alexandria, where he is well established, specializing in the law of corporations and real estate. He is a member and secretary of the Bar Association of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, Virginia, and is highly regarded among the younger members of the Virginia bar. Mr. Lewis is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church; president of the Young Men's Club connected with that parish; member of the Greek letter society, Phi Kappa Psi, and in political faith is a Democrat.

Bartholomew Cephas Bristow. Over thirty years ago Mr. Bristow came to Richmond, Virginia, aged twenty-five years, a Gloucester county farmer's son, but having had eight years experience as a merchant at Gloucester Court House. During these years he has risen from a small merchant to the head of a large wholesale grocery business and is rated one of the progressive successful men of Richmond.

He is a son of William David Bristow, born in Middlesex county, Virginia, followed farming all his short life of thirty-seven years, and died in a Federal prison

in Baltimore, where he contracted pneumonia. He joined the Confederate army at the beginning of the war leaving his farm in Gloucester county to the care of others. He married Mary Frances Pierce, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, where she died December 1, 1873, aged forty-two years. Children: Thomas Franklin, deceased; William D.; Richard Cox, of Bartow Heights, Virginia; John Edward, of Roanoke, Virginia; Richard Carter, of Farmerville, Virginia; Mary Elizabeth, widow of N. C. Trevillian, of Gloucester county; Bartholomew Cephas, of previous and further mention.

Bartholomew Cephas Bristow was born at the home farm in Gloucester county, Virginia, April 29, 1858. His early life was spent in acquiring a public school education and in farm labor. At age of fifteen he began learning the carriage builder's trade with John Archibald in Saluda, the capital of Middlesex county, completing a four year apprenticeship. He had an ambition and desire to become a merchant, and abandoning his trade he opened a small store at Gloucester Court House, whence he prospered. He determined on a wider field of action and selling his store at the Court House he came, on June 20, 1883, to Richmond. Eight months later he established his present business, beginning in a small way. As the years passed he has extended his business until he now has arrived at a commanding position in the wholesale grocery trade. Mr. Bristow has acquired other interests in Richmond, notably in the Main Street National Bank, is a member of the Union Station Methodist Episcopal Church, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics supports the best man regardless of party.

Mr. Bristow married (first) Clara Belle Soles, who died November 21, 1882, leaving a daughter, Clara Belle, now the wife of James M. Nuttall, of Gloucester county, Virginia. He married (second) Kate Dunn, daughter of Charles and Lucy L. (Kerr) Dunn, of King and Queen county, Virginia, the former deceased, the latter now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Bristow, in Richmond. Children: Charles Stover, born April 18, 1894, now associated with his father in business; Fidelia Marian, June 30, 1897; Kathleen Kerr, March 1, 1899; Lillian, February 28, 1901; Byron Cephas, September 2, 1905; Ann Elizabeth, August 22, 1910.



Mr. L. Garrison.

Manly Littleton Garrison, M. D. The Garrisons came to America from North Germany, the first settlers in Virginia being Dandridge Washington and William Garrison, brothers. On the maternal side, Dr. Garrison descends from Rev. Thomas Littleton, a disciple of John Wesley and an eminent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, of English birth.

Dr. Garrison is a son of William B. Garrison, a farmer, born in New Jersey, in 1788, died in Warren county, Virginia, in 1874. He married Nancy, daughter of Rev. Thomas Littleton, and was the father of eight children, as follows: Mary, Louisa, Thomas M., Katura, Mary, Manly L., deceased in infancy, and two others who died in childhood. The Littletons were of distinguished ancestry, Lord Hathaway being a connection and the Coke and Littleton families are closely allied.

Thomas M. Garrison, son of William B. Garrison, was the first man to volunteer from Warren county, for service in the Confederate army. He was badly wounded in battle, but survived his injury.

Dr. Manly Littleton Garrison, son of William B. and Nancy (Littleton) Garrison, was born in Frederick county, now Warren county, Virginia, March 16, 1835. His preparatory and academic education was obtained in private schools and Cedarville Academy and Front Royal Academy; his professional education was begun in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1859. A feature of the conflict even then being waged between North and South was the demand made through the Southern press that all Southern students in Northern colleges return home and finish their education in Southern institutions. There were many such students in the classical and professional institutions of learning, and on December 29, 1859, they hired a hall and in mass meeting three hundred and seventy-five men resolved to return to their homes, among them Dr. Manly Littleton Garrison. They chartered a train which carried them to Richmond, where they were received with a great deal of enthusiasm, great crowds welcomed them, the governor of the state publicly addressed them, and a banquet was given in their honor, which all attended. Dr. Garrison at once continued his medical studies at the Virginia Medical College, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1860. Prior to beginning the study of medi-

cine, Dr. Garrison was clerk in a drug store at Moorefield, Virginia (now West Virginia), and received his first medical instruction from Dr. Williams, of Moorefield. After obtaining his degree he began practice at Woodstock, Virginia, but in 1861 abandoned his practice, went to Front Royal and enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in a Front Royal company. He was not allowed, however, to serve in the ranks as surgeons and physicians were then of more urgent need. He was appointed contract surgeon by Stonewall Jackson, and in hospital and field he ministered to the sick, wounded and dying soldiers until the long war was ended. A part of his service was in a military hospital at Winchester, and during one of the valley fights his horse was shot from under him.

When the war ended Dr. Garrison found his entire cash capital to be a single gold dollar, which he had carried in a belt around his body through the entire war, the gift of his sister Mary. With this as his sole resource he began life anew, aided by the kindness of Captain Finley, who assisted him in establishing an office for the practice of his profession at New Hope, Virginia. His new hopes for success did not materialize at New Hope, and after seven months of trials and discouragement he gave up and located in Front Royal. There his fortunes began to mend and little by little prosperity came. He grew in medical and surgical skill as his field of operation widened, and finally he won professional fame and substantial reward. He is yet in practice, but has surrendered the heavier cares of his profession to the younger men, though he retains his office, and ministers to the sick in many families whose members have never had another physician. There are few better known or more highly respected men in Virginia than Dr. Manly L. Garrison. He has ever been solicitous for the public health of his community, and a leader in sanitary precaution and observance, taking a keener delight in preventing than in healing disease. He has written many valuable articles for the medical journals and formerly held membership in the American and Virginia State Medical associations. He is a Democrat in politics, and while in the army, in 1863, was the candidate of his home district for the Virginia legislature. He did not accept the nomination, feeling his duty lay in the field with the army. He is a member

of the Methodist Episcopal church, a faith brought into the family by his grandfather, Rev. Thomas Littleton, a co-worker and friend of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism.

Dr. Garrison married, in 1873, Catherine Burgess, born in Front Royal, in 1852, daughter of Colonel E. B. and Mary (Shumate) Jacobs. The only child of Dr. Garrison, Nancy Littleton, was born in Front Royal in 1877, and married (first) Francis Blackwell, who died, leaving a son, Francis Garrison Blackwell. She married (second) Manly Simpson, of Clarke county, Virginia, and has a daughter, Nancy Burgess Simpson.

A niece of Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Arthur P. Davis, is a noted mathematician and gained wide reputation through her corrections of French mathematical and astronomical work. She is the wife of the distinguished civil engineer, Arthur P. Davis, who accompanied President Taft on his trip to the Panama Canal, was later sent to Europe by the United States government on professional duty, and still later to China to devise a system to irrigate the lands and prevent the flooding of certain districts in that country.

James Lewis Tredway. The law, and the higher branches of public service to which those eminent in that profession are frequently called, have been graced in the state of Virginia by Tredways, father and son, who have held membership in the law-making bodies of state and nation and have otherwise held prominent position in Virginia. He with whom this record opens, Moses Tredway, was a planter of Prince Edward county, the owner of wide estates, whose death occurred during the course of the civil war, aged eighty-seven years. He married and had several children, among them William M., of whom further.

William M. Tredway, son of Moses Tredway, was born at Hampden-Sidney, Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1809, died in 1891. He was educated for the legal profession and made that his life work, during his long and active life being nearly continuously in offices of trust and importance. For a number of years he was commonwealth attorney of Pittsylvania county, and was a delegate to the conventions of 1849 and 1861, also holding a place upon the bench of the circuit court. The sterling

value of his service caused his election to Congress, and here, as in other office, he was guided in his every action by a strong, unflinching sense of the right and a determination to see just ends obtained. On the bench, never was judge more fair and impartial in verdict, never were the arts of oratory and emotional utterances more quickly disregarded in sifting the chaff of the inconsequential from the grain of the essential. He married Nancy J., daughter of Williamson Millner, and had children: James Lewis, of whom further; Pattie B., married Fletcher B. Watson, superintendent of Pittsylvania county schools; Moses H., deceased, a merchant of Chatham; Mary M., deceased, married a Mr. Lovelace, a merchant of Chatham, Virginia; Nannie E., deceased, married James W. Whitehead, for the past forty years a merchant of Chatham; Sallie, deceased, married John B. Coleman, for many years a merchant of Chatham, cashier of the Planters' Savings Bank; William M., Jr., deceased, a lawyer, captain of a company in General Pickett's division, wounded at the battle of Gettysburg; Robert H., deceased, an attorney of Chatham; Thomas B., entered the Confederate army from the Virginia Military Institute at the age of sixteen years and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Williamson Millner, father of Nancy J. Millner, was a native of Pittsylvania county, there owned a plantation, and died aged eighty-seven years, the father of a large family.

James Lewis Tredway, son of William M. and Nancy J. (Millner) Tredway, was born at Danville, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, April 11, 1853, and when a child of two years was taken by his parents to Chatham, where he studied under private tutelage and in the common schools of the locality. Attracted by the law, he took a four years' course at Hampden-Sidney College, whence he was graduated in 1874, after which he continued study under the preceptorship of his father, William M. Tredway, at that time judge of the fourth judicial circuit. He later entered the office of his brother, William M., Jr., a practitioner of Chatham, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, immediately establishing in practice at Chatham. A generous practice encouraged his early legal career, a practice which constantly increased in dimensions, and in 1893 he was the successful candidate of his district for the state senate.

being a member of that body until 1897. While holding his seat in the senate Mr. Tredway was appointed by Governor Ferrell judge of the court of Pittsylvania county, an appointment which was subsequently confirmed for a term of six years by the legislature. His occupancy of this position was marked by the exhibition of the many superior qualities that characterized his father's incumbency of a like office, and he bore the dignity of the judgeship with the assurance born of strength in knowledge and ability to fulfill an allotted task, confidence that had come to him through long experience in his profession and in the solving of perplexing legal difficulties. At the present time Mr. Tredway holds membership in a board to which he was appointed by Governor McKinney, the Western State Hospital board, and for a number of years he has been president of the general board of state hospitals. Since his appointment to that first named board, he has made the subject of hospitals the object of special and extended study, and has well prepared himself to speak authoritatively and to act with knowledge in all matters relating to the hospitals of the state, Virginia's institutions of that nature being of the finest. Mr. Tredway is financially interested in several of the industrial enterprises of Pittsylvania county, and in banking circles is known as the president of the Planters' Savings Bank, of which he was an organizer in 1897. He is a member of the session of the Presbyterian church, having belonged to that organization for many years. The above recital amply proves Mr. Tredway's title to the appellation of good citizen, a description freely applied but which in its true use denotes the possession of qualities of service and willingness to serve that determine the strength and character of a community.

Mr. Tredway married, in Chatham, October 18, 1876, Almeda, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, daughter of Jesse and Ruth (Hunt) Hargrave, her father a retired capitalist, having for fifty years been a merchant and manufacturer of tobacco, now one of the wealthiest of the county's men. Her mother died in 1866. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Tredway: Ruth H., born July 15, 1877, married Joseph Whitehead, an attorney of Chatham and formerly a member of the Virginia state senate; Jessie H., married James C. Purnell, Jr., a banker of Winona,

Mississippi; Almeda, unmarried, lives at home; Eva, married Rhesa H. Purnell, a banker of Winona, Mississippi.

James Garnett King. Three generations of this branch of the King family have been residents of Fredericksburg, the first to settle being William King, born in Prince William county, Virginia, who was the keeper of a famous inn in Fredericksburg until his death in 1874. He had children: John Fred, yet surviving, a resident of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, deceased, married John Carrell; William Isaac, of further mention; Thomas S., deceased.

William Isaac King, son of William King, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1846, died July 19, 1895. He was a general merchant of the city many years until his death, served in the Thirtieth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Confederate Southern army all through the war, and was for years a member of the city council. He married Mary Catherine Woody, born in Essex county, Virginia, in 1873, who bore him five children, one of whom died in infancy, and Albert, died at age of twenty years. The living (1914) are: Florence, residing in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, unmarried; Grace Wilmer, married Russell A. Davis, of Urbana, Virginia; and James Garnett, of further mention. Catherine Woody was a daughter of James Woody, born in Accomac county, Virginia. He was a sea captain and one of the famous blockade runners of the Confederacy. He was finally captured in one of his daring attempts and confined in a Federal prison until the war was over. He married Irene Andrews, of Essex county, Virginia, and had issue: Lulu, married Frank Daley, of Washington, D. C.; Mary Catherine, married William Isaac King, of previous mention; Alice, married Daniel K. Stansbury, of Alexandria; Irene, deceased, wife of Neville Greenaway, of Alexandria; Marian, married Roland C. Loeckerman, of Baltimore, Maryland; James E., of Accomac county, Virginia.

James Garnett King, youngest son of William Isaac and Mary Catherine (Woody) King, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 27, 1876. He was educated at private schools and Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia, but after obtaining his classical education entered the dental department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, whence he was graduated Doctor of Dental

Surgery, class of 1899. The same year he opened offices in Fredericksburg, where he yet remains firmly established in a profitable business, having the largest dental business in the city. Dr. King has also acquired important business interests and is connected with several of the leading enterprises of his town. He is a director of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, secretary and treasurer of the Fredericksburg Shoe Company, secretary of the Business Men's Association, chairman of the Confederate pension board since 1912, and has been a member of the city council and is an ex-city commissioner. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Improved Order of Red Men, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and Sons of Confederate Veterans. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Baptist church and treasurer of the Sunday school.

Dr. King married, June 27, 1900, in Fredericksburg, Nannie Rose Stone, born in that city, daughter of John A. Stone, a hardware merchant, prominent in Fredericksburg until his death, and his wife, Laura (Howard) King. Children: William Marshall, born September 4, 1902; James Garnett (2), September 13, 1904; Nancy Stone, January 4, 1910.

Colonel Grenville Gaines. As lawyer and banker, Colonel Gaines has long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors of Warrenton, Virginia. Colonel Gaines is a grandson of Cornelius Gaines, and son of Judge William Henry Gaines, the latter a most remarkable man. He began his business career when eleven years of age, became a wealthy merchant and landowner, owning also one hundred slaves, and retired from business life in 1857. Although uneducated in the law, he was the choice of the voters for judge of the county courts, his business sagacity and experience in their opinion outweighing legal education. He was noted for his generosity and hospitality, and was one of the most highly respected men of his day.

William Henry Gaines, son of Cornelius Gaines, was born in Prince William county, Virginia, in 1809, died in 1885. He was a merchant and judge, as previously stated, his career as judge not beginning until after the war between the states was ended. He

married Mary Mildred Foster, born 1830, died 1895, daughter of Henry Foster, whose wife, Miss Fairfax, was a daughter of a half-brother of Colonel John Fairfax. Children: 1. Thomas Foster, died aged two years. 2. Mary Lena, died aged about four years. 3. Elizabeth Fairfax, married Thomas Smith, an officer of the Confederacy and later United States judge and district attorney, son of ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia. 4. Grenville, of further mention. 5. William Henry, died in 1909. 6. Thomas Foster, of New York. 7. John S., a farmer of Warrenton, Virginia. 8. Mary Lena, single. 9. Cornelius Fairfax. 10. and 11. Children died in infancy.

Colonel Grenville Gaines, son of Judge William Henry Gaines, was born in Warrenton, Virginia, September 26, 1854, and has since lived all of his life there. He obtained his early and preparatory education in private schools in Warrenton and in Bethel Academy, finishing in 1869. In 1870 he entered Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, graduating eleventh in his class, with the degree of Civil Engineer. He prepared for the practice of law at the University of Virginia, entering in September, 1874, and receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in July, 1876. He located in Warrenton the same year and has continuously practiced his profession until the present date, having been admitted to and engaged in all Federal and state courts of the district. For several years he was associated with his brother in private banking as "Gaines Brothers," but he continued the practice of law during that period. Colonel Gaines gained his military title in the militia service of his state, serving as captain of the "Warrenton Rifles," later as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Third Regiment, National Guard of Virginia. He was the first man, one of the first officers, to volunteer his services to the government at the outbreak of the Spanish war, which he did on the morning of April 20, 1898, at Richmond, Virginia. Colonel Gaines is a member of the American Bar Association, the Virginia Bar Association, formerly of the board of visitors of Virginia Military Institute, and has been connected officially and professionally with several important corporations for several years. He has been closely connected with political affairs in his city and state, serving four terms as mayor of Warrenton, later on as chairman of the Democratic com-



Grenville Linnell

mittee of Fauquier county; member of the state Democratic committee, and in 1892 as a member of the Virginia World's Fair commission. Colonel Gaines is one of the strong men of his party, and in every public trust has proved his usefulness and integrity. He was a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and junior warden of the parish. He belongs to many organizations, social, political, professional and fraternal, occupying official position in many of them.

Colonel Gaines married, November 15, 1882, Lizzie Taylor, daughter of Dr. William Harris, of Pennsylvania, son of Dr. Harris, who was first surgeon-general United States navy. Children: Mary Foster, married Joseph A. Bell, of Charleston, South Carolina; William Harris, born in Warrenton, Virginia, educated in public schools and the University of Virginia, was deputy clerk of United States courts at Alexandria, Virginia, now a practicing attorney in that city; Elizabeth Taylor, a graduate of Warrenton Seminary.

James Garratt Jeter. In 1891 Professor Jeter was elected principal of Covington's schools, at that time employing two teachers instructing sixty-three pupils. In 1906 he was elected superintendent of public instruction for Alleghany county, and as such now has general supervision over the Covington schools that now employ twenty-two teachers instructing eleven hundred pupils in all grades, including a high school that ranks with the best in Virginia. During all this development from an ungraded school to the present modern system, Professor Jeter has been the ruling, guiding spirit and to his untiring efforts, wisdom and progressiveness, the great advance in educational advantages for the youth of Covington is due. The population of Covington increased as extensive pulp and paper mills, iron works, etc., were established in the town, but the schools have kept pace with the increase in population and there is no child in the town but can be provided with a seat and instruction in any of the grades. Too much praise cannot be given Professor Jeter for his great work for the cause of public education and there is no one in all Covington that would deny the value of his service.

James Garratt Jeter was born in Franklin county, Virginia, August, 1862, son of William P. Jeter, and grandson of Henry G. Jeter, of Bedford county, Virginia. Wil-

liam P. Jeter was born in Bedford county in 1814, and after a full and useful life as soldier, sheriff and farmer, yet resides in his native county. He was a soldier of the Confederacy and after the war ended located in Franklin county, where he became a prosperous farmer and served the county for twenty years as high sheriff. He married Sally A. Meadows, born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1846, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Meadows, a clergyman of the Baptist church. Her brothers, John Quincy and William Meadows, were soldiers under "Stonewall" Jackson, and Peter Jeter, a brother of William P., was killed in battle while serving in the Confederate army.

James Garratt Jeter began his education in the public schools of Franklin county, and after exhausting their advantages attended Captain William E. Duncan's Mathematical and Classical School at Halford, finishing a three year course. He then entered the "National Normal University" at Lebanon, Ohio, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Science, class of 1888. At the "Normal" he developed the teacher's instinct and when released from preparatory training of that valuable institution, at once began teaching in Franklin county. In 1891 he began his work in the Covington schools, as heretofore noted, and from that date until the present has been at the head of the educational system of that town as principal and since 1906 as superintendent of schools for Alleghany county. He has attained high reputation as an educator, has written, lectured and in every way promoted the cause of public education. For the last eight years he has conducted a summer normal school at Covington, is a member of the Virginia Teacher's Association and is a frequent contributor to the educational journals. For many years he has been a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church in Covington, is an Odd Fellow, and politically a Democrat.

Professor Jeter married, in June, 1896, Anne Maria Smith, born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1865, daughter of Rev. Horace P. Smith, a minister of the Presbyterian church. Children: James Garratt, born in 1898; William Horace, born in 1900; Neville Camlin, died age four years; Anne Maria, born in 1906. All born in Covington.

David Stone Hicks. As mayor of Lawrenceville, the capital of Brunswick county,

Virginia, Mr. Hicks has in that position developed executive ability and qualities of leadership, that while fully appreciated by his townsmen, lead one to wish that more pretentious cities could have the benefit of such intelligent, public-spirited leadership. This leads to the thought that never in the history of our country has there been such opportunities for men of the right mettle to rise to high positions in municipalities. The demands of modern scientific, sanitary regulations, pure water supply, properly constructed and cared for streets, electrical light and heating plants, all call for men of the highest quality. That Lawrenceville possesses such a man is a matter of congratulation; that all cities do not elevate such men to official position is their shame.

David Stone (2) Hicks was born in Lawrenceville, Virginia, March 7, 1869, son of David Stone (1) and grandson of Edward B. and Elizabeth (Stone) Hicks. David Stone (1) Hicks was born in Lawrenceville in 1826, is a graduate of the law school of the University of Virginia and after an honored career at the Brunswick county bar, retired and yet survives, a highly esteemed gentleman of eighty-eight years. He married Eleanor Lewis, born in 1833, died in 1913. She was the daughter of Herbert and Rowena (Robinson) Lewis, of Brunswick county, Virginia. Her brother, Norborne C. Lewis, was one of a company of cadets called into the Confederate service during the latter part of the war 1861-65. David Stone Hicks had three sisters, Betty, Patty and Ann. Betty Hicks married Ashton Lewis; Patty Hicks married Emmett Beauford (deceased); Ann Hicks married Dr. Price, of Brunswick county.

David Stone (2) Hicks, after attending field and private schools, became connected with the engineering department of the Atlantic & Danville railroad and perfected himself in the profession he had chosen and prepared for civil engineering. After two years in railroad service he opened an office in Lawrenceville and there still continues, actively engaged as a civil engineer, well known and highly regarded in his profession. To the citizens of Lawrenceville at large, he is best known as the public-spirited citizen and town official who has given them a pure water supply, adequate sewers and abundant light for street and home, and efficient municipal government during the four

years that he has been chief executive of their town.

Mr. Hicks was first elected mayor in June, 1910, and during his first term of office was instrumental in having the citizens vote a bond issue of \$50,000 for the installation of a water system, which was completed in 1911, the supply being brought from Great creek and after filtration, is delivered to the distributing mains. In his arguments to induce a favorable vote on the proposition, he said that for a period of five years the taxes would be increased but fifty cents on the one hundred dollars to support the system, after which it would be self-supporting. This prophecy has come true two years earlier than he anticipated, the water rates covering the expense at the end of three years. Mayor Hicks was elected to succeed himself in 1912, and as head of the water, light and sewer department, has brought all to a high degree of efficiency. He is devoted to the interests of Lawrenceville and takes an honest pride in making his administration of public affairs, a period of intelligent progress, toward a town, clean, healthful and beautiful. That he has been able to secure hearty coöperation and loyal support from the citizens of the town is also a matter of congratulation and proves again the willingness of the people to follow a leader in whose integrity they can with safety confide. Mayor Hicks is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, past noble grand of Lawrence Lodge, No. 294, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, member of Lawrenceville Lodge, No. 133, Knights of Pythias, and in political faith is a Democrat.

He married, in 1894, Ella Lee Jones, born in Brunswick county, Virginia, in December, 1869, daughter of William F. and Ella (Morrison) Jones. Children: Mary Morrison, Emma F., Bess Fersbee, all born in Lawrenceville.

Howard Fletcher, M. D. Dr. Fletcher, now of Fairfax Court House, Virginia, descends from Virginia forbears, whose connection with the colony began at an early period. Collateral branches are the Henry family, from Rev. William Henry, a Methodist preacher, who was the brother of Patrick Henry, the fiery eloquent Virginia statesman; Withers and other familiar Virginia names. Dr. Fletcher's wife, through her mother, Mary Leigh (Morris) Parrish,



Handwritten signature, likely reading "Edward L. Allen".

whose mother was Mary Abia Claiborne, descends from William Claiborne, the founder of the Claiborne family of Virginia, who came with Governor Wyatt in 1621. The Claibornes are traced through the centuries in England to the manor of Cleburne or Cliborne, lying in Westmoreland near the river Eden. The manor is named in Domesday Book (1086) and the family pedigree is definitely traced to Henrey, to whom Henry II. granted a moiety of the manor of Cliborne. In the old Cleburne church in Westmoreland are memorial tablets to William Claiborne, the founder, and of General Patrick R. Cleborne, Confederate States army, who was of the Irish branch.

William Claiborne, born about 1587, is first mentioned in connection with Virginia history in June, 1621, when the Virginia company engaged him to go to Virginia as surveyor with a salary of thirty pounds yearly and house rent. That same year he came to Virginia with Colonial Governor Francis Wyatt. In 1625 Governor Yeardley appointed him secretary of state for the colony and member of the council, an office he was holding in 1660, although he was out of the office from 1637 until 1652, when he was reappointed. On April 6, 1642, he was appointed treasurer of Virginia for life. He figured prominently in boundary line disputes with Maryland, and was a most able and influential public character of his day. He married Elizabeth Butler; had sons: William, Thomas, Leonard; daughters: Jane, Mary, who died in 1676. His sons, Lieutenant-Colonel William and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Claiborne, were distinguished in the early Virginia wars, the former was the first governor of Mississippi, the latter being killed by an Indian arrow while in the service, October 7, 1683. Both married and each left a son, William (3) and Thomas (2) Claiborne. Leonard, the third son, settled in Jamaica, West Indies. He left two daughters, Jane Claiborne, married Colonel Thomas Brereton, of Northumberland county, Virginia; Mary Claiborne, married (first) a Rice, (second) Robert Harris, in 1660.

Dr. Howard Fletcher was born in Warrenton, Virginia, September 18, 1875, son of Albert and Sarah (Withers) Fletcher, the latter a daughter of Howard Withers. Albert Fletcher was a merchant and banker, a member of the Virginia constitutional convention, and a private of the Confederacy,

serving in the Warrenton Rifles, under Captain J. S. Marr, who was the first Confederate officer killed in the war, 1861-65.

After preparatory courses finished at Mt. Welcome high school in Culpeper county, Virginia, Dr. Howard Fletcher entered Randolph-Macon Academy at Bedford, Virginia, and two years later, in the fall of 1891, entered Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Virginia. He spent the three succeeding years at the latter institution, winning honors and graduating Bachelor of Arts, class of 1894. The following year he took a post-graduate course in the graduates' school, and in September, 1895, entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, with the class of 1900. The following year Dr. Fletcher spent in New York City, as interne at the New York Hospital, then located in Richmond, Virginia, practicing his profession there for two years, and lecturing in the medical college. In September, 1904, he located at Fairfax Court House, where he is well established and popular. He is a member of the Southern Medical, the Virginia State Medical and Fairfax County Medical societies, and keeps fully informed with all medical and surgical modern thought, discovery or theory. He is a past master of Henry Lodge, No. 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is interested in the social and public life of his town.

Dr. Fletcher married, October 8, 1902, Mattie Leigh (Parrish) Powell, born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, daughter of J. Samuel and Mary Leigh (Morris) Parrish, and granddaughter of Frank M. and Martha Swan (Hancock) Parrish, the latter a direct descendant of John Hancock, patriot, statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mary Leigh Morris was a direct descendant of Secretary William Claiborne. Children of Dr. Howard and Mattie Leigh (Parrish) Fletcher: Sally Withers, born at Richmond, Virginia, July 12, 1903; Hugh, July 28, 1905; Laura Leigh, February 12, 1907; Howard (2), January 21, 1908; the latter three born at Fairfax Court House. Mrs. Fletcher married (first) September 6, 1893, Chapmon Powell, by whom two children were born: Chapmon, born June 16, 1895, and Travis Leigh, born April 23, 1900.

Albert (2) Fletcher, brother of Dr. How-

ard Fletcher, was born at Warrenton, Virginia, December 24, 1873; is now a prosperous merchant, engaging in the insurance business at Warrenton. He married Emily N. Forbes, and has: Albert (3), Murray Forbes and North Fletcher.

William Samuel Goodwyn. Judge Goodwyn, of the Greenville county courts, descends from professional forbears, his father having been an honored judge of the county court and his grandfather a physician of Southampton county, Virginia. In each generation the Goodwyn men have been men of unusual prominence in their professions, and in their private lives have held the entire confidence of their communities.

William Boswell Goodwyn, of Southampton, was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Virginia, class of 1809. He practiced his profession in Southampton county and was highly regarded as an honorable and skillful physician. He married Elizabeth Norfleet Blunt.

Judge William Stephen Goodwyn, son of Dr. William Boswell and Elizabeth Norfleet (Blunt) Goodwyn, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1819, died in 1883. He was a graduate of the law school of the University of Virginia and rose to prominence in his profession. He was for twelve years judge of the county court of Sussex and Greenville counties and for many years commonwealth attorney of Greenville county. He married Mary Ann Drury. Her brother was a private of the fourth Virginia Cavalry of the Confederate army. Children: Watkins Blunt, Stephen Douglass, Joseph Norfleet, William Samuel, of further mention; Betty, married J. W. Riddle.

Judge William Samuel Goodwyn, son of Judge William Stephen and Mary Ann (Drury) Goodwyn, was born in Greenville, a southeastern county of Virginia bordering on North Carolina, November 16, 1854. He prepared in Captain W. H. Bishop's school and that kept by Dr. Worsham in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, being a contemporary of Dr. Lyon Gardiner Tyler, now president of William and Mary College. He was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1876, was admitted to the bar and at once began practice with his honored father at Hicks Ford, now Emporia, the capital of Greenville county. Father and son continued to practice as W. S. and W. S. Good-

wyn, until the son was elected commonwealth attorney of Greenville county, an office held for many years by William S., the father; the son served in that position until 1892, then was elevated to the bench by vote of the Virginia legislature, continuing judge of Greenville county ten years, until 1902. He then returned to private practice and in all Virginia there is no member of the bar more strongly intrenched in public confidence than he. In fact for half a century the Goodwyns, father and son, as lawyers and journalists have been at the head of the local bar and honored wherever known. Judge Goodwyn has been admitted to all state and Federal courts of the district and has a large practice in all. He is learned in the law, held the unusual respect of the bar as a jurist and dispersed justice with an impartial hand. His decisions were carefully considered in the light of the law and were rarely reversed through improper procedure or faulty rulings on his part. As a lawyer, his cases are carefully prepared, submitted with vigor and fairness, never relying on trickery or deception to help secure a favorable verdict. He is a member of various bar associations of the district and many societies and associations, professional, social and fraternal, among them, the Greenville County Agricultural Society.

In 1807 Judge Goodwyn assisted in organizing the Greenville Bank of Emporia, was chosen the first president and in that office, and as director and attorney, yet serves that excellent institution. In political faith he is a Democrat, and in religious belief is an Episcopalian, his wife a Presbyterian.

Judge Goodwyn married, December 10, 1884, Dora Lee Hedges, born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, September 5, 1863, daughter of De Costa and Mary Hugh (Bell) Hedges, granddaughter of Dr. John Rollings and Elizabeth (Turner) Hedges, and great-granddaughter of John Turner, a lieutenant in the revolutionary war, a student and later surveyor of William and Mary College, an office he resigned in 1790, was treasurer and sheriff of his county, where he was a large landowner, having obtained a grant from Lord Fairfax in 1753. He died in 1811. Mrs. Goodwyn traces her ancestry to Isaac Chapline, an ensign in the English navy, a member of the King's council, 1610, and member of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1621. Her colonial and rev-

Nothing more did I say Wait one moment you've
heard
Of Caldwell the parson, who once preached the word
Down at Springfield? What, no? Come—that's bad;
why he had
All the Jerseys aflame! And they gave him the name
Of the "Rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge,
For he loved the Lord God, and he hated King
George.
—BRET HARTE.

One of the sons of Rev. James Caldwell, "the rebel high priest," was taken to France and educated by Lafayette. Martha Caldwell, a niece of Rev. James Caldwell, married Patrick Calhoun, and was the mother of the famous statesman, John Caldwell Calhoun, of South Carolina.

Caldwells have been prominent in Virginia in different walks of life, public and private. In the present day they are represented in New Castle, Virginia, by Dr. B. Roscoe Caldwell, a leader in the medical profession, son of John Pendleton Caldwell, and grandson of Andrew Caldwell, of Craig county, Virginia, who was the father of seven children: John Pendleton, of whom further; Oscar, a farmer of Craig county, Virginia; William, deceased; Ann, Jane, Adeline, Armita.

B. Roscoe Caldwell, M. D. Cawdells emigrated from England, Scotland and Ireland to America and established early homes in New England, New Jersey and the South. The name has been common in the countries named and in France for centuries, the name in England appearing on Domesday Book as Caldennuelle. In Scotland the Cawdells of Ayrshire, were prominent as early as 1349, a chancellor of Scotland bearing that name. In Scotch the name signifies Coldwood, the Hazelwood or divining rod, in English Coldwell.

John Caldwell, of Scotch ancestry, but Irish birth, came from Antrim, Ireland, settling first at Chestnut Level, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, soon afterward removing to Charlotte county, Virginia, the family home there being known as the Caldwell settlement. He had seven children, the youngest being Rev. James Caldwell, born in Charlotte county, Virginia, in April, 1734, whose wife, Hannah (Ogden) Caldwell, was killed by the British at the battle of Springfield, New Jersey.

Roscoe, of further mention; Lottie Vesta, born in Craig county, married Thomas H. Hawerton, and resides at Newcastle, Pennsylvania; she has a son Roscoe, born there in August, 1897; Mrs. Hawerton is president of the Craig County Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy.

Dr. B. Roscoe Caldwell was born in New Castle, Craig county, Virginia, December 22, 1877. His early and academic education was obtained in public and private schools, New Castle Academy, of which he is a graduate, and Virginia Military Institute, attending the latter but one year (1897). In the autumn of 1898 he entered the Medical College of Virginia, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1901. He pursued post-graduate study at the Post-Graduate College and Hospital, New York, in 1901 and 1902, and at the Polyclinic Hospital, New York, in 1903. In 1901 he located in New Castle, Virginia, and is there well established in general practice. He is a member of the American and Virginia State Medical societies, is past master of Mountain Lodge, No. 163, Free and Accepted Masons, is a Democrat in politics, and liberal in his religious belief.

Samuel Gardner Waller. The family of Waller, one of the most distinguished among the English gentry, was founded by Almed de Waller, a Norman who settled in the county of Kent and died in 1183. From him descended the Wallers of England and other countries. Richard Waller, of Groombridge, Kent, distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, where he took prisoner the French prince, the duke of Orleans. Henry V., of England, in honor of his service added the ancient arms of the family (which were sable three walnut leaves, or, between two bendlets ar. with the inscription *medio tutissimus iris*), the crest, "an oak tree proper, on the sinister side an escutcheon pendant charged with the arms of France, with a label of three points," and the motto, *Haec fructus virtutis*.

The first to whom the Virginia family definitely traces was John Waller, M. D., a grandson of Edmund Waller, of Beaconsfield, the poet. Dr. Waller, born in 1617, married Mary Key, and came from England to Virginia in 1635 and was living in 1688.

Colonel John Waller, the third son of Dr. John Waller, was born in 1673 and was styled "gentleman." He was a member of

the house of burgesses, 1719, and the first clerk of Spottsylvania county, 1722-1742. He married Dorothy King and lived on his estate, "Newport," where he died in 1754. His children were: Mary; Edmund, the second clerk of Spottsylvania county, 1742-1751; William, the third clerk, 1751-1759; John, the fifth clerk, 1774-1786; Thomas; Benjamin, father of the celebrated Judge Waller, of Williamsburg, Virginia.

Edmund Waller, the eldest son of Colonel John and Dorothy (King) Waller, was born in Newport, Virginia, and died in Spottsylvania county. He served nine years as clerk of the county, succeeding his father, the first clerk, and was in turn succeeded by his brother, then by a nephew, John, who later gave way to John (2), son of John (1), the family term of service in the clerk's office covering sixty-four years. Edmund Waller married Mary Pendleton and left issue.

Benjamin Waller, son of Edmund and Mary (Pendleton) Waller, was born in Spottsylvania county in 1749, and died at Prospect Hill in 1835, an old Virginia gentleman. He married Jeanne, daughter of Colonel Rice Curtis, and left issue.

Rev. Absalom Waller, son of Benjamin and Jeanne (Curtis) Waller, was born in Spottsylvania county in 1772, and died there in 1823, an eminent minister of the Baptist church. He married, November 10, 1805, Cicely, daughter of Colonel Clough Shelton and a descendant of Lord Clough.

Dr. Nelson Samuel Waller, son of Rev. Absalom and Cicely (Shelton) Waller, was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, December 30, 1817, and died at Prospect Hill, July 20, 1868, an eminent physician of Spottsylvania county. He married, May 7, 1843, Mary Hampton De Jarnette, daughter of Captain Elliott and Elizabeth De Jarnette, descendant of Lady Jane Grant. She was born at Pine Forest, Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1820, and died at Wildwood in 1902. She was also a connection of the Hampton family, her grandmother having been a sister of the grandmother of General Wade Hampton. Children of Dr. Nelson Samuel Waller: 1. Nannie, born in 1844, died in 1897, unmarried. 2. Robert Emmet, born December 10, 1846; planter, lawyer, and judge of Spottsylvania county for twenty-six years, and later commonwealth attorney; married (first) Constance Gardner Cazanove, daughter of William G. Cazanove, of Alexandria, Virginia, and granddaughter



*Sej
F. Lardner Waller*

of Judge Stanard, of Virginia; no issue; he married (second) Catherine Perkins Dew; issue: Nannie and Robert Emmet (2). 3. William Judson, born in 1847, died in 1893; was a prominent physician of North Garden, Albemarle county, Virginia; married (first) Bettie Hart Dew; no issue; married (second) in 1892, Cordelia Willing Byrd; no issue. 4. Nelson Samuel (2), of whom further. 5. Absalom, born at Wildwood in 1859; a lawyer and financier; married (first) in 1886 Anne Du Pont, of Delaware; no issue; married (second) Louise Jones, of Greensboro, Georgia; issue, Nelson Absalom and Louise.

Nelson Samuel (2) Waller, third son of Dr. Nelson Samuel (1) and Mary Hampton (De Jarnette) Waller, was born at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 23, 1850. He embraced the profession of law, is a graduate of the University of Virginia, A. B., and LL. B. He has rendered distinguished and valuable service to the cause of education in Virginia, and is also interested in agriculture. He has served his day and generation well, and is one of the eminent men of his state. He is a member of the board of visitors of Mount Vernon from the seventh Virginia district and holds membership in other societies of note. He married, in 1880, Rebecca Branson Gardner, daughter of Captain Samuel B. Gardner, and his wife, Sarah Catherine (Allen) Gardner. Children: Samuel Gardner, of further mention; Robert Allen, born in 1884, died at "Mountain Home," in 1886; Mary Roberta, born at Mountain Home, Virginia, married, in 1907, William Addison Knowles, editor of the "Rome Tribune," Rome, Georgia.

Samuel Gardner Waller, eldest son of Nelson Samuel (2) and Rebecca Branson (Gardner) Waller, was born in Front Royal, Virginia, March 26, 1882. He secured his early education in the public schools of Front Royal, attended Randolph-Macon Academy three years, 1892-94, Locust Dale Academy, 1895-97, then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1903. During his university years he was much interested in athletics, particularly baseball, making the university team. He began practice in Front Royal where he is now located and established in practice in all state and Federal courts of the district. He is United States referee in bankruptcy

for the western district of Virginia, and has ever been prominent in the political and military life of his state. In 1906 Mr. Waller was the Democratic candidate for mayor of Front Royal and was elected for a term of two years. His administration was so highly satisfactory to the voters that in 1908, 1910 and 1912 he was elected to succeed himself, and is now serving his fourth consecutive term. His service in the Virginia National Guard began in 1903 as lieutenant of Company D, Second Regiment Virginia Infantry. He was aide-de-camp on the staff of General C. C. Vaughn, commanding the First Virginia Brigade, and was major of the Second Regiment, resigning that rank in 1908 to accept the captaincy of Company D, Second Regiment, a company of which his grandfather had also been captain.

Major Waller is a member of the law association of his district and has contributed many weighty articles to the law journals. He is a member of the National Educational Association and of other societies, social, professional and military. His fraternity is Pi Kappa Alpha, University of Virginia chapter, and he is prominent in the Masonic order, belonging to Unity Lodge, No. 1469, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Hiram Chapter, No. 45, Royal Arch Masons; Winchester Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar; and Aeca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In religious faith he affiliates with the Presbyterian church. Major Waller is unmarried.

Luther Monroe Abbott, M. D. Dr. Luther Monroe Abbott, one of a distinguished family of professional men, descends from James and Elizabeth (Caper) Abbott, of Craig county, Virginia.

Sinclair Calvin Abbott, son of James and Elizabeth (Caper) Abbott, was born in Craig county, 1832, died in 1902, a carpenter and wheelwright. He served four years in the Confederate army as a private of the Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment, enlisting from Salem, Virginia. He was engaged at the battle of Manassas and many other of the historic battles of the war, receiving a wound in the hand, which, however, did not incapacitate him for further service. He married Jane Williams, born in Craig county, Virginia, in 1842, died in 1884, daughter of Philip Williams. Children, all born in Craig county: 1. Peyton B., born

in 1860, prepared for and practiced law but later became a minister of the Disciples of Christ and is now pastor of the church of that denomination in Winston-Salem, North Carolina; he married Mary Etta Chaffin and has children, Mary, Ethel and Thanie Abbott Francis. 2. Layton, born in 1862, a graduate of Milligan College, now a practicing lawyer of Roanoke, Virginia. 3. Luther Monroe, of further mention. 4. Byrdine A., born in 1876, a graduate of Milligan College, post-graduate student of the University of Virginia, an eminent minister of the Disciples of Christ, was pastor of Highland Avenue Church, Baltimore, for sixteen years, and has for the past fifteen years been pastor of the Disciples of Christ church at St. Louis; is one of the leading ministers of his denomination and has won international reputation; he was a delegate of the national convention of his church, held recently to plan a world-wide campaign for the extended usefulness of the Disciples church, taking important part in the proceedings of the convention. 5. Wade Hampton, born in 1877, married Nanny M. Caldwell and has children, Howard Beulah, Lucy, Arthur Dean, Hazel, Roy, Arline. 6. Edna Earl, married Arthur M. Lee, deceased, and has children, Robert E. and Mary. 7. Elizabeth Susan, married Robert O. Lee and has a child, Arlington B. 8. Minnie B., deceased.

Dr. Luther Monroe Abbott, of New Castle, Virginia, was born in Craig county, Virginia, July 31, 1870, son of Sinclair Calvin and Jane (Williams) Abbott. He secured his primary, grammar and high school education in Craig county schools also having the advantage of instruction under private tutors. He chose medicine as his profession and in 1895 entered Baltimore Medical College, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1896. He served for one year at Maryland General Hospital as interne, then returned to his native county of Craig, where he has since been in general county practice. In 1908 he located in New Castle, the capital of Craig county, and has since continued his practice from that point. He is highly regarded as a skillful physician, his practice also extending to minor surgical cases. He is a member of Marion Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Royal Arcanum, is independent in politics and religious views.

Dr. Abbott married, in 1891, Josephine Rider, born August 18, 1870, daughter of Fanatam and Julia (Wilmore) Rider. Children: Mattie Kathleen, born March 15, 1893; Edward Sinclair, May 7, 1896; Sidney Hampton, August 15, 1901; Richard Wilham, May 20, 1904.

Colonel James David Johnston. The Johnston family, now represented in Roanoke, Virginia, by Colonel James David Johnston, the well known attorney, was Scotch-Irish. They migrated from Annandale, Scotland, into Ireland during the religious persecutions and after the fall of Londonderry. Sir Walter Scott refers to the clan in the following words:

Within the bounds of Annandale
The gentle Johnstons ride;
They have been here a thousand years,
And a thousand more they'll bide.

Among the relatives of Mr. Johnston who have been noted for their public service were his paternal great-uncle, James Johnston, who served in the Continental army during the war of the revolution, and was with General Washington at Valley Forge. One of his maternal uncles, the Hon. I. C. Fowler, was speaker of the house of delegates of Virginia in 1877-78. Another maternal uncle was Allen Fowler, who served as a colonel in the Confederate army, and later became distinguished as a physician at Salt Lake City, Utah.

The American ancestor of Colonel Johnston was David Johnston, who came from Enniskillen, Fermanagh county, Ireland, in 1736, and settled in Culpeper county, Virginia; in 1778 he removed to Giles county in the same state. His son, Colonel Andrew Johnston, was a business man of great ability, and his interests were extensive, and in many lines. He earned his commission while in service in the Mexican war. He married Jane Henderson.

Hon. James David Johnston, son of Colonel Andrew and Jane (Henderson) Johnston, was a student in Emory and Henry College, which conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He then studied law under private tuition, was admitted to the bar, and was a prominent lawyer all his life. For nine years he served Giles county as commonwealth attorney, at last refusing re-election. He served two

terms in the Virginia house of delegates, and refused nomination for Congress. For many years he was district counsel for the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company. For a considerable number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of Emory and Henry College, and his death occurred at Roanoke, November 15, 1897. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Priscilla Breckenridge (Chapman) Fowler, and granddaughter of Isaac Chapman, of Giles county, Virginia. Dr. Thomas Fowler was a direct descendant of the English Fowlers, there having been a lord mayor of London, and an English Episcopal bishop among them.

Colonel James David Johnston, son of Hon. James David and Mary Ann (Fowler) Johnston, was born in the town of Pearisburg, Giles county, Virginia, September 16, 1869. His preparatory education was acquired in the private schools, grammar and high schools of his native county, and he then entered Emory and Henry College. Upon leaving this, he became a student at Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland, Virginia, and from there went to the law department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in the class of June, 1893, the degree of Bachelor of Laws being conferred upon him. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession in Roanoke, Virginia, and since that time has been actively identified with the legal profession in a variety of capacities. His ability was soon recognized, and he rose rapidly in his profession, and received many important commissions. He is counsel for the Norfolk & Western Railway in Giles county; was one of the organizers and a director in the People's National Bank of Roanoke, until its consolidation with the National Exchange Bank.

In July, 1901, he was elected a member of the city council of Roanoke, was president of this honorable body in 1903, and served until 1904, when he was tendered reelection, but refused to serve another term. Since the fall of 1908 he has been president of the Roanoke Anti-Saloon League, and has been active throughout the state and before legislative bodies, and one of the most influential men in securing the passage of the pending State Enabling Act. He is vice-president and director of the Yost-Huff Company, one of the leading implement firms of Roanoke, and a director of Hix-

Palmer Company and the Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Roanoke, and has been a director in it. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Brotherhood of the Trinity Methodist Church, and is steward, and a member of the board of trustees of the church. He is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and was the orator at the unveiling of the Giles County Confederate Monument, August 8, 1908, and the Tazewell Memorial Celebration, July 3, 1911.

Colonel Johnston was a member of the staff of Governor Mann. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Medical College of Virginia. While at college he was a prominent member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, and organized chapters at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia; and at Randolph-Macon, Ashland, Virginia. He was elected as a delegate to four national conventions of the Kappa Sigma fraternity—Baltimore, St. Louis, New Orleans and New York City.

Colonel Johnston married, June 7, 1913, Elizabeth Sinclair, a daughter of Judge Stafford G. and Ruth (Drewry) Whittle, of Martinsville, Virginia. He has traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, and is a charming conversationalist. He is fond of outdoor sports of various kinds, and in them finds his chief form of recreation. In connection with this he is a member of the Roanoke Country Club. At the centennial celebration of the organization of Giles county, held May 12, 1906, Colonel Johnston was one of the most popular orators of the day, and his oration won well merited applause.

Joel Cutchins Rawls, M. D. A graduate M. D. since 1909, Dr. Rawls in the five years he has been practicing compressed into that short period an experience in two southern states, Florida and Virginia, his medical educations having been obtained in a third state, Maryland. He is, however, of Virginia birth and family, Nansemond county, the family seat. A resident since 1912 he has rapidly established in public favor as an honorable and skillful practitioner.

Dr. Rawls is a grandson of Randolph and Christie Rawls, of Nansemond county, Virginia, the former a farmer of Dutch ancestry. He is a son of Robert Rawls, born in Nansemond county, Virginia, in 1844, yet a farmer

of his native county. He is a veteran of the Confederacy, serving as a private in Company I, of Suffolk, his company and regiment attached to General Mahone's division. He was shot through the thumb in battle, the same bullet passing through his clothing, making several holes, but no further wounds. He is a member of Gillette Camp, United Confederate Veterans. He married Dianna Cutchins, born in Nansemond county, Virginia, in 1848, and died June, 1907, daughter of John A. and Tracey (Odell) Cutchins. Children: 1. James T., now superintendent of Phosphates Mines in Florida; married Molly Lawrence, of Virginia. 2. Susan, married Professor J. R. L. Johnson, of the Franklin, Virginia, High School; residence, Franklin, Virginia; children: J. R. L., Jr., and Robert Bruce. 3. John A., married (first) Lora May, child, John L.; married (second) Colly Ellis, of Portsmouth, Virginia; children: James, Robert Addison and Margaret; he is a farmer of Nansemond county, Virginia. 4. Odell, married John Paul Jones, and has Robert E., Eugenie, Lelia; residence Franklin, Virginia. 5. Charles Randolph, married Garrie Jones, and has Elizabeth R., Charles Randolph (2); farmer in Nansemond county, Virginia. 6. Christian, unmarried; resides in Nansemond county, Virginia. 7. Joel Cutchins, of whom forward. 8. Robert Paine, married Roberta Fristoe, of Suffolk. 9. Solomon Waite, attended William and Mary College, member of Theta Delta Chi; automobile dealer in Franklin, Nansemond county, Virginia. 10. Mabel, unmarried.

Dr. Joel Cutchins Rawls, of Franklin, Virginia, was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, August 15, 1883, son of Robert and Dianna (Cutchins) Rawls. He obtained his early education in the public schools, then for three years attended Franklin Academy. He then for three years pursued an academic course at William and Mary College, 1902 to 1905. In the latter year he began his professional education at the University of Maryland, whence he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1909. After receiving his degree Dr. Rawls began practice at Crystal River, Florida, remaining two years, then returned to Virginia, locating at Franklin, Southampton county, the seat of Franklin Male Academy and Franklin Female Seminary. His practice is general in character and is increasing as his ability is

becoming more widely known. Dr. Rawls is modern in his methods of treatment and keeps abreast with the latest medical thought by close association with his professional brethren by membership in the medical societies. He belongs to the Virginia Medical, Southern Medical, Southampton County Medical, and South Side Medical societies and American Medical Association; the South Side Medical Society is composed of the physicians of fifteen Virginia counties. He is active in these associations and has read several carefully prepared papers before them on subjects of medical importance. He is also a member of the Theta Delta Chi academic fraternity and Phi Chi medical fraternity. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist church.

Dr. Rawls married, June 28, 1911, Ella Guthrie, daughter of James Henry and Lelia (Wright) Guthrie, of Lynchburg, Virginia.

Virginius Randolph Shackelford. The life of Virginius Randolph Shackelford, with its record of earnest and unwavering effort, should be an inspiration and an encouragement to every young man acquainted with it. The degree of prestige he has achieved in a short space of time is truly remarkable, and he is highly esteemed by his colleagues at the bar. He is a descendant of a family to which some lines must be devoted.

The Shackelfords of Huguenot descent, originally settled in Gloucester county, Virginia, and in the early half of the eighteenth century one branch of the family removed to Culpeper county, in the same state.

Benjamin Howard Shackelford, grandfather of Virginius Randolph Shackelford, was a noted member of the Warrenton bar, and during the civil war became captain of the Warrenton Rifles, Fourteenth Virginia Infantry, Confederate army. He was a brilliant man, of fine physique. He married Rebecca B., daughter of James Green, descendant of Robert Green, who came to this country from Ireland in 1710, settled in Orange county, Virginia (in that portion which was afterwards cut off and called Culpeper), and there died in 1736.

George Scott Shackelford, son of Benjamin Howard and Rebecca B. (Green) Shackelford, was born in Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia, December 12, 1856.

He was educated in the Virginia schools conducted by Horace W. Jones, William R. Abbott and Chapman Maupin. From these he went to the University of Virginia, where he studied 1876-78, and commenced the practice of law at the Orange Court House, Virginia, in 1881, and still resides there. He entered the political arena in 1888, and has made a record of which any man may feel proud. He was twice elected by the Democrats to represent his county in the house of delegates, and was elected to the state senate in 1900. He was elected by the Virginia legislature circuit judge of the ninth circuit and served from 1910 to 1915, when he resigned to engage in the general practice of law. During the time he served in the senate, Mr. Shackelford was a member of various committees, among them being the finance committee, in which his services were of especial value. His father having died when he was thirteen years of age, he was dependent upon his own resources to secure the education necessary to make his mark in the legal profession, and may truly be called a selfmade man. At the age of fifteen years he was obliged to leave school, and until he was nineteen years of age, worked in a bank in order to accumulate the means for his university studies. Mr. Shackelford has been a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia. On July 1, 1884, he married Virginia Minor Randolph, born at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1859, a daughter of Dr. Wilson Carey Nicholas and Nannie (Holladay) Randolph. Dr. Randolph was in charge of the hospital at Lynchburg during the civil war. The Randolph family is well known in the history of this country, and two of its members, Thomas Jefferson Randolph and Dr. Wilson Carey Nicholas Randolph, were rectors of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, before that institution had a president. Mrs. Shackelford is the great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Shackelford have children: Virginius Randolph, whose name heads this sketch; Nannie Holladay, born in Orange county, Virginia, 1887, married Karl M. Block; George Scott, Jr., born in Orange county, 1897, now at Woodbury Forest School; Margaret Wilson, born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1900.

Virginius Randolph Shackelford, son of George Scott and Virginia Minor (Ran-

dolph) Shackelford, was born in Orange, Virginia, April 15, 1885. He received his educational advantages under Professor H. R. Berkeley, and in the public schools of his native county and the Woodbury Forest School, near Orange, of which J. Carter Walker was principal, and matriculated at the University of Virginia in 1902. He was graduated from this institution in the class of 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. He was chosen a member of the Raven Society. Admitted to the Virginia bar in the same year, he has been engaged in active general practice in Orange since, and is assistant division counsel for the Southern Railway. He is a member of the Virginia Bar Association; the Delta Psi fraternity; Orange Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His political support is given to the Democratic party, and he is chairman of the Orange County Democratic Committee, and a member of the Virginia Normal school board. In religion he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Shackelford married, November 10, 1910, Peachy Gascoigne Lyne, born in Orange county, Virginia, in June, 1887, daughter of William H. and Cassandra (Moncure) Lyne.

Norman Waller File, M. D. From Kent, England, in 1867, came Ashton File, a young man of eighteen years, born in Kent in 1849. He located in Buckingham county, Virginia, there married and pursued the life of an agriculturist, owning land and prospering. His wife, Ella Louise (Tucker) File, born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1851, yet survives him, a resident of Buckingham county. She is the daughter of Henry and Lovina (McKee) Tucker, of an important Virginia family. Her brother, Waller Tucker, now an attorney-at-law in Fayetteville, West Virginia, is a Confederate veteran, having served four years in a Virginia regiment and sustained injuries. Another brother, Rev. Joel Tucker, is a minister of the Baptist church, pastor of the Forest Hill Church, near Manchester, Virginia. Ashton File had sons: Norman Waller, of further mention; Ashton (2), married Frances Wiggins and has a son Ashton (3); William H., married Adelaide Lenair and has a daughter Adelaide H.

Dr. Norman Waller File, of Covington, Virginia, was born in Buckingham county,

Virginia, September 1, 1884, son of Ashton and Ella Louise (Tucker) File. He pursued a full course of preparatory study in Buckingham county public schools and Richmond Academy, then began in 1904 a course of professional study in University College of Medicine at Richmond, Virginia, continuing until 1906. In the latter year he entered Baltimore College of Medicine (Baltimore, Maryland), whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1908. He continued medical study during the year 1910-11, taking a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Post-Graduate College and Pellevue College Hospital, New York City, then fully equipped, began practice at Stonewall, Appomattox county, Virginia. He remained there but a short time, locating at Covington, Virginia, in January, 1912, and at there gaining high reputation as a thoroughly capable and skillful physician. His many years of preparation and hospital experience is being supplemented by the demands of a large and growing private practice, and the reward of his faithful preparation is found in his ready ability to diagnose, treat and heal. Dr. File is a member of Reedy Spring Lodge, No. 203, Free and Accepted Masons, Campbell county, Virginia; Covington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in political faith is a Democrat.

Franklin Portlock. The family name Portlock is of English extraction and has been prominent in the Norfolk section of Virginia since Colonial times. The earliest representative in America of the Portlock family came from England in 1634 and located near what is well known as "Portlock Estate," in the vicinity of the city of Norfolk.

(I) William Portlock, the first of the line here under consideration of whom we have definite information, was a planter and slave owner of Norfolk county, Virginia, in which locality his ancestors were prominent property owners and planters, holding title to a large tract of land between Berkley and Great Bridge. Among his children was Nathaniel, of whom further.

(II) Nathaniel Portlock, son of William Portlock, was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, succeeded to the ownership of the homestead, his birthplace, and there passed his entire life. Wealth, slaves and property

gave him leading position in the locality, and he was a justice of the peace, active in public affairs, and a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married (first) Barbara Carson, and (second) Nancy Stokes. Children of first marriage: Mary Ann, Tapley, Nathaniel. Children of second marriage: Barbara, Franklin, of whom further.

(III) Franklin Portlock, son of Nathaniel and Nancy (Stokes) Portlock, was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, January 18, 1826, died there, April 6, 1896. He received his education in the best private schools, and as a young man began the management of the homestead plantation, widening the scope of the agricultural operations conducted thereon, and prospering. Prior to the civil war he employed slave labor in his farming, and later became a manufacturer of bricks in Portsmouth, Virginia, a line of endeavor in which he was likewise successful. For many years he had been a public official, holding the position of school trustee at the time of his death; he was one of the first members of the school board, serving many years, and during his regime the public schools of Norfolk county became noted among the best in the state. Mr. Portlock was a gentleman of refinement, sterling integrity, marked individuality, and of a very social nature. He was exceedingly loyal to his friends, and a citizen who stood high in the estimation of his associates. He joined the Christian church at Providence, in August, 1860, and was a trustee of the same. He was seldom absent from the sanctuary and contributed liberally and freely in time and money towards the support of the gospel.

Mr. Portlock married, April 7, 1853, Eugenia Herbert Tatem, born in 1832, daughter of Dr. William and Ann (Herbert) Tatem, of Norfolk county, Virginia. Children: 1. William Nathaniel, a sketch of whom follows. 2. Emily Argyle, born December 23, 1856. 3. Eugenia Tatem, born February 25, 1858; married, in 1890, Thomas Webb Butt, and has one son, William Portlock, born February 16, 1893. 4. Frank Livingston, a sketch of whom follows. 5. Betty Beauregard, born September 2, 1861, died in 1864. 6. Fanny B., born July 21, 1867; married, November 17, 1897, Charles Louis Young, and has children: Eugenia Catherine, born January 21, 1899, and Frances May, born September 22, 1900.

The large gathering of friends at the



Franklin Footlock



Wm. H. Potter

funeral service of Mr. Portlock attested the high esteem in which he was held, and the bereavement felt in the community by his death. The following is an extract from the remarks of Rev. W. S. Long, pastor of the Providence Christian church:

I first met Brother Portlock in the year 1889, during the pastorate of Brother R. A. Ricks, who was serving Providence Church. Our friendship began at once, and when I came here as his pastor last September he greeted me kindly and extended to me what I most needed, a hearty, manly friendship which cheered me. For months I have been in his company almost daily and have thus had a good opportunity to know his worth as a man, and now that he is gone his memory is embalmed in my heart, a precious legacy. The people of God have this sweet assurance that the very moment in which any Christian's life shall close will be that which shall give his whole earthly existence its greatest capability of benefitting the race and promoting among men the knowledge of the Lord our Savior. No Christian can desire more. Every Christian is sure that he shall not have less. No man dieth unto himself. Not by himself, not to himself, not for himself. The Christian dies unto the Lord. His death consecrates his whole life with all its influence to the Lord whom he served. He leaves that life and that influence to work for his Lord when he has gone, and when he goes to be forever with the Lord, enjoying the double immortality of perpetual influence on earth and everlasting work and happiness in heaven.

William Nathaniel Portlock. William Nathaniel Portlock, eldest son of Franklin and Eugenia Herbert (Tatem) Portlock, was born on the farm that he later owned, the old Portlock homestead, May 7, 1854, died June 17, 1910. He was a student for several years at Bethel Military Academy, located in the hills of the Blue Ridge in Piedmont, Virginia, which academy has had as its pupils men who have figured prominently in the affairs of the state.

On July 1, 1887, he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Norfolk county, an office which he held for seven years, and at the same time he served as deputy in the courts of Portsmouth City for a period of six years, and was also commissioner in chancery, commissioner of accounts, and treasurer of Norfolk county and Portsmouth ferries. He afterwards entered the law department of the University of Virginia, was admitted to practice in all courts, and at once established himself in the practice of his profession in the city of Norfolk. He attained a high degree of success as a councillor. He was elected to the Norfolk county circuit court judgeship, January 1, 1892, and seldom missed a session of his court, over which he

presided with conspicuous ability, and he was reelected to the same position, without opposition, in the year 1898 and served until November, 1909, when he resigned from the bench, on account of failing health. Judge Joseph T. Lawless was appointed as his successor. Many important cases were tried before Judge Portlock and he always won the highest encomiums from the bar by his fair and fearless rulings. He possessed a comprehensive knowledge of law and its principles, and his impartial decisions as judge gained for him the confidence and esteem of the citizens of the county. In 1901 he was nominated by acclamation and elected without opposition to the constitutional convention from Norfolk county convened at Richmond, Virginia, taking his seat as a member, June 12, 1901. He represented his county with distinction. Although at times in a hopeless minority he became exceedingly popular in that body by his marked ability in debate and his uniform courtesy. The official census of the state demonstrates that he represented in the constitutional convention a larger and more powerful constituency than any other member of that body. He was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, and has always evinced an interest in its personnel and welfare. From boyhood until his death he always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people of his county, who conferred upon him many positions of trust and emolument.

Frank Livingston Portlock. Frank Livingston Portlock, youngest son of Franklin and Eugenia Herbert (Tatem) Portlock, has a record of public service in his native county that extends over a period of a quarter of a century, continuing at this time in his relation to the United States department of agriculture as local agent of the farmers' cooperative demonstration work. Early in life a follower of the pedagogical profession in Norfolk county, he afterward filled the offices of road commissioner and road engineer, the former for eighteen years, the latter for four, and is now associated with the Federal department of agriculture in the capacity above mentioned. During this time he has contracted numerous private business relations, has dealt extensively in real estate, and, both through his private interests and his public offices, has acquired a most intimate and accurate knowledge of

the topography, resources and agricultural possibilities of Norfolk county, information largely gained by travel thereover with chain and transit. Church, school, and home interests complete the activity of Mr. Portlock, a highly regarded citizen of South Norfolk, Norfolk county, descendant of an honored line.

Frank Livingston Portlock was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, September 6, 1859. As a boy he attended the public schools, and after finishing his studies in these institutions became a teacher, at the same time continuing his advanced studies, and was thus engaged for nine years. Upon appointment to a four years' term as road commissioner of Norfolk county, Mr. Portlock resigned his position as teacher, and served through three successive reappointments, being in 1906 reappointed for the fourth consecutive term. While serving under this last commission the law was changed which abolished the office and created the position of road engineer. Under the new law Mr. Portlock received the appointment as road engineer, holding that office until 1913. In this year he was appointed to his present position of agent of the farmers' cooperative work. The work consists of taking to the farmer, on his own farm, the improved methods and explaining to him the right application of the fundamental principles in agriculture. This work which Mr. Portlock is doing is an arrangement whereby the Federal government coöperates with the state and local governments in his service to the farmer.

While road commissioner of Norfolk county, Mr. Portlock, to increase his efficiency in his position, took up the study of surveying and civil engineering, and was thus enabled to give his personal supervision to much of the work coming under his department that it would have been otherwise necessary to delegate to subordinates. Under his administration the condition of the roads of the county was vastly improved and miles of new highway were constructed, Mr. Portlock directing their building in all parts of the county. He could usually be found, when especially important work was in operation, or when difficulties were encountered. Such was the service he rendered to his native county, ceaselessly active. He is a dealer in real estate upon a wide scale, and has been particularly successful in the

conversion of suburban farms into residential districts, choosing well his locations in regard to accessibility and attractiveness, and he has founded several popular home centers. He was instrumental in having the Berkley Street railway extended to Money Point, a manufacturing suburb of the city of Norfolk. He had the roads widened by procuring the land for the right of way. The extension of this railway has resulted in building up home sites and greatly enhancing the values of all properties along its line. Mr. Portlock is himself the owner of a large farm, cultivated under his direction, in addition to the property he holds as investments. Mr. Portlock is president of the Mutual Benefit Fire Insurance Association, insuring country property only on the assessment plan. The association comprises the territory of Norfolk, Princess Anne and Nansemond counties. He is a notary public, and was for several years a member of the Norfolk County Board of Education. He was for twenty years secretary of the Providence Christian Church, his devotion to which he inherits from his honored father. He formerly affiliated with Hickory Ground Lodge, No. 180, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master, but is now a member of Berkley Lodge, No. 167.

The work in which Mr. Portlock is engaged in coöperation with the agricultural department is one fully worthy of his talent and ability, for it is one that has as its aim the universal adoption of modern scientific methods in best conserving the natural wealth of the soil while at the same time extracting therefrom its richest yield. Agriculture as practiced by our fathers has passed to join other practices and institutions which have outlived their usefulness, and in the establishment of a new era in Norfolk county, Virginia, Mr. Portlock is playing an important part. His wide acquaintance and universal popularity facilitate accomplishment in this line, and he has devoted himself thereto with the energetic faithfulness that has unfailingly characterized his public service.

He married, November 2, 1898, Marion West, born in 1876, daughter of Leroy M. and Marion Lee (Hunter) West, of Norfolk county, Virginia, and has children: Marion Hunter, born May 30, 1900; Eugenia Herbert, born February 4, 1906; Frank Livingston, Jr., born July 18, 1908.



F. L. Portlock

Clarence Jackson Campbell. The land on which Clarence Jackson Campbell, of this narrative, was born, in Amherst county, Virginia, has been the property of the Campbell family for more than two centuries, three thousand acres in Rocky Creek Valley having been granted to Joel Campbell, the immigrant ancestor of the line, who came to America from Scotland, the homeland, in the history of which country no name plays a more conspicuous part than that of Campbell. Here lived and died Lewis Campbell, the son of Joel Campbell, who received the estate upon the death of his father. Lewis Campbell married a member of the Monroe family to which President James Monroe belonged, one of his sons being Joel Henry, of whom further, father of Clarence Jackson Campbell.

Joel Henry Campbell, son of Lewis Campbell, was born on the homestead in Amherst county, Virginia, in 1820, died there in 1887. Throughout his life he managed the old estate, engaged in the cultivation of its acres, and when war between the states broke out recruited a company in the vicinity, being elected its captain, and entered the Confederate service. He later fought in this conflict under Colonel Mosby. Joel Henry Campbell married Maria Louise, born in Amherst county, Virginia, daughter of William A. Staples, a farmer and merchant of Amherst and Lynchburg, his wife dying in 1882, aged forty-eight years. Children of Joel Henry and Maria Louise (Staples) Campbell: Clarence Jackson, of whom further; Roxanna, married John Monroe Campbell, a first cousin, and resides in Roanoke, Virginia.

Clarence Jackson Campbell, son of Joel Henry and Maria Louise (Staples) Campbell, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, on the Campbell homestead, May 31, 1863. His home was on the farm until 1890, and he obtained his education in the Amherst high school (Kenmore), the Sunny Side high school at Bradford, and the Lexington Military Institute, whence he was graduated in 1884. He was then for three years a school teacher in the Amherst high school, where he had previously been a pupil, and for the eleven following years was surveyor of Amherst county. While teaching school he had begun the study of law, gaining admission to the bar in 1894, and since that time has been engaged in practice with such regu-

larity as his public duties and business connections have permitted. In 1890 he became owner and editor of the "Amherst News," and is now rounding out a quarter of a century of successful ownership of this prosperous journal. Mr. Campbell was elected to the Virginia legislature in 1891, holding a seat in that body until 1894, three years later being returned to that body and participating in the sessions of 1897 and 1898. During his latter term he was a member of the staff of Governor Tyler, and later received an appointment as judge of Amherst county, serving thus for five years. In the year that he was first elected a member of the Virginia legislature, Mr. Campbell was also elected to the constitutional convention, being present at all of the important deliberations of that body. Mr. Campbell holds an important position in the life of the county, exercising, personally and through the periodical of which he is owner, considerable influence, which has always been cast on the side of the right. As a public servant he has been willing and efficient, giving to the position or office of which he was the incumbent the best of his energies, talents and abilities, while in his business and professional enterprises he has been uniformly successful. He is the owner of a farm extending to the corporate limits of Amherst, and he there resides, his home comfortable and attractive. He is a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, the Modern Woodmen of the World, and affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Campbell married, November 26, 1884, Sarah Freeman, born in Amherst, Virginia, daughter of Captain Thomas W. and Sarah (Smith) Parr, her father an officer of the Confederate States army, her mother dying when her daughter was three years of age. Children of Clarence Jackson and Sarah Freeman (Parr) Campbell: Fannie Evelyn, died in infancy; Moncure, postmaster of Amherst, Virginia, under appointment by President Wilson; Mary L., married W. R. Pendleton, deceased, and resides with her brother at Amherst, Virginia; Addie F., married H. R. Mills, associated with Mr. Campbell in the publishing of the "Amherst News;" Thomas Parr, local editor of the "Amherst News;" Marguerite, married Edward Jones, of Lynchburg, Virginia; Annie, lives at home; Bland Massie, lives at home.

Isaac Eldridge Huff, M. D. Isaac Eldridge Huff, a distinguished physician and citizen of Roanoke, Virginia, is a member of a Virginian family, and was born May 26, 1866, in Floyd county in that state. He is the son of Isaac and Addie E. (Kitterman) Huff, and a grandson of Isaac Huff, of Floyd county. To Isaac Huff, the father of Isaac E. Huff, and Mrs. Huff, were born six children besides our subject, as follows: G. B., a farmer; Thomas B., a traveling salesman; P. K., a farmer; Elizabeth, residing at the old Huff homestead with her mother; Julia A., now Mrs. Hurt, of Roanoke; Sallie, now Mrs. Knowland, also of that city.

Isaac Eldridge Huff obtained his education, first at the Oxford Academy, Virginia, under the tutelage of Dr. J. K. Harris, and later at the Glade Spring, Virginia, Academy. Having completed his general education at these two institutions, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, from which he graduated with the class of 1892, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereupon, after passing the examination of the state medical board, he returned to his native county and established himself there in the practice of his profession, continuing the same for eleven years, and for a major portion of that time served on the county board of health. In the years 1901 and 1902 he sojourned in the north, while he took a course of post-graduate work at the New York City Polyclinic Hospital School, and in the latter year returned south and located in Roanoke, where he has since carried on a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the staff of the Roanoke City Hospital. He is the president of the Roanoke Academy of Medicine, which numbers the most prominent members of the profession in the city on its staff. Besides these offices directly connected with his practice, Dr. Huff is affiliated with a number of professional organizations, being a member of the Southwest Virginia Medical Society, and the Virginia State and American Medical associations. He is a very conscientious student and practitioner and stands well in the front rank of his profession, as well as in the social world of Roanoke. His prominence is not, however, confined to the medical circles of the city, and he has some very important financial interests there, being a member of the board of directors of the Roanoke Bank of Commerce, and of the board of trustees of the

Central Business College. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Dr. Huff married, November 15, 1893, Flora Melver Francis, a daughter of the late Captain William H. and Eliza E. (Shelor) Francis, of Franklin, Virginia. To Dr. and Mrs. Huff have been born three children, two boys and a girl, as follows: William Banks, born December 6, 1894, now a student in his second year at Roanoke College; Dorris D., born September 27, 1896, graduated with the class of 1914 from the Roanoke high school; Francis Eldridge, born April 4, 1899, now a student in the city grammar school. Mrs. Huff is a member of the William Watts Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She is a member of, and very active, in the First Presbyterian Church of Roanoke.

Archibald Murphy Aiken. A descendant of an old Southern family of eminence and son of Judge Archibald M. Aiken, who for thirty years was judge of the corporation court at Danville, Virginia, Archibald M. Aiken, one of the younger members of the Virginia bar, comes rightfully by the qualities that have made him one of the foremost among the men of his age and experience. He is a grandson of Benjamin Wilson Aiken, born in Cumberland county, Virginia, in 1827, died in 1851. He resided in Virginia and North Carolina, married Jane Carter, of Madison, North Carolina, who bore him three children, now all deceased: Patty, married and died at age of thirty-five years; Archibald M., of whom further; Benjamin Wilson (2), died in Texas, aged fifty years, a railroad superintendent.

(I) Archibald Murphy Aiken, son of Benjamin Wilson and Jane (Carter) Aiken, was born in Madison, North Carolina, in 1849, died in Danville, Virginia, May 5, 1913. He located in Danville in 1869, rose to eminence in the law and in public esteem, presiding for thirty years over the corporation court. He was a man of wide and deep learning, judicially exact, just and honorable. He married, December 14, 1881, Mary Ella Yates, born in Danville, of a well known Virginia family.

(III) Archibald Murphy (2) Aiken, only child of Judge Archibald Murphy (1) and Etta (Yates) Aiken, was born in Danville, Virginia, February 12, 1888. He obtained his preparatory education in the Danville schools, then entered the University of Vir-



A. M. Diken

ginia, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1910. He then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, receiving his degree, Bachelor of Laws, 1913, the year of his father's death. He began practice in Danville in June, 1913, and is well established in public esteem, wise in counsel, and skillful in the management of his cases. He has business interests of importance, being financially interested in the Riverside and Dan River Mills, the Danville Knitting Mills, the Virginia National Bank, and the Danville Coöperative Warehouses. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, the societies, Theta Delta Chi and Sigma Delta Chi (University of Virginia) and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In political faith he is a Democrat. Mr. Aiken is unmarried.

Colonel Robert Kent Spiller. As a member of the legal profession Robert Kent Spiller, of Roanoke, Virginia, has achieved distinction and won success. He is a man of strong intellectuality, with a comprehensive knowledge of the law, and in the handling of the cases entrusted to his care has shown a masterful ability which has gained him a foremost place. He is the grandson of William Hickman and Julia (Crockett) Spiller, and the son of William Hickman and Cynthia (McComas) Spiller, both born in Wytheville, Virginia, where the former is now a merchant and banker, the latter a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Boyd.

Robert Kent Spiller was born in Elk Garden, Russell county, Virginia, June 30, 1881. His education was a liberal one, and was acquired at first under private tuition, then at the Wytheville Military Academy, and finally at the Blacksburg Agricultural Institute (now the Virginia Polytechnic Institute), in the electrical engineering department. Later he purchased the Wytheville electrical lighting plant, which he conducted personally until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Second Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry. This was attached to the Seventh United States Army Corps, and Colonel Spiller became first lieutenant in the Forty-second United States Volunteers, and was sent to the Philippine Islands, where he spent two years in active service. His next service was in Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands. May 28, 1902, he re-

ceived his commission as first lieutenant in the United States regular army, which he held until December, 1908, when he was placed on the retired list on account of physical disability. He then became a student at the New York University Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1910, and then took a further course in law for one year at the University of Virginia. At the end of this year he established himself in the practice of his profession at Nos. 515 and 516 First National Bank Building, Roanoke, Virginia, and now has a lucrative and extended practice. He was appointed colonel on Governor Stuart's staff in February, 1914.

Mr. Spiller married, December 28, 1909, Kathleen, a daughter of James S. and Lillian (Wise) Sexton, of Hazelhurst, Mississippi, the former a prominent attorney in his state. Mrs. Spiller is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and they have one child: Kathleen Sexton. Mr. Spiller is a member of the Masonic fraternity; the Army and Navy Club of New York City; Southern Society of New York City; Virginia Society of New York City; Army and Navy Club of Manila, Philippine Islands; Shenandoah Club, of Roanoke.

Henry William Harrison, M. D. Dr. Henry William Harrison, of Roanoke, Virginia, is a man of splendid intellectual endowment, cultivated by liberal educational advantages, and he has won a standing in the medical profession of Virginia which is second to none in his part of the state. His life has been an eventful one, comprising several years of active service during the civil war, in which he served with gallantry and bravery. He is a son of Gasner and Elizabeth Louise Carter (Tucker) Harrison, and a grandson of the Hon. George Tucker, who once served as a congressman, and was a member of the faculty of the University of Virginia. His brother is Dr. George Tucker Harrison, of New York City.

Dr. Henry William Harrison was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, September 15, 1850, and obtained his elementary education in the schools of his birthplace. After passing with credit through the academic department of the University of Virginia, he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1882, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being

conferred upon him. Until the year 1886 he was connected with Bellevue Hospital in New York City, and the municipal hospitals of the same city on Blackwell's Island, then went to Roanoke, Virginia, and established himself in private practice in that city. In this he has been eminently successful, and his professional skill has been recognized by the tender of public offices. He was elected president of the Roanoke board of health in 1891 and served continuously for a period of eighteen years. During this time he had charge of a number of epidemics, handling them in a masterly manner, to the entire satisfaction of the citizens and the state health authorities. He was one of the organizers of the Roanoke Medical Society, and has served as president of this body; is a member of the Roanoke Academy of Medicine, of the West Virginia Medical Association, the Virginia State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. As visiting physician of the Roanoke City Hospital he has rendered excellent service.

Dr. Harrison was unusually young when he volunteered his services at the time of the civil war. January 1, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Nelson's Light Artillery, was advanced to the rank of sergeant, and was mustered out at the close of the war as lieutenant of artillery under Captain J. Henry Reeber. Dr. Harrison is constantly broadening his sphere of usefulness and demonstrating his superior ability and deep interest in his calling from the humanitarian as well as the scientific standpoint.

Warren Rice. The second of his line to adopt the legal profession as his own, Warren Rice, of Winchester, Virginia, has for fifteen years been identified therewith, and has practiced law in Virginia and Colorado, attaining in that time a reputation as a lawyer of honor and reliability. His line has ever favored the professions, his great-grandfather, John W. Rice, having been a physician of note, his grandfather, Lewis Gillman Rice, an attorney; while in his father the line of professional succession was broken to admit a business man and financier of tried judgment and proven ability. Lewis Gillman Rice was the first president of the Valley Turnpike Company of Virginia, and married Margaret Shannon Conway, a descendant of the old Shannon family of New York.

John Warren Rice, father of Warren Rice,

was born in Newmarket, Virginia, July 1, 1848, and after scholastic training in the schools of Winchester became a runner for the Shenandoah Valley Bank, in 1871. Seven years later he was raised to the position of assistant cashier and in 1883 became cashier, which office he filled until his elevation to the vice-presidency in 1910. Mr. Rice is connected with many of the institutions of Winchester, and has been secretary of the Handley Public Library of that place since its founding. He married Mary Catherine Pifer, born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1856, daughter of Colonel Jacob Pifer. The part played in the Confederate army by the family of Pifer was an honorable one, many of the name serving therein during the four years of battle and some gaining important rank, Colonel A. P. Pifer having been a member of the staff of General Robert E. Lee.

Warren Rice, son of John Warren and Mary Catherine (Pifer) Rice, was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, April 2, 1876, and obtained his early education in the public and private schools of his birthplace. In 1895 and 1896 he was a student in Washington and Lee College, and was then for one year a student in Harvard University, beginning the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Harrison, an official of the circuit court. His admission to the Virginia bar came in September, 1900, and until January, 1907, he was engaged in the independent general practice of his profession in his native state, then journeyed to Denver, Colorado, and there became a member of the law firm of Bicksler, Bennett & Nye, one of the most important legal associations in that city. The desires of his relatives caused his return to Winchester in 1909, since which year he has been successfully engaged as a legal practitioner in that place. Mr. Rice is a Democrat in political action, and holds membership in the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a citizen of substantial qualities, highly regarded by his professional brethren, and possesses a legal record of creditable accomplishment.

Warren Rice married, October 24, 1907, Grace Ethel Enos, of Denver, Colorado, born in Indiana, in 1885, daughter of Dr. Charles Wolcott Enos and Sara Elizabeth (Cory) Enos, and has children: John Warren (2), born in Winchester, Virginia, October 4, 1909; Elizabeth Shannon, born in Winchester, Virginia, August 28, 1911. Dr. Charles



Hansen Rice

Wolcott Enos was born in Marine, Illinois. Began the practice of medicine in Jerseyville, Illinois, moved to Denver, Colorado, in 1889, where he has continued to practice until the present time. His father, Dr. Charles Rawly Enos, was a farmer in Illinois, but in middle life took up the study and practice of medicine and continued in active practice until eighty-four years of age. His mother, Elizabeth (Thorp) Enos, was born in Boston, England, and came to America when thirteen years old.

Sara Elizabeth (Cory) Enos was a descendant from the Shellman family of New York state and a lineal descendant of the famous old Dutch family—Anna Kagari—whose farm is now the site of Wall street and Trinity Church (leased by her for one hundred years and the lessees held possession. See famous old suit over title, still in New York courts). Grace Ethel Enos (Mrs. Rice) is a lineal descendant of Ephraim Patterson, who was born in Stratford, Connecticut, March 22, 1739, and died in New Lebanon, New York, May 3, 1809. He assisted in establishing American Independence. He was sergeant in Captain Strong's company in Hoisington's Rangers, "New Hampshire Scouts," Brigadier-General John Stark's brigade militia, lieutenant in Captain Jabez Vaughan's company in Colonel David Hobart's regiment. See Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, page 802; Archives of State of New York, page 130; State Papers, New Hampshire, Revolutionary Rolls, vol. 2, page 152, and vol. 4, page 253.

Mrs. Rice is a great-great-granddaughter of Joseph Enos and Thankful Coon. Joseph Enos served in the capacity of ensign in the American revolution. See records in Pension Office, Washington, D. C., and Civil and Military List of Rhode Island, vol. 1, page 404. Thankful Coon is a descendant from Scotch nobility. The spelling of the name was changed after coming to America.

William A. Harris, M. D. A little less than two centuries ago James Harris, the progenitor of the New Jersey branch of the Harris family, from whom springs Dr. William A. Harris, of Spottsylvania, Virginia, born in Bristol, Somersetshire, England, near the Welsh border, came to the American colonies, settling in Essex county, New Jersey. He was born early in the eighteenth century and came to America about 1725. He married a Miss Boleyn, and had a fam-

ily of six sons and one daughter. Their descendants are now found in every state and territory, and their names adorn the pages of American history as soldiers in every war the United States has waged; as ministers, one becoming a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church; as professional men of eminence, as farmers and business men. James Harris, the founder, was a man of considerable force of character, a merchant tailor by occupation, in religion an Episcopalian, dying in that faith just prior to the revolution. His son, Thomas, was a soldier in the revolution, as were two other sons, George and John. From such stock came Robert M. C. Harris, who leaving his New Jersey home, settled in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, his farm lying about eight miles above the Court House.

Thomas Addison Harris, son of Robert M. C. Harris, was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, August 23, 1846, and died at Spottsylvania Court House, January 25, 1912. His life was devoted to the service of the state and county, first as soldier of the Confederacy, and later as an officer of the courts of Spottsylvania. Although barely nineteen years of age when the war between the states ended, he had served for the greater part of the four years warfare in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, First Brigade, had been wounded and lain two months in a hospital, then returned to his regiment, serving as a non-commissioned officer until the surrender. He then returned to Spottsylvania county, where in 1866 he was appointed United States commissioner of internal revenue, holding that position for fifteen years. In 1881 he was elected high sheriff of the county and through successive reelections held that office for twenty-two years. In 1903 he was elected clerk of the courts of the county and held that office continuously until his death, January 25, 1912. He was an honorable, upright and conscientious public official, his private life being beyond reproach and meriting the confidence displayed by his fellowmen in continuing him so long in positions of trust. He married Mary Elizabeth Poole, born in Tennessee in 1848, and died in 1889, daughter of Alfred and Mary (King) Poole.

There were five Harris brothers serving in the Confederate army at the same time, all sons of Robert M. C. Harris, Thomas Addison and his four brothers. One of

these, much older than Thomas A., served in the Mexican war, and from 1861 to 1865 was a soldier in the Union army. The wound received by Thomas A. Harris, heretofore mentioned, was caused by a rifle ball which struck his foot, breaking every bone in that member. The wound was received while on scouting duty for General Robert E. Lee. His brother, John Harris, was badly wounded in the neck in battle, while Charles, a member of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and the other brothers escaped serious injury. King Poole, a brother of Mary E. (Poole) Harris, a cavalryman of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, was killed in battle. W. B. Poole, of the Scranton (Pennsylvania) International Correspondence Schools, and W. M. Poole, also relatives, served in the same cavalry regiment.

Dr. William A. Harris, of Spottsylvania, was born at the home farm eight miles from Spottsylvania Court House, December 28, 1877, son of Thomas Addison and Mary Elizabeth (Poole) Harris. He attended public school until he was fifteen years of age, then was a student for two years, from 1892 to 1894, under Professor George Jenks, an Englishman, and from 1892 to 1898 studied under Professor George Rayland, M. D., of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. In the fall of 1898 he entered the Medical College of Virginia, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of May, 1901. He was president of his class. After obtaining his degree Dr. Harris located in Spottsylvania, where he has since been in continuous general practice. Learned and skilled in his profession, and held in highest regard as a physician, he is no less highly regarded for his public record as an advocate of clean, honest political methods and for his interest in road and highway improvement. Good reads is a gospel he ever preaches, and his agitation of this too often neglected department of local government has brought excellent results. He is chairman of the ways and means commission of Spottsylvania county, secretary of the board of public roads for the county, chairman of the district school board, and in July, 1912, was appointed by Governor Mann, member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. For three years he was coroner of the county, and is its present health officer. This record of public service marks Dr. Harris as one of the progressive

men of his community, and one whose leadership it is wise to follow.

He is associated with his brethren of the profession in the Rappahannock Valley Medical Society, and is not an infrequent contributor of valuable articles to the medical journals and papers. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for ten years has been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World, also holding active membership in the Automobile Association of Virginia, Fredericksburg (Virginia) Motor Club, and Fredericksburg Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Dr. Harris married, June 3, 1901, Dora Crismond, born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, April 8, 1875, daughter of J. P. H. Crismond, who for twenty-five years was county clerk, and his wife, Sarah J. (King) Crismond. Children: Joseph Addison, born January 22, 1903; Virginia B., February 1, 1906; Dorothy Crismond, May 30, 1908; all born at Spottsylvania.

Edmund Waddill, Jr. An able, impartial jurist, Judge Waddill, in the fifteen years he has sat on the bench of the United States court, eastern district of Virginia, has gained the respect and confidence of the Virginia bar. Prior to his elevation to his present high office, he had been a member of the Henrico county bar, county judge, and United States district attorney, and in these positions had proved the quality of his attainments and his fearless devotion to his duty. Moreover, he had by the suffrage of the voters of the third congressional district of Virginia, occupied a seat in the national congress, and here proved his value as a maker of laws as hitherto, and afterward he was their administrator.

Judge Edmund Waddill was born in Charles City county, Virginia, May 22, 1855, son of Edmund and Mary Louisa (Redwood) Waddill. He was educated in the public schools, obtaining a good education, to which later he added a course of legal instruction. Meeting all the requirements, he was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1877 and began the practice of law in Richmond, Virginia. Three years later, in 1880, he was elected judge of Henrico county, serving as such three years. In 1883 he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, serving two years.



Thos. E. Drank

A Republican in politics, he entered the political field in 1885 as a candidate for the state legislature, was elected and served in the house of delegates, 1885-89. In 1886 he was the nominee of his party for congress from the third Virginia district, but was defeated. In 1888 he was again a candidate for the same office from the same district and was elected. He served in the fifty-first congress, 1889-91, then returned to the practice of his profession. In March, 1898, he was appointed United States judge for the eastern Virginia district, and still holds that important judicial office, having been re-appointed.

Judge Waddill married, December 19, 1878, Alma C. Mitchell, of Hanover county, Virginia. His residence is Richmond, Virginia.

Thomas Edgar Frank. All of his life connected with printing and journalistic work of some nature, Thomas Edgar Frank has attained worthy success in that line, the "Fauquier Democrat," published weekly at Warrenton, Virginia, being an institution of his founding. He is a descendant of a Virginia family of Essex county, his grandfather having served in the commissary department of the Confederate army during the war of 1861-65, and many others of the name performing service in the ranks of the Confederacy. He is a son of James Edgar and Georgia (French) Frank, his father born in Essex county, Virginia, in 1851, died in 1881, his mother surviving her husband, her death occurring January 5, 1915. Georgia was a daughter of Daniel I. French, that being a name that appears frequently in designation of soldiers of the Confederate army.

Thomas Edgar Frank, son of James Edgar and Georgia (French) Frank, was born in Essex county, Virginia, March 18, 1875. In his youth he attended the public schools of Manassas and Warrenton, having come from Essex to Prince William county with his parents in 1880 and thence to Fauquier county four years later. Becoming an apprentice in the printing office of the "Manassas Gazette," he was so employed for four years, and from 1888 until 1907 was a printer on the "True Index," published in Warrenton, Virginia, having in 1905 been employed in the department of printing of the United States government at Washington, District of Columbia. In 1911 Mr. Frank was ap-

pointed to the position of clerk in the house of representatives at Washington, in the fall of 1913 becoming assistant to the chief clerk of that body, an office he holds to the present time. Despite his duties at the capitol he finds time to edit the "Fauquier Democrat," a weekly journal that he established in Warrenton, Virginia, in 1905, of which he is sole owner and proprietor.

Compelled by the early death of his father to assume weighty responsibilities at a youthful age, Mr. Frank has overcome the handicap with which he started life, and has achieved substantial ends from his tireless and energetic labors, being held in high and universal regard by a wide circle of friends. He is a member of the Press Club, of Washington, fraternizes with the Knights of the Maccabees, is of Democratic political convictions, and holds membership in the Protestant Episcopal church. He married Sarah Mattie, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1875, daughter of Charles R. and Sarah (Sallie) (Bartlett) McIntosh. One child, Thomas McIntosh, who died in infancy.

Joseph Hartwell Cabell. Joseph Hartwell Cabell bears in his veins the blood of many of the pioneer families of Virginia, and is descended from a very conspicuous early resident of that state, Dr. William Cabell, born March 9, 1699, in Warminster, near Bristol, England, son of Nicholas and Rachel Cabell. He graduated from the Royal College of Medicine and Surgery in London, and engaged in practice there. Entering the British navy as a surgeon, the vessel on which he sailed landed at Norfolk, Virginia, and was detained there some days, during which time he made an excursion into the interior of the state. Being very much pleased with the country, he decided to settle there, returned to England, resigned his position in the navy, and came to Virginia about 1723. For some time he resided in St. James' Parish, of Henrico county, where he is found of record as early as 1726, and where he served as deputy sheriff. He removed to Licking Hole Creek in the upper part of the present Goochland county, and in 1728-29 was justice of the county court, member of the grand jury in 1728, and coroner in 1729. It is interesting to note that nearly all financial transactions in that day were reckoned in pounds of tobacco. He was the first Englishman to remove west of the mouth of Rockfish river, where he

entered a great deal of land, and on September 12, 1738, received from Governor Gooch a patent of forty-eight hundred acres, and ten days later four hundred and forty acres additional. The completing of this patent was managed by his wife during his absence in England. His father died in 1730, and because of his extensive interests in England he was obliged to return to that country, whither he went in 1735 and remained to 1741. His mother died in 1737 and other relatives about the same time, and he was thus detained five years in England to settle up his affairs. Soon after his return he received a patent of seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-two acres, and in 1743 an additional twelve hundred acres, and settled at the mouth of Swan creek, where he built a house, mill and warehouse, and established a settlement which he called Warminster, in honor of his native place in England. He was one of the first justices of Albemarle county, and a member of St. Ann's Parish, which was founded in 1744, where he was very active, serving as vestryman and church warden. In June, 1751, he laid out Beverley Town, at Westham, about seven miles above Richmond, and in that year renewed his bond as assistant surveyor, at the same time going on the bond of James Daniel, sheriff. About this time he secured possession of twenty-six thousand acres of land, and soon retired from surveying, and engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. His services were in demand over a wide extent of country, and many of his remedies were prepared by himself from herbs and plants. He brought many settlers to Virginia; had an extensive library, including not only medical works, but others on theology and general literature. He died April 12, 1774. He married (first) about 1726, Elizabeth Burks, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Davis) Burks, who died September 21, 1756. He married (second) September 30, 1762, Margaret, widow of Samuel Meridith, of Hanover, who died February 26, 1768. Children: Mary, William, Joseph, John, George, Nicholas, all born of the first marriage.

Nicholas Cabell, youngest son of Dr. William and Elizabeth (Burks) Cabell, was born October 29, 1750, and baptized December 15 following. He was kept at school from the age of four years and three months, finishing his studies at William and Mary College. He resided with his father until the latter's death, and owned a plantation

below the paternal property, extending five miles along the James river, now known as Liberty Hall. He was a captain of militia in the revolutionary service in 1776, and on June 25, 1778, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed colonel of Amherst county militia in 1780, and saw service in 1781. He was one of the first vestrymen of the parish in 1779, and was a member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati. He was justice of the peace of Amherst county, and representative in the state legislature in 1783-84-85. In 1785 he was elected to the state senate, and continued a member of that body until his death in 1803, affiliating with what was then known as the Republican party. He was a trustee of the College of Washington, of Virginia, in 1796-97; was active in establishing George Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and prominent in the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, in which he held various offices. Like his father, he was fond of fine horses, and possessed some first-class specimens; was a progressive and successful farmer, and died August 18, 1803. He married, April 16, 1772, Hannah, daughter of George and Anne (Mayo) Carrington, born March 28, 1751, died August 7, 1817. Children: William George, Elizabeth, Joseph C., Nicholas, Mary Anne, Mayo Carrington, Hannah, Henningham, Paul C.

Nicholas (2) Cabell, son of Nicholas (1) and Hannah (Carrington) Cabell, was born December 24, 1780; was educated by private tutors at Hampden-Sidney College, and William and Mary College. He took charge of his father's estate sometime previous to the latter's death, and by his skillful management removed every encumbrance thereon, and was a successful planter. He inherited Liberty Hall, where he resided, and was commissioned captain of militia, July 22, 1805, and justice of the county, June 21, 1808. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. His death, caused by consumption, occurred June 25, 1809. He married, October 20, 1802, Mary Reid Venable, born May 11, 1782, survived him nearly half a century, dying May 31, 1857, daughter of Samuel Woodson and Mary (Carrington) Venable, of Prince Edward county. She was, like her husband, a member of the Presbyterian church. Children: Elizabeth, born August 20, 1803, died 1822, unmarried; Nathaniel Francis.

Nathaniel Francis Cabell, only son of Nicholas (2) and Mary R. (Venable) Cabell,

was born July 23, 1807, at Warminster, and graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1825. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Harvard Law School in 1827; resided in Prince Edward county from 1827 to 1831, and returned in 1832 to Liberty Hall. He was, in early life, a member of the Presbyterian church, but through study and investigation he became converted to the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, and withdrew from the Presbyterian church in 1837. He was the author of many articles published in the "New Jerusalem Magazine," and also wrote much on agriculture and various literary topics. He was deeply interested in the history of his family, and prepared much material on the Cabell and Carrington lineages. He died at Bedford City, September 1, 1891. He married (first) September 14, 1831, Anne Blaws Cocke, born September 15, 1811, died February 20, 1862, daughter of General John Hartwell and Anne (Blaws) Cocke. She joined him in removal from the Presbyterian to the Swedenborgian church. He married (second) in 1867, Mary M. Keller, of Baltimore. Children, all born of first marriage: Francis Hartwell, 1833, died 1844; Elizabeth Nicholas, July 16, 1834; Philip Barraud; Sally Faulcon; Frances Grace, July 16, 1852; Cary Charles, 1854, died 1856.

Rev. Philip Barraud Cabell, eldest son of Nathaniel Francis and Anne Blaws (Cocke) Cabell, was born June 16, 1836, in Nelson county, Virginia, and completed his education at the University of Virginia, where he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1857. For some time he served on the staff of his uncle, General Philip St. George Cocke, in the Confederate army, and was afterwards engaged in farming at Laneville, Virginia. He became principal of the Female College, Greensboro, Alabama, and was professor of Greek and Latin at Urbana College, Urbana, Ohio. Following this, he became a minister of the Swedenborgian church at Wilmington, Delaware, and died March 16, 1904. He married, February 27, 1861, Julia Calvert Bolling, daughter of Thomas and Mary Louisa (Morris) Bolling. She was one of the most popular belles of Virginia in her youth, and was widely known as "Pinkie" Bolling; was born August 4, 1834, in Goochland county, Virginia, and is now living at Liberty Hall. Her father, Thomas Bolling, resided at "Bolling Hall," Virginia, and her mother was a

daughter of Richard Morris, of Hanover, Virginia, attorney, member of the Virginia convention of 1829-30. Richard Morris married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel William Dabney. Thomas Bolling was a son of William Bolling, who was colonel of cavalry in the war of 1812, and a member of the house of delegates of the Virginia legislature. Children of Philip B. Cabell: Elizabeth Nicholas, born 1861, died 1862; Joseph Hartwell, mentioned below; Francis Barraud, July 14, 1866, died 1893; Philip Mason, January 4, 1869.

Joseph Hartwell Cabell, second son of Rev. Philip Barraud and Julia Calvert (Bolling) Cabell, was born December 24, 1863, in Nelson county, Virginia, and was largely educated at Urbana, Ohio, graduating from the college there with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881. After pursuing a course at the Cincinnati Law School, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1886. In the same year Urbana College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in that year, and engaged in general practice at Cincinnati until 1906. In the last named year he removed to New York City, and became head of the law firm of Cabell & Gilpin, with offices on Wall street. This firm has long enjoyed a well merited success in the practice of law. Mr. Cabell is a member of the Bar Association of New York; the Garden City Club of Long Island; of St. Nicholas Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Phoenix Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of New York City. He takes most of his recreation in playing golf on the Garden City links. He entertains liberal views on religion, and is independent in political action. He married (first) February 18, 1896, Margaret Pope Logan, daughter of Thomas Muldrup and Catherine Virginia (Cox) Logan, the former of South Carolina, and the latter of Chesterfield county, Virginia. Thomas M. Logan was commander of "Hampton's Legion" in the Confederate States army from 1861 to 1865. Mr. Cabell married (second) February 19, 1907, Louise Telford Groesbeck, born in 1880, daughter of Telford Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and his wife, Louise (Cox) Groesbeck, daughter of Dean Cox. Telford Groesbeck was a son of William S. Groesbeck, one of the distinguished lawyers who defended

President Andrew Johnson in his impeachment trial. Children of Joseph Hartwell Cabell by first marriage: Philip Francis and Honoria Muldrup, both born in Cincinnati. Child of second marriage: Mary Groesbeck, born July 25, 1911, at Suffern, New York.

Robert Marion Ward. The ancestors of Robert Marion Ward were among the early settlers in the colony of Virginia. Prominently identified with the legal and medical professions at this time, members of the Ward family have in other generations held a like honorable position in public and private life.

George Ward, born at "Fleetwood," in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1822, died in Winchester, in March, 1902, was a son of Daniel and Mary (Fishback) Ward, his father having been a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Julia Ann, daughter of Oliver Funsten, who came from Belfast, Ireland, to Clarke county, Virginia, in 1820. He was a lawyer and farmer, and during the existence of the old county court system he was for many years the presiding member of that court in Frederick county. For more than twenty years he represented that county in the house of delegates and in the senate.

Robert Marion Ward, son of George and Julia Ann (Funsten) Ward, was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, April 15, 1861. After courses of instruction in public and private institutions he entered the University of Virginia in 1880, where for two years he was a student in the academic schools. For several years thereafter he was principal of a high school in Fauquier; then entered the law school of the university. He was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1887, and the following year became owner and editor of the "Winchester News," the publication of which he continued in connection with his legal practice until 1896. Since 1888 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, and during that time he has been much in the public service. From 1890 until 1894 he was the incumbent of the office of commonwealth's attorney, and the year following the expiration of his term in that office he was elected solicitor for the city of Winchester, which position he occupied for eight years. In 1907 Mr. Ward was the successful candidate of the Democratic party for state senator from the senatorial district

comprising the counties of Shenandoah and Frederick and the city of Winchester, and held his seat in the senate for four years. For several years past he has served as chairman of the city school board. Since 1907 Mr. Ward has been a member, with Herbert Scaggs Larrick (q. v.), of the law firm of Ward & Larrick, with a large clientele extending throughout the valley counties. Like many other members of the profession in that section of the state he is incidentally engaged in farming and the culture of a commercial apple orchard.

He married, April 12, 1899, Emily Ridgway, daughter of Colonel David and Susan (Meade) Funsten, of Alexandria, Virginia. In 1863, when incapacitated for active service in the field, Colonel Funsten was elected a member of the congress of the Confederate States. His wife was a granddaughter of Colonel Richard Kidder Meade, father of Bishop William Meade, and a member of the personal staff of General George Washington throughout the war of the revolution.

George E. Moore. Business, honorable and well directed, has long been granted its proper place in the world, and it is the busy man who is the leader in all affairs. His fidelity to the duties by which his business is carried on is that whereby he is judged by his fellowmen, and the verdict is rendered in accordance with his accomplished purposes. In this respect George E. Moore, merchant and statesman, of Roanoke, Virginia, has won the commendation and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. He is the son of William E. and Mary (Wilkinson) Moore, the former a prominent country merchant.

George E. Moore was born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, May 16, 1870. While in the public schools of his native county he mastered those branches of learning which prepared him for the practical duties of life. Upon the completion of his education, he became associated with his father in the business of the latter, remained with him for a period of two years, and then established himself in business independently, in Bedford, where he sold out in order to purchase the mercantile business of Miller & Brown in Roanoke. This was in 1892, and he has been identified with the business life of Roanoke since that time. Under his management this has become the leading retail



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emporium in the city of Roanoke, and he has always been in the van in the adoption of modern and up-to-date methods. He was the first to introduce fixtures of the style used in the larger cities of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and he also introduced the idea of having a larger and more varied line of goods than had been known up to that time. His ideas were very favorably commented upon, and were rapidly followed by his rivals in business. His store, however, is larger than any other department store in the town. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' Association of Roanoke and served as president of this honorable body two terms.

Mr. Moore is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of the town, and in 1901 was elected to represent the third ward in the city council. He served one term, ably representing his constituents and the city at large, and was a member of the following named committees: Ordinances, trade and commerce, and schools. In 1905, when the new constitution of Virginia provided for the bi-cameral council for Roanoke, he was elected alderman from his ward, and reelected in 1909 as an independent candidate. He was elected as an independent, and he has always championed the cause of clean city government. He is a member of the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and of Wahoo Tribe, No. 82, Improved Order of Red Men. He and his wife are members of the Christian Baptist church.

Mr. Moore married, November 26, 1903, Alice C. Richmond, of Roanoke, and they have children: Margaret, Doris and Richmond G. The life and splendid accomplishments of Mr. Moore should serve as an incentive and inspiration to those who desire to rise in life. He is regarded as a man of unusual business acumen, and as one who has the interests of the community sincerely at heart.

George H. Hulvey. Were it possible to strike the keynote of the life of George H. Hulvey, long connected with educational work in Rockingham county, Virginia, in a single word, one more descriptive than "service" could not be found. Into this may be crowded the story of his career as a soldier of the Confederacy and of his subsequent activity as an educator, a story of usefulness and effort well directed. The follow-

ing recital will well illustrate the truth of the statement with which this record begins.

George H. Hulvey is a son of Madison Hulvey, a carriage builder, born near Mount Sidney, Augusta county, Virginia, in 1812, died in 1862. He married Caroline Long-acre, born in 1812, died in 1870, surviving her husband eight years, and had children: James Madison, a soldier in the Eleventh Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States army, during the civil war; Samuel H., a resident of Indiana; Newton B., lives in Churchville, Augusta county, Virginia; George H., of whom further; J. Franklin, deceased; Sarah Catherine; Mary M.; Ella B. and Elizabeth, residents of California; and Rebecca H., deceased.

George H. Hulvey was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, April 19, 1844. He obtained his early education in the public and private schools of Augusta county, also attending the Old Fort Military Academy for three years. His academic pursuits were interrupted by his military activity, but in 1869 he entered the University of Virginia, and completed his classical studies. The outbreak of the civil war, when he was seventeen years of age, found him a soldier in the Eleventh Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, a part of Ashby's brigade. The second day's fight of the battle of the Wilderness witnessed the loss of his left arm, May 6, 1862, and after partially recovering from his wound in the hospital at Lynchburg, Virginia, he was sent to his home. For two sessions he attended the schools of that district, reviewing his Latin and Algebra, and then took a course in the Valley Normal School at Bridgewater, Virginia, the first normal school in the state, receiving a teacher's certificate. While teaching Mr. Hulvey held the principalship of the schools of Bridgewater, Harrisonburg, Staunton and Mt. Crawford, the last of which he was holding when appointed to the superintendency of the schools of Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1887. For twenty-four years he was head of the schools of this county, and upon the reorganization of the state educational system and the subsequent arrangement of the territory into divisions, he became superintendent of Division No. 2, which comprises the territory over which he formerly had control, having held the latter office for four years.

To form a full appreciation of the work

that has been accomplished by Mr. Hulvey it would be necessary to compare the educational standards in the locality in which his activity has been centered of a quarter of a century ago with those of the present time, to place the statistics of 1886 beside those of 1914, and to endeavor to account for the difference, the vast improvement, in any other manner than to place the credit at the door of the leaders in education in the county and the state, the one influence co-operating with the other for the common good. Organization and concerted effort for advancement have wrought the change from small, unsanitary, ill-ventilated, and ill-lighted school houses to the spacious, airy and scientifically constructed buildings that now numerously dot the county; and the same causes have placed a trained, educated and efficient corps of teachers in the stead of willing but incapable instructors. Modern methods and instruction flourish throughout the division, vocational training has been introduced, libraries easily accessible have been installed, and the pupils of the schools in the locality receive generous foundation for advanced study in higher institutions, or, if that is not forthcoming, liberal qualifications for honorable position in society; perfect sanitary conditions prevail, toilet and drinking appliances, arranged under medical direction and subject to rigid inspection, and with all of the forward strides that have been made, satisfaction has not caused the smallest decrease in enthusiasm nor a lack of desire for still greater improvement.

So strong a believer is Mr. Hulvey in the efficacy of union and the value of steady and systematic coöperation that at school conventions he is known as the "Champion of Consolidation," and it is a tribute to his force of character and his wise foresight that many of the reforms that he has earnestly advocated have become successful institutions. He is a member of the Virginia State Teachers' Association, and was the organizer and the first president of the Rockingham County Teachers' Association, the first organization of its kind in Virginia, existing prior to the formation of the state association. Mr. Hulvey has frequently been the author of articles published in educational journals, and from the height of long experience and participation in the thick of the fight has been able to pen papers of

vital interest and value to friends and promoters of education.

It is a far cry from the arts of peace to the doings of war, but in both has George H. Hulvey been prominent, and before closing this brief chronicle it is meet that mention should be made of a part of his career that is widely separated from his activities with which so many are familiar. He served as sergeant in his company throughout the year 1861-62, and upon the proposed reorganization of the Confederate army was elected captain, although he was never commissioned to this rank. On one occasion, acting under orders from General "Stonewall" Jackson, Sergeant Hulvey burned the bridge at Port Republic, in order to prevent its use as a means of transit by the Federal forces. Mr. Hulvey's political views are Democratic, and he is a member of the Reformed church. His fraternal societies are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

He married (first) in 1872, Josephine, daughter of Arthur Bader, her death occurring in 1882; (second) October 8, 1890, Nannie Y., born in Rockingham county, Virginia, August 12, 1860, daughter of George William Yancey. Children of his first marriage: Elmer Lee, born in Harrisonburg, Virginia, a printer, resides in Iowa; William Arthur, born in Harrisonburg, Virginia, a farmer; Franklin Edmund, born in Bridgewater, Virginia, died in 1893. Children of his second marriage, all born in Bridgewater, Virginia: Leighton Michael, born May 7, 1893; Sallie Machen, born July 13, 1895; Samuel Brown, born October 3, 1896; Nina Yancey, born July 23, 1900; Lynnwood Harvey, born February 22, 1904. In 1906 Mr. Hulvey moved to Harrisonburg, and now resides on the corner of North High and Wolf streets.

Michael Archibald Dinneen. Michael Archibald Dinneen, a prominent business man of New York City, was born at Ashland, Virginia, October 24, 1887. He is the son of John Hogan and Mary Gordon (Houston) Dinneen, his mother being the daughter of Dr. Henry Houston. His father was an attorney at Richmond, Virginia, died in 1903. John Hogan Dinneen was in the Confederate army in the civil war, being lieutenant of the Infantry Blues of Rich-

mond, Virginia, though of tender age at the time. He served on the staff of General Robert E. Lee. Michael Archibald Dinneen had four uncles on his mother's side killed in the civil war, one of them being Archibald Houston, who won much distinction. The grandfather of Mr. Dinneen, and father of John Hogan Dinneen, came to this country from Ireland.

The family to which Mr. Dinneen belongs was distinguished and extremely ancient, and many members had held high office both in ecclesiastical and politic station in the history of Ireland. It was a branch of the Fox or MacSionnaighe family, whose official title was "Lords of Teffa," and whose pedigree has been authentically preserved by several branches of the family from the second century, A. D., to the present day. The arms of the Dinneen family are thus heraldically described: Arms: Argent on a mount in base vert an oak tree, the stem entwined with two serpents interwoven and erect respecting each other all ppr. Crest: An owl at gaze ppr. The original form of the Dinneen hereditary family name in the Gaelic or Irish language is O'Doighain, meaning "the descendant (O') of Doighnain," Doighnain being the personal appellation of a celebrated commander of Gaelic gallowglasses or foot soldiers slain at the memorable battle of Clontarf, 1014 A. D. The word "doigh" in Irish or Celtic means hope or thought, and it is akin to the Greek, *dokeo*, meaning "to think." Celtic and Greek being kindred languages, that were spoken side by side on the plains of Europe for hundreds of years before the dawn of written history. Doighnain, chief ancestor of the Dinneen family was the brother of Beice, who figures as No. 98 on the pedigree of the Fox family, the family descended from him being called O'Doighnain for hundreds of years till English spread in the land, when the old surname being anglicised to Dinneen, Dinan, Dinnen, Dignum, O'Dugean, and even translated in some cases to Hope.

The Fox and Dinneen families belong to what is called the line of Heremon in Irish genealogy, the other lines to which the ancient Milesian families belong being those of Heber, Ir, and Ithe. The line of Heremon is, however, much the most distinguished of the group and it is to this line that most of the monarchs of Ireland belong. Heremon was the seventh son of Milesius of Spain, the semi-mythical character

to which most of the genealogies of Ireland are referred parallel to the Greek use of a similar godlike character, but he is the third of the three sons who left any issue. From Heremon were descended the kings, nobility, and gentry of the kingdoms or principalities of Connaught, Dalriada, Leinster, Meath, Orgiall, Ossory, of Scotland since the fifth century, of Ulster since the fourth, and of England since the reign of King Henry II. down to the present time. "The House of Heremon," writes O'Callaghan, "from the number of its princes, or great families, from the multitude of its distinguished characters, as laymen or churchmen, from the extensive territories acquired by those belonging to it, at home or abroad, or in Alba (Scotland) as well as in Eirinn (Ireland)—was regarded as by far the most illustrious; so much so according to the best native authority, that it would be as reasonable to affirm that one pound was equal to one hundred pounds in value as it would be to compare any other line to that of Heremon."

It is interesting to trace the line of pedigree of the Fox family from one of its chief ancestors, the monarch, Niall of the Nine Hostages, to the point where the Dinneen branch shoots forth, if only to note the litany of warriorlike names. Niall of the Nine Hostages, living in the early part of the fifth century, A. D., was 126th high monarch of Ireland, and figures as No. 87 on the Fox or Mac Sionnaighe (fox) pedigree. The son of Niall in the direct line was Main, and his son was Breacan. The son of Breacan was Brannan and his son was Aodh or Hugh. Bladhmhach, the son of Hugh had a brother named Aongus who was ancestor of the Loughnan or Loftus family of Meath. From Bladhmhach the direct line from son to son was as follows: Congall (son of Bladhmhach), Colla, Giolla Brighid, Maolbeanachtach or Benedict, Tagan and Beice. This Beice had three warrior brothers, Doighnain, Cearnachan and Gabhtach, and it was from this Doighnain, son of Tagan, and brother of Beice, that the Dinneen and Dinan families descend and derive their surname. Few kings have been more celebrated in history and legend than Niall of the Nine Hostages, descendant at the seventh remove from the renowned Conn of the Hundred Battles, also high king, ancestor of the Dinneen and Fox families, as well as of many of the royal and princely families

of Europe. Niall was twice married, his first queen being Inne, the daughter of Laughdheach, who was the relict of Fiacadh; and his second queen was Roigneach. This Niall succeeded his uncle Crimthann. He was a stout, wise, and warlike prince, and was fortunate in his conquests. He was called Niall Naoi-Ghiallach "Of the Nine Hostages" from the royal hostages taken from the nine countries by him subdued and made tributary: Munster; Leinster; Conacht; Ulster; Britain; the Picts; the Dalriads; the Saxons; and the Morini, a people of France towards Calais and Picardy, when he marched with his victorious legions of Irish, Scots, Picts and Britons further into France to aid the kindred Gauls in expelling the Roman eagles, as described by Tacitus. Niall was slain on the banks of the River Leor (now Lianne) in France, the spot is still called the "Ford of Niall." It was in one of Niall's expeditions to France, that Patrick was first brought as a slave to Ireland, with many thousand other prisoners as he describes in his "Confession."

Michael Archibald Dinneen, descended from this historic Dinneen family, was educated in the parochial schools of Baltimore, Maryland, and at Calvert Hall College, Baltimore, Maryland. After leaving school he went into the insurance business, and became an agent in Maryland. He came to New York City in 1908 and is now in the insurance business with Whilden and Hancock, at 95 William street. Mr. Dinneen is a member of the society of Elks, and of the Southern Society of New York City. He is a Catholic in religion, and a Democrat in politics. His brothers and sisters are: 1. John Houston Dinneen, born at Ashland, Virginia, January 1, 1883, now in the insurance business at Kansas City, Missouri, having been educated at the Richmond public schools, and at the Polytechnic Institute at Baltimore, Maryland. 2. Matthew Hale Dinneen, born at Ashland, Virginia, February 25, 1884, and educated at Loyola College, and the Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, and is now a civil engineer; married Laura Virginia Jenkins of Baltimore, Maryland. 3. Henry Houston Dinneen, born July 24, 1886; educated at the Calvert Hall College of Baltimore. He is a Baltimore attorney, and married Eleanor F. Hayward, and has one son, Henry Hayward, Jr. 4. Elenor Clare Dinneen, born at

Richmond, Virginia, in 1890, married Hilary W. Lucke, of Baltimore.

Joseph Grice, M. D., of Portsmouth, is descended from one of the ancient families of the Old Dominion, and has won for himself a place of high honor in his profession, and among his fellow citizens. The first mention of the name in Virginia appears in 1684, when John Grice was one of the justices for James City county. His descendant, Joseph Grice, was the father of George W. Grice, a noted citizen of Portsmouth, where he died in 1875. He was educated in private schools, and was chiefly engaged in mercantile business during his active life. He was a soldier of the Confederate army in a Georgia regiment during the civil war, was president of the city council of Portsmouth, and a director of the Bank of Portsmouth. Grice Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norfolk, was named in his honor, as was also a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Portsmouth.

Dr. Joseph Grice was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, was educated in private schools and in the celebrated preparatory school of Professor Gatewood, in Norfolk. He pursued the academic course in the University of Virginia, and subsequently the medical course, and received the degree of M. D. After graduation he went to New York City, where he was for some time on the medical staff of the City Hospital, the Maternity Hospital, and the City Prison. He pursued a special course in surgery at the New York Polyclinic Hospital. In 1896 he began practice in Portsmouth, and then went to Harvard University Medical School, where he pursued a post-graduate course from 1906 to 1911. Dr. Grice is one of the most able bacteriologists of the state of Virginia, and since 1900 has enjoyed a large practice in his native city. He is a member of the Norfolk County Medical Association, the State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, and is chairman of the Public Health Association of Portsmouth. He is a vestryman of St. Thomas (Protestant Episcopal) Church, and of Grice Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Portsmouth. While not a politician, Dr. Grice sustains settled views of public policy, and usually acts with the Democratic party. He is largely interested in real estate of Portsmouth, and is esteemed



R. A. Parks

and appreciated in every circle in which he moves. He is deeply interested in his profession, to which he gives most of his attention.

Captain Richard Stewett Parks. A descendant of distinguished Virginia ancestors with a proud record as educator, soldier, legislature, lawyer and civilian Captain Parks, now past the scriptural allotment of years, is rounding out in peaceful retirement a life-time of adventurous and useful service, honored and respected of all men. He is a great-grandson of Richard Parks, of Culpeper county, Virginia, who with his brother John, moved to South Carolina. Gabriel Parks, son of Richard Parks, married Elizabeth Botts, and settled in Rappahannock county, Virginia, where his son, John Graves Parks, was born.

John Graves Parks, a civil engineer and farmer, married Susan Pannell Stewett, and had two sons, Richard S., of further mention, and James Gabriel Parks, sergeant major of the Seventh Regiment Virginia Infantry of the Confederate army, and although shot through the lungs at the second battle of Manassas, is yet living, a resident of Cotton Hill, Fayette county, West Virginia.

Richard S. Parks was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, June 4, 1839. He was educated in an "Old Field" private school remaining at that institution until fifteen years of age, then entering "Bleak Hill Seminary" where he finished his years of study. After leaving school he taught in Madison county, Virginia, for eighteen months, attaining honorable distinction as an educator. He opened a private school in Luray, Virginia, in 1858, later he spent a few months in the west, then returned to Luray where he was employed in the county clerk's office and prepared for the profession of law. In January, 1861, he was admitted to the Page county bar, but before becoming fairly established in practice, abandoned his profession and joined the Confederate army. He enlisted in Company K, Tenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, as second lieutenant, and in 1862 was elected captain. His regiment was attached to the old Stonewall Jackson division, led by that great commander. Captain Parks was wounded in the foot, May 8, 1862, while engaged with the Federal troops under General Milroy at McDowell, but continued in the service until 1864 when

he was honorably discharged for disability. He was an intrepid soldier, a dashing officer and led his troops wherever duty called. After retiring from the army, he taught school in Luray for two sessions, then when peace returned, resumed the practice of law. He served as commonwealth attorney of Page county for sixteen years, being re-elected and served four terms in that responsible position. He ably upheld the majesty of the law as prosecutor and gained an enviable reputation for his strict adherence to duty. In 1895-96-97-98-99 and 1900 he was a member of the Virginia legislature, also served in the senate one term, and was a delegate to the Virginia constitutional convention representing Page and Rappahannock counties. He filled these positions with honor, and when he again returned to the private practice of his profession it was with a rich experience to add to his legal learning. He has since been in continuous practice in Luray, practicing in all courts of the district, state and Federal. His career at the bar has been an honorable one, and has been endorsed by the commendation of his townsmen who have awarded him generous patronage and freely entrusted him with their legal business. He is a member of the various bar associations of the district and state, held in high esteem by his professional brethren. Captain Parks was one of the charter members of Rosser Gibbons Camp, No. 89, Confederate Veterans, and is past commander of the camp. He is past master of Lafayette Lodge, No. 127, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith a Baptist.

Captain Parks married, February 7, 1871, Elizabeth Minerva Grayson, born in Luray, Virginia, May 4, 1841, daughter of Benjamin F. Grayson, of Page county, Virginia. Children, both born in Luray: Susan Virginia, married F. W. Berry, and has children: Laurence, Richard F., Lee G., Virginius, Frank, Elizabeth P., Keightley Berry; Emma Grayson, married E. S. Morris.

With a record of a well spent life behind him, Captain Parks, secure in the regard of his townsmen, looks confidently into the future. Progressive and enlightened views are his source of strength and with no doubt or hesitation he advances along the narrowing pathway of life with no regard for the lengthening shadows, concerned only with doing well the duty that each day brings.

John Newton Marshall. The founding in America of this illustrious Virginia family was the overthrow of King Charles by Cromwell. John Marshall, a captain of cavalry in the royal army, was an ardent supporter of the crown and a zealous adherent of the Established church. When the Protector triumphed over the King, Captain Marshall, who was of Irish birth, was unwilling to bow to Cromwell's rule and about 1650 came with his family to Virginia, and is recorded as having been of great service to the colony during the Indian wars of his time.

Captain John (2) Marshall, known as "John of the Forest," became the owner of twelve hundred acres on Appomattox Creek in Washington parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Markham and was the father of Colonel Thomas Marshall and grandfather of Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States supreme court.

Colonel Thomas Marshall, who is regarded with veneration by his posterity, in sound judgment and in depth of native mind surpassed even his illustrious sons. He was an ardent patriot, was colonel of the Third Virginia Regiment, fought with Washington, at Germantown, and for his valiant service on that day received a sword from the Virginia house of burgesses. He was soldier, statesman and pioneer, settling in Kentucky in 1780. He owned many thousands of acres in Fauquier county, Virginia, and Mason county, Kentucky, his son John inheriting "The Oaks" in Fauquier county. Colonel Thomas Marshall married Mary Randolph Keith, daughter of Parson James and Mary Isham (Randolph) Keith, the latter being a granddaughter of William Randolph, of Turkey Island, and closely related to John Randolph, of Roanoke, Thomas Jefferson and Richard Henry Lee.

John Marshall, chief justice of the United States, and son of Colonel Thomas Marshall, passed a life so intimately connected with the administrative, diplomatic and judicial history of his country, that volumes could not exhaust his wonderful life. He was born September 24, 1755. At the bar and on the bench, in Congress and in cabinet, in the councils of war and embassies of peace, he proved himself a jurist, a statesman, a soldier, an orator and a patriot. As the expounder of the Federal constitution and laws, he laid the foundation of a great

judicial system and left a name revered by the nation and adored by his posterity. He died July 6, 1835, and is buried in Richmond, Virginia, by the side of his wife, Mary Willis (Ambler) Marshall, whom he married, January 3, 1783. His wife was a descendant of John and Elizabeth (Burkadike) Ambler, of York, England, who came to Virginia in 1716, and of Edward Jacquelin, who came from Kent, England, to Virginia in 1697.

Thomas Marshall, eldest son of Chief Justice John Marshall, and his wife, Mary Willis (Ambler) Marshall, was a graduate of Princeton College at the age of nineteen years, receiving the degree of A. B. He studied law, engaged in practice at Richmond, and as lawyer, scholar, patriot and philanthropist, was one of the leading men of his day. He owned "Oakville," that had descended from Colonel Thomas Marshall and to that beautiful estate he retired after the failure of his health. He built up the estate to a condition of high fertility, and there his children were born and lived until war drove them apart. He was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829, over which his honored father presided, but was not an aspirant for office, his delight being in the quiet seclusion of home with choice friends and the education of his children. In June, 1835, he was summoned to the bed of his dying father, the chief justice, in Philadelphia. Stopping at Baltimore, he took shelter from a sudden storm by standing under the scaffolding surrounding the court house, then undergoing repairs. The building was struck by lightning and a dislodged brick fell fracturing Mr. Marshall's skull. Although he lived a week thereafter he never regained consciousness. He was born July 21, 1784, and died June 29, 1835. He married, October 19, 1809, Margaret W. Lewis, born at Weyanoke, Charles City county, Virginia, in 1792, died at "Oakville," Fauquier county, Virginia, February 2, 1820, daughter of Fielding Lewis, son of Warner Lewis, son of Colonel Fielding Lewis, who married (first) Catherine Lewis, a cousin, and (second) Pettie Washington, sister of President Washington. Colonel Fielding Lewis was a son of John (2) Lewis, son of John (1) Lewis, son of General Robert Lewis, of Beeson, Wales, who came to Virginia in 1640, settling in Gloucester county, Virginia. (Much discussion has raged about

General Robert Lewis, but the above is the view of able authorities).

Fielding Lewis Marshall, son of Thomas and Margaret W. (Lewis) Marshall, was born at "Oakville," Fauquier county, Virginia, March 29, 1819. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and after completing the classical course, graduated from the law department, but never practiced. He settled on his portion of the homestead estate, "Oakville," and engaged in farming until war broke out between the states, in April, 1861. He at once enlisted as orderly sergeant, Company H, of the Wise Dragoons, recruited in Fauquier county. The dragoons were assigned to the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, and in June, 1862, Sergeant Marshall was commissioned first lieutenant of artillery and placed on ordnance duty at Lynchburg, Virginia. He continued in the service until the final surrender in 1865. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates, 1869-70-71, and for years after the war was engaged in teaching. He possessed a fine mind, high literary acquirements, superior judgment and unblemished honor. He married (first) April 19, 1843, Rebecca F. Coke, born October 26, 1824, died April 20, 1862. He married (second) July 9, 1867, Mary Newton Thomas, born August 9, 1842, at Alexandria, Virginia, who survives him, a resident of Orange, Virginia. She is a daughter of George I. and Maria Newton (Harper) Thomas. By his first marriage Lieutenant Marshall has eight children, by his second marriage seven were born, John Newton Marshall of Orange, Virginia, being the fourteenth child and youngest son. One of his daughters was married in the White House, Lieutenant Marshall acting as best man at the wedding.

John Newton Marshall, son of Lieutenant Fielding Lewis Marshall and his second wife, Mary Newton (Thomas) Marshall, was born at Culpeper, Virginia, September 18, 1879. He was educated in public and private schools, but his best and most capable teacher was his honored father. After completing his studies he engaged in different lines of activity and finally located in New York City, where for a time he was engaged as a broker on the Stock Exchange. Later he returned to Virginia, and is now engaged in a profitable real estate business in Orange. He has added a slightly new residence section to Orange, that is rapidly

being improved. Mr. Marshall, as the Marshalls have ever been, is a member of the Episcopal church, and in political faith is a Democrat. He is an active progressive young man and has won high standing in his native state, where the Marshalls have always held high social standing.

Rev. William D. Smith. Virginia offers no name more rich with memories, more honorably connected with the history of the state than that of Smith. Well is it remembered from the earliest founding of the colony, and descending from colonial days to more modern times none of the worthy reputation it then gathered has been lost, the increased opportunities and responsibilities of latter day life having offered a new field for fame to its members that has been eagerly seized. It is with one of this line that this record is concerned, Rev. William Dickinson Smith, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, of Winchester, Virginia.

He is a son of William Dickinson Smith, and a grandson of Edward J. Smith, his father a planter of Virginia, a magistrate and at one time a member of the state senate. William Dickinson Smith was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, in 1813, died in 1894. He married Agnes Pickett, born in Clarke county, Virginia in 1836, died in 1913, daughter of Le Roy Pinckney Williams. William Dickinson Smith was a statesman of high purpose and great influence, and throughout his long and active career was a sturdy champion of the right, defending the principles for which he stood with all the force of an alert, vigorous mind.

Rev. William Dickinson Smith, son of William Dickinson and Agnes Pickett (Williams) Smith, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, November 19, 1863. After a course in the Episcopal High School of Alexandria, Virginia, he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained for one year. For five years after leaving the university he followed farming as his occupation, then matriculated at the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, whence he was graduated in 1891. Soon after his ordination into the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church he became first assistant rector at St. Paul's Church, at Petersburg, Virginia, and after remaining there for two years filled the same position in a parish in Brooklyn, New York. From

1894 until 1897 he was rector of St. Paul's Church, of Norfolk, Virginia, then became rector of St. George's Church, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Since 1905 he has been rector of Christ Church, in Winchester, Virginia, the nine years that he has passed as the head of that church having been years of rich benefit, both to pastor and to people. He is a believer in Democratic principles, supporting that party with his vote.

Rev. William D. Smith married (first) Lucy Harrison, daughter of William H. and Mary (Johnson) Powers, of Richmond; (second) in 1907, Elizabeth W., born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, in 1868, daughter of Major Holmes and Georgia Bryan (Foreman) Conrad. Children of his first marriage: Agnes Pickett, a student at college; Ann J.; William Dickinson, Jr.; Mary Bryson, and Lucy Harrison Powers. By his second marriage Rev. Smith is the father of one child, Holmes Conrad.

Jesse B. Martin. Of honored Virginia ancestry and in his own right a citizen of distinction, Mayor Martin, of Luray, is worthily upholding the honor of the family name. He is a son of John Van Buren Martin, born in Farmington, Marion county, now West Virginia, in 1838, died September 1876. John Van Buren Martin read law in the office of his brother, Benjamin Franklin Martin, who attained distinction at the bar, served in the Congress of the United States from Virginia and was president of the Grafton & Greenbrier Railroad now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system in West Virginia. During the war, 1861-1865, he was drafted for service in the Union army, but was relieved from service after furnishing a substitute. He was a distinguished citizen of the commonwealth and retained his influential position until death. He married Sarah Amanda Burdette, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1838, died in October, 1909, daughter of Frederick and Susan (Broadus) Burdette, both of noted Virginia families. Sons of John Van Buren and Sarah A. (Burdette) Martin: 1. Frederick Thornton, born at Worthington, West Virginia, in 1862; an attorney; now residing at Oakland, Maryland; married Marv Sinnott, of Baltimore, Maryland. 2. John Franklin, born at Prunty Town, West Virginia, in 1866, died at the threshold of life, aged twenty-one years. 3. Jesse B., of further

mention. 4. Bernard Leslie, born at Prunty Town, in 1873; now a printer of Fairmont, West Virginia; married Louise Stearns. 5. Arthur George, born in Prunty Town, in 1875, now residing in Fairmont, West Virginia, an ex-mayor of that town. Daughters, both born in Prunty Town: 1. Marion, born in 1864; married Frank C. Fisher, of Fairmont, West Virginia, now deceased. 2. Elizabeth Broadus, married Herndon V. Abbott, and resides in Fairmont, West Virginia. A brother of John Van Buren Martin, Jesse Thornton Martin, was a soldier in the Confederate army, while Captain John C. Burdette, a brother of Sarah Amanda (Burdette) Martin, was an officer in the Union army.

Jesse B. Martin, son of John Van Buren and Sarah Amanda (Burdette) Martin, was born in Prunty Town, West Virginia, March 11, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Luray, Virginia, Locust Dale Academy, and the University of Virginia, completing his legal studies at the latter institution in 1894, and the same year was admitted to the Virginia bar. He began professional practice at Luray, as member of the law firm, Armstrong & Martin, general practitioners, but since 1909 has been practicing alone. A Democrat in politics he was elected mayor of Luray in June, 1913, and in all his activities is a leader. He is a man of untiring energy, his ambition being to do all things well, and to merit the approval of his own conscience. As is ever the case with the fearless honorable men, he found popularity and warm support from the best element of his community and from his position of trust and influence, has been able to accomplish much for the public good. He is a member of the fraternal order, Knights of Pythias, and is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of Luray.

Mayor Martin married, December 5, 1894, Nannie Mary, born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, daughter of Dr. Thomas Benjamin and Mary E. (Miller) Amiss. They have one child, Virginia Amiss, born in Luray, Virginia, April 12, 1904.

Virgil Hammer, M. D. Among the descendants of Henry Hammer, who served as a drummer boy of the revolution and as a soldier of the war of 1812, Dr. Hammer is a worthy representative of the present generation. He is a grandson of Henry (2) Ham-



J. B. Martin

mer, born in 1828, and his wife, Margaret (Hawkins) Hammer, of Elkton, Virginia, and a son of James A. Hammer, born in Elkton, Virginia, in 1852, a farmer, mayor of Luray two years, and magistrate, and during the last years of the war of 1861-65 was registrar of vital statistics under Confederate government. James A. Hammer married Alice Broyles, born in Luray, Virginia, in 1852, daughter of Perry and Mary (Berry) Broyles, the former dying at the great age of ninety-two years. His son, Henry F. Broyles, was a soldier of the Confederacy, twice wounded in battle. James A. and Alice Hammer were the parents of four sons: Virgil of further mention; Dr. Loring Hammer, a graduate of the Medical College of Richmond, now practicing at Luray, Virginia; Oscar and Herbert, now engaged in cultivating the paternal farm.

Dr. Virgil Hammer, son of James A. and Alice (Broyles) Hammer, was born in Elkton, Rockingham county, Virginia, July 10, 1877. He obtained his early and preparatory education in the public schools of Elkton and the high school of Luray, graduating from the latter in June, 1897. He then entered William and Mary College, continuing during the years 1897 and 1898. He entered the Medical College of Richmond, Virginia, in October, 1898, and on May 10, 1901, was graduated M. D. He at once began the practice of his profession in Luray where he is well established as an honorable and skillful physician. He is a member of the Virginia Medical Society and keeps in close touch with the advance in medical knowledge through his association with that body, and the publications devoted to the profession. He is a Democrat, but in both political and religious faith broad and liberal-minded.

Dr. Hammer married, May 10, 1904, Angie Pearl, born in Page county, Virginia, August 20, 1883, daughter of Thomas and Blanche H. (Judd) Bradley. Child, Virginia Blanche, born in Luray, Virginia, March 28, 1905.

Robert Edward Lee Watkins. The Watkins family of Virginia, of which Robert E. L. Watkins, attorney, of Franklin, Virginia, is a twentieth century representative, sprung from an English ancestry that fled from England during the period known as the "Cromwellian." It is one of the many families, who for conscience sake, left home and native land that they might enjoy liber-

ty of religious thought and worship. Why nations should drive away their noblest men and women rather than allow them freedom in religious thought, is one of the mysteries and in this respect England and France and Germany have really sinned against themselves, to the everlasting benefit of the United States and some countries of Europe, notably Holland and Switzerland. The founder of the Virginia family Thomas Watkins, left a posterity that have ever been patriotic sons and daughters of Virginia and among the foremost in the advancement of the communities in which they lived. On the maternal side, R. E. L. Watkins descends from the revolutionary patriot, Peter Moore, of Southampton county, Virginia, his mother Rebecca Moore, being a lineal descendant of the old soldier.

Darden John Watkins was born in the Isle of Wight county, Virginia, 1838, died in 1892. He served three years in the Confederate army, 1861-64, first in the cavalry of Mahon's brigade, later in a Virginia regiment of infantry. He was wounded in the leg in a skirmish with the Federals and was honorably discharged. After the war he located in Franklin where he successfully engaged as a merchant during the remainder of his life. He was a member of Gillette Camp, Confederate Veterans and prominent in the social and public life of Franklin. He married Rebecca Moore, born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1858, who yet survives him. She is a daughter of Harrison and Mary (Gay) Moore and a descendant of Peter Moore, a revolutionary soldier of Southampton county.

Robert Edward Lee Watkins, son of Darden John and Rebecca (Moore) Watkins, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, December 27, 1868. He obtained a good preparatory education in the public schools of Franklin and Suffolk Military Institute, attending the latter institution two years. He then entered the academic department of William and Mary College and after three years there, 1889-90-91, entered the law department of the University of North Carolina, whence he was graduated class of 1895. He was admitted to the North Carolina bar 1895, later was admitted to the Virginia bar and located at Franklin, where he is now successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession. He is a member of the bar association and has been admitted to all state and Fed-

eral courts of the district. He is past noble grand of the local Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, and to Jefferson Davis Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans. In religious faith a Baptist, he was elected in 1913 moderator of the Black Water Association of the Baptist church and is active in the various departments of church work.

Mr. Watkins is a Democrat in politics and since locating in Franklin, has been active in party affairs, attaining a position of influence in party councils. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Franklin for a term of two years, which by successive re-elections lengthened into one of six years and in 1914 was again the candidate of the party. While in office the electric plant was greatly enlarged and a water works system installed, two improvements for which Mayor Watkins may justly be credited. He is a member of the Democratic County Committee and has been a candidate for commonwealth attorney of Southampton county and for member of the state legislature, failing by but a few votes of an election in both campaigns.

Daniel William Lassiter, M. D. Dr. Daniel William Lassiter, a prominent physician of Petersburg and leading citizen of the state, belonged to a well-known North Carolina family. His father, William Lassiter, born in Northampton county, North Carolina, was a planter there, and died in early life. He married Margaret Parker, also a native of North Carolina, of English-Quaker lineage. They had but one child, Daniel William.

Dr. Daniel William Lassiter was born May 24, 1827, in Northampton county, North Carolina, and was educated at the University of Virginia and the University of Pennsylvania. For more than forty years he practiced medicine in Petersburg, was one of the best known physicians of the state, and died in Petersburg, July 3, 1903. He came to Petersburg as a boy of fourteen years, and was among the most highly esteemed and respected citizens of that city through the remainder of his life. He married at Petersburg, during the siege of that city by the Union forces, February 8, 1865, Anna Rives Heath, born at Petersburg, daughter of Hartwell Peebles Heath, a native of Prince George county, Virginia, who was a successful wholesale merchant at Petersburg, where he died in 1846, at the age of forty years. His wife, Elizabeth Cureton (Rives) Heath,

of Sussex county, Virginia, was a sister of Hon. Francis E. Rives, a Congressman and well-known statesman of the fourth Virginia district. They had a large family, and all of their sons were soldiers of the Confederate army during the war between the states. One of these, John Francis Heath, was a surgeon, who died in the service of the Confederacy. Dr. and Mrs. Lassiter were the parents of five children, of whom three are now living: 1. Francis Rives, receives further mention. 2. William, born September 29, 1867, is now lieutenant-colonel of the Second United States Field Artillery, stationed in the Philippine Islands; Lieutenant-Colonel William Lassiter was prepared at McCabe's University School; graduated from Military Academy in 1889; served as first lieutenant in the first artillery at the battle of Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish-American war; he has served as major and inspector-general both in this country and the Philippines; has served in the general staff of our army; and has written numerous articles on the field artillery branch of the service. 3. Charles Trotter, of further mention. 4. Virginia Heath, born February 5, 1874, died unmarried, September 12, 1902. 5. Anna Heath, born December 22, 1875, is the wife of Dr. Ennion G. Williams, of Richmond, Virginia.

Francis Rives Lassiter, eldest child of Daniel William and Anna Rives (Heath) Lassiter, was born February 18, 1866, in Petersburg, and was among the best known and most highly appreciated citizens of the Old Dominion. He was reared in a Virginia home where culture and refinement ruled, and was taught at his mother's knee to be gentle, courteous and kind to all, the high as well as the lowly, to obey orders of those who had a right to command, to honor his father and his mother, to love his native state and her traditions, to do all in his power to advance her welfare and prosperity. It was his effort and desire to build up her waste places and to make the Old Dominion once more assume the place which she formerly held in the councils of the nation. He was taught to love our common country and its constitution, in whose shaping our forefathers had taken such an active part, to stand up for its preservation in time of peace, and to battle for it in time of war. He attended McCabe's University School at Petersburg until 1883, when he entered the University of Virginia, taking the academic



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course, and in 1886 was graduated from the law department of the university, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon after graduation he located at Boston, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the practice of law, until 1888, when he returned to his native city, and was soon after appointed city attorney. This position he filled capably and acceptably until President Cleveland appointed him United States attorney for the eastern district of Virginia. In 1896 he resigned this position and soon after became a candidate for the office of attorney-general of Virginia before the Democratic convention of the state, lacking only a few votes of securing the nomination. In 1899 he was appointed superintendent of the twelfth census for the fourth Congressional district of Virginia. In 1900 Mr. Lassiter was elected to Congress from that district to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected for the succeeding term. He was again re-elected in 1906 and 1908, and died in office, October 31, 1909, cut down in the prime of a most useful and exemplary life. In the early years of his life, Mr. Lassiter was captain of one of the military companies of Petersburg, and was afterwards elected major of the regiment of which his company formed a part. Major Lassiter's place in the esteem of his contemporaries was gained by persistent effort and untiring industry, and his impress will be left upon the life of the state when many others have been forgotten.

One of his eulogists, Mr. Hay, of Virginia, said of him:

He was above all a gentleman, courteous, kind, gentle to a fault, considerate of others, of most engaging manners, and manners are not idle, but the fruit of loyal nature and of noble mind. He was a loyal friend. In all relations of life he never faltered in his allegiance to the highest principles of truth and honor. In defeat he was not bitter; in victory he was magnanimous. He had an intense love for his state and for his people, and in their darkest hours he gave to them all the brilliancy of his intellect, all the energy of his being, all the loyalty of his nature. He was appreciated by his people. They had in him a confidence begotten by a hundred proofs of his devotion to them and to the principles in which they and he believed. He never hesitated to sacrifice his own interests, if by so doing he could promote the cause of his country and his party. He had but brief service in this house, but his broad culture and knowledge of affairs made a deep impression upon all with whom he came in contact. He took great pride in his work here and devoted himself to it with singleness of purpose and intelligent diligence. He had a high sense of the responsibility of his place in this great council. He felt that to be a member of this

body was a great honor and that he owed to it the best efforts of his mind. Words are all too poor to express our grief at his untimely taking off. He is where beyond these voices there is peace. He will live in the hearts of those who loved him, and his memory will be kept green by those he loved.

Mr. Lassiter married Fanny Page, daughter of John McGill, of Petersburg, who died several years before him, without issue (see McGill).

Charles Trotter Lassiter, third son of Daniel William and Anna Rives (Heath) Lassiter, was born January 20, 1870, in Petersburg, and was prepared for college at McCabe's well-known school of that city, after which he went abroad and pursued the study of law at the Ecole de Droit, in Paris, and was subsequently a student at the celebrated University of Goettingen, Germany. Returning to his native home he entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of B. L. Immediately following this he engaged in the practice of law, and soon after formed a partnership with his brother, Major Francis Rives Lassiter, above mentioned, under the style of Lassiter & Lassiter. This association continued until the election of Major Lassiter to Congress. He was a second lieutenant of the A. P. Hill Rifles, which became Company K of the Fourth Virginia Infantry, United States Volunteers, in the Spanish-American war. This regiment was stationed at Jacksonville, Florida, and did not engage in active hostilities. In 1901 Charles T. Lassiter was a member of the Virginia house of delegates, continuing until 1904, and was a member of the state senate from 1906 to 1912. He devoted thirteen years in the effort to secure good roads for the state, and was the author of the bill known as the Lassiter-Withers Law, whose passage he secured in 1906. This provides for a comprehensive highway system of roads to be constructed by convict labor under the charge of a commission. As soon as he had secured the enactment of this beneficent law, Mr. Lassiter declined to be again a candidate for the legislature, and was succeeded by his law partner, Hon. H. P. Drewry, with whom he is engaged in the practice of law at Petersburg. Mr. Lassiter is active in various fraternal organizations, including the Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. He is a mem-

ber of the Episcopal church; and while acting in the promotion of the public service and welfare he moves through the regular organization of the Democratic party. He married, in Petersburg, January 15, 1895, Sallie Alexander Hamilton, born in that city, a daughter of Robert P. Hamilton, now deceased, and his wife, Lelia T. (Watkins) Hamilton, now residing in Petersburg. Mr. and Mrs. Lassiter are the parents of three daughters: Lelia Hamilton, a student of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Margaret Parker and Virginia Heath, students of the Petersburg public schools.

J. G. Witcher, a successful young business man of Danville, has been conducting operations with marked ability and success for a dozen years, and is a true representative of the younger element of business men of the city.

Mr. Witcher established himself in business in Danville, November 16, 1903, and for some years continued with headquarters on Craghead street. On September 12, 1912, he took possession of his present spacious establishment on Lynn street, where he has a coal trestle and other facilities for handling wood and all species of fuel coal. He constantly maintains a large stock, and is able to supply the wants of his customers promptly and with a high quality of wares. It has been his invariable custom to meet patrons and all with whom he comes in contact in the most courteous manner, and has thus gained popularity with the general public, to his great advantage. His establishment is noted for supplying the full weights of coal, free from foreign matters and impurities. In the delivery of coal he employs nine wagons and fifteen horses, and under his competent and prompt management the business continues to extend. Mr. Witcher owns considerable real estate in Danville, upon which he has erected buildings, notably those on Craghead street occupied by the Virginia City Motor Company, the National Biscuit Company, Swift & Company's warehouse, and other business establishments. Mr. Witcher's success is the reward which ever comes to well-directed endeavor, and his energy, enterprise, close application and honorable methods are appreciated by his patrons and applauded by his friends, whose number is limited only to those who have been so fortunate as to come within his circle.

Richard James Patrick, one of the most prominent and successful merchants of Hampton, Virginia, and one of the most respected figures in the life of the place, is a scion of an old and time-honored house which for many years has made its residence in that part of the state and through long usage has grown identified with its traditions and life.

His grandfather, Richard Patrick, of whom a brief account appears elsewhere in this work, was a successful farmer and the owner of a large and valuable tract in the vicinity of Hampton, and it was here that he reared his large family of eleven children. The eldest of these, John R. Patrick is also noted elsewhere in this work. He was the father of Richard James Patrick of this sketch, and was a successful carpenter and builder in Hampton and took an active part in the civil war, serving in the Confederate army. He was twice married, the first time to Catherine Host, a daughter of Richard Host, by whom he had three children: Evelyn; Alonzo A., of whom there is a sketch elsewhere in this work; and Estella K. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Patrick, Sr. was married in 1866 to Susan Massenburg, a native of Virginia, where she was born July 26, 1830, and to them Richard James was born, the only child of this union.

Richard James Patrick was born July 27, 1868, in the old Tyler mansion at Hampton, and there he spent the years of his childhood, attending the public schools and gaining there a fine liberal education. He was a very bright and energetic lad, always anxious to be at work upon some task or other, and this quality has continued with him through his life and is doubtless responsible in no small degree for the success he has won for himself. In 1884, when he was but sixteen years of age, this desire to be up and doing caused him to seek some active employment and in this quest he was successful, securing a position as salesman in the department store of J. F. Rome. Mr. Patrick was undoubtedly born with that particular mental trait—easy to recognize but difficult to define—which is the common possession of successful salesmen the world over, and without which no amount of earnest effort and application can accomplish great results. In the position which he had taken he found ample opportunity to develop this gift, until at the end of five years he was an accomplished salesman, and had



James Carr Baker

already won considerable appreciation from his employers, who had promoted him several times. By the end of that same period he had also saved, by dint of hard work and economy, sufficient capital to start in business on his own account. This he did, and opened a retail shoe establishment in 1891, prospering well from the outset. The business continued to flourish greatly until 1898, when Mr. Patrick received an offer from the great shoe concern of Philadelphia, Werner, Wright & Walker, to become its representative in the southern states. This offer he accepted and from that time to the present has traveled throughout his district developing the business there. There could scarcely be imagined a set of circumstances better fitted for the special talent of Mr. Patrick, who has built up a very large trade and made himself invaluable to the Philadelphia company. He was admirably prepared for this kind of work, for besides the natural ability to sell goods which was born in him, he also had a very large understanding of human nature and its motives so that he could accommodate himself to meet all sorts and conditions of men, and he had a very complete knowledge of the shoe business besides which greatly increased his effectiveness. Twice a year he makes the rounds in his region, seeing his old customers and making sure of his hold on them and at the same time seeking new custom. In this matter he is very successful. Rarely indeed does he lose the trade of any one who has dealt with him, but he is continually extending his trade. He has by these means become a wealthy man, and owns a handsome residence at No. 383 Mallory avenue, Hampton. Both Mr. Patrick and his wife are conspicuous figures in the social life of the city and are noted as charming and hospitable hosts. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, being a past department grand chancellor of the order.

Mr. Patrick is a very active member of the community, but, though interested keenly in political issues and problems, he has never, like his brother, Alonzo A. Patrick, taken an active part therein, and has rather avoided than sought public office. He is a strong Democrat, as was his father before him, yet is too independent in thought and act to allow partisan considerations to influence his political conduct. Mr. Patrick is a man of strong religious views, yet tolerant

in his attitude towards those of others. He is a member of the Baptist church, and an ardent worker in its cause, supporting materially the many benevolences in connection therewith.

Mr. Patrick's character is a somewhat unusual union of those sterling virtues of honesty, charity and industry, which are the basis of all true success, and the graces of personality which culture and refinement bring in their train. His manners are of that courtly character, which we like to think of as marking the true gentleman, a type which the modern world seems unable to produce, save occasionally, and then almost as though it were a sport or reversion to an older, fairer type.

Mr. Patrick married, October 8, 1894, Cora Oliver McDonell, a native of Portsmouth, Virginia, and a daughter of George Washington Russell and Adelaide Eugenia (Crismond) McDonell, of that place. Mr. McDonell was a prominent man in his community, employed as a clerk in the Seaboard Air Line and later as a superintendent. He was a distinguished soldier in the Confederate army during the civil war, attaining the rank of captain in Grime's Battery and seeing much hard service. His wife was a daughter of James Crismond, of Gloucester county, Virginia, and they were the parents of three children, James C., Cora and Mrs. Patrick. The family was of Scotch origin, an ancestor, Aleck McDonell, having come from Scotland and settled in Portsmouth. To Mr. and Mrs. Patrick have been born two children, Ellis Oliver, July 9, 1895, and Richard Woodfin, October 30, 1903.

Colonel James Carr Baker. The progenitors of Colonel Baker, of Stephens City, Virginia, were men and women of highest character, useful and prominent each in their day, while as citizen, official and lawyer, he has attained distinction in his own right. His grandfather, Samuel Baker, was a captain of Virginia troops during the war 1812 to 1814, his grandmother a sister of Governor Gamble, of Missouri, was a daughter of Joseph Gamble.

Colonel Baker's mother, Susan E. (Glass) Baker, descends from both paternal and maternal forbears who shared in the perils, privations, suffering and triumph of the siege of Londonderry. In the old Opequon burying ground near Winchester, Virginia, rises a solid shaft of blue limestone, reared to the

memory of the "emigrant, Samuel Glass and Mary Gamble, his wife." Samuel and Mary Glass came from county Down, Ireland, in 1736, and found a home in the Shenandoah Valley on the headwaters of the Opequon, where they were among the earliest settlers. They founded a large and influential family and in the old burying ground nearby the founder, lie children, grandchildren, great and great-great-grandchildren, among them their distinguished grandson, Rev. Joseph Glass, the grandfather of Colonel Baker, of Stephens City.

Rev. Joseph Glass was the first man the Presbytery of Winchester ordained to the ministry. He died in 1821 in the prime of a life of great usefulness, leaving a widow and ten children, the seventh child being Susan E., mother of Colonel Baker. Her mother was a lineal descendant of the McAllisters, distinguished for their gallantry and endurance during the one hundred and five days of fighting and famine endured by the defenders during the famous "Siege of Derry."

James Carr Baker, son of Captain Samuel Baker and father of Colonel James Carr Baker, was born near Winchester, Virginia, in 1813, died February 6, 1889, seventy-six years of age, at the home of his son in Woodstock, Virginia. When a mere youth he entered the office of the clerk of Frederick county and there and in the office of the clerk of Hardy county, Virginia, served as deputy clerk until qualified for the practice of law and admitted to the bar. In 1836 he married and shortly afterwards moved to Georgetown, Kentucky, but in 1840 returned to Virginia and for a quarter of a century practiced his profession as an honored member of the Winchester bar. After the war between the states he devoted himself mainly to the pursuits of agriculture. He was a non-combatant during the war, but a strong sympathizer with the south, aiding in many ways to further her cause. He guided the troops of General Early around the defences erected by the Union general, Milroy, the movement resulting in the surprise of the Union forces and their retreat until met by General Sheridan after his famous "ride." For his sympathy with the south and his known activity, Mr. Baker was arrested and held a prisoner by the Federal government. He was widely known for his integrity, public spirit and ability, but it was as a devoted Christian and ruling elder of the Presbyterian church that he was best

known. Brought into the church at an early age, under the ministry of the late Dr. D. H. Riddle, his life for nearly three-score years was a living exemplification of the excellence of the Gospel, and of the transforming power of grace. At an earlier period of his Christian life than is usual, he was called to bear rule in the house of God, having been ordained to the eldership while in Kentucky. On his return to Winchester he was elected to this office in the Kent Street Church in that city and forty years afterwards became a member of the session of the Round Hill Church, then just organized. His service as a ruling elder covers, in the three churches, a period of at least fifty years, a term of service which very few have exceeded and few have ever filled the office with more acceptance or with greater faithfulness. Rarely ever absent from the meetings of his session, he was its delegate to Presbytery more frequently than any other member, and oftener than any other ruling elder in his Presbytery he was sent as commissioner to the general assembly. His attendance upon these courts of the church deepened his interest in all that pertained to the Kingdom of Christ, and contributed largely to make him the well informed and influential church official that he was. In conjunction with an elder of another and different church, he, for nearly half a century, maintained a regular religious service near his home on Sabbath nights, which has been a source of inestimable spiritual good to that entire neighborhood.

His personal character and disposition endeared him greatly to the churches in which he ruled, and to the community in which he so long resided. His warm sympathy with the afflicted, and his ready help to the needy; his wise counsels and exemplary life won for him the confidence and affection of all who knew him. Yet the character and worth of Mr. Baker shone in their most attractive light to those who knew him in the tender relations of social and domestic life. His house was the abode of a generous hospitality, adorned by Christian grace.

James Carr Baker married, in 1836, Susan E. Glass, born in 1813, died July 10, 1885, seventh child of Rev. Joseph Glass and great-granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Gamble) Glass, who one hundred years prior to the marriage of their great-granddaughter, settled in the Shenandoah Valley, coming from county Down, Ireland. After

their return from Kentucky, Mr. and Mrs. Baker took up their abode at the old homestead, "Greenwood," at the head of the Opequon river, where their home was shared by several of her sisters, and soon became distinguished as the seat of a generous hospitality, which intelligence adorned and grace refined and to which the personal attractions of mind and heart of the hostess gave special charm. She was a woman of rare worth and her sterling character was appreciated by a large circle of friends, but in her own home she was honored with an affection and confidence never excelled. She was in full sympathy with her husband in his church work and like him died a triumphant death. Sons: Lieutenant Samuel and Colonel James Carr (2) Baker. Lieutenant Baker died in 1904, served in the Confederate army during the entire war. He married Margaret Heist, of Winchester, and had issue: Harry, Joseph, Alexander, Graham, George, Emily.

Colonel James Carr (2) Baker was born at "Greenwood," Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, October 7, 1851. His early education was directed by private teachers, after which he entered Shenandoah Valley Academy, one of the three educational institutions of learning for which Winchester is noted. His home in the Shenandoah was frequently the scene of military operations during the years 1861-65, and as a boy he witnessed the many efforts of both sides to control that rich valley of Virginia, Winchester especially figuring in the military history of that period. After leaving the academy, Colonel Baker continued his studies at Romney Institute in West Virginia and under private tutors until beginning the study of law under Judge James W. Allen's preceptorship. He was admitted to the Virginia bar at the age of twenty-one years and from that date until the present has been engaged in the practice of his profession privately and as commonwealth attorney in the states of Virginia and West Virginia.

He began practice at Moonfield, county seat of Hardy county, West Virginia, continuing there in successful practice until 1876, when he accepted an important position under the state government at Wheeling, where he remained until 1880. He then returned to Virginia, locating at Woodstock, in the fertile Shenandoah Valley, the county

seat of Shenandoah county. He remained at Woodstock for nineteen years, spending seven of these years in the private practice of his profession and twelve years as commonwealth attorney of the county, an office to which he was first elected in 1884.

In 1898, as colonel of the Second Regiment Virginia National Guard, he served with his regiment in the Spanish-American war, his regiment being held in Jacksonville, Florida, until their release from the United States service in 1899. After returning from military duty Colonel Baker located in Newport News, Virginia, where he was engaged in general law practice from 1899 until 1906. In the latter year he located in Stephens City, Frederick county, Virginia, and has there been engaged in the practice of his profession until the present date (1915), has been admitted to practice in all state and federal courts of the district, has ever commanded a large practice wherever located, is learned in the law, skillful in the application, honorable and upright in his professional and daily life, a man of culture and refinement, highly esteemed wherever known. He is a member of the bar associations of the district, is a past master of Moorefield Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a companion of Wheeling Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He is a Democrat in politics, and has ever been an ardent supporter of the tenets and a worker for party success. Since coming to Stephens City he served for two years as mayor, 1912-13, and now is a justice of the peace. His military service in the Virginia National Guard began in 1886 and in 1898 he was elected colonel of the Second Regiment, holding that command until 1900.

Colonel Baker married, April 7, 1874, Ada Keene, born in Dorchester county, Maryland, May 18, 1854, daughter of John R. and Henrietta (Chapline) Keene. Children: 1. Anna Llewellyn, born in Moonfield, West Virginia; educated in Episcopal Female Institute, taking special courses in music, now instructor in music in Ft. Loudoun Seminary. 2. Susan Glass, born in Moorefield, West Virginia; educated in the grammar and high schools of Woodstock, Virginia; married Rev. Walter Mitchell, of Charleston, South Carolina, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church; children: Ewing Young and Ada Carr. 3. Ada Carr,

born at Wheeling, West Virginia; married Alfred Walton, of Norfolk, Virginia, and has a daughter, Frances Baker. 4. William Keene, born in Wheeling, West Virginia; educated in the grammar and high schools of Woodstock; married Maude Steele, of Stephens City, and has a daughter, Dorothy. 5. James Carr (3), born in Woodstock, Virginia; now connected with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company at Newport News.

John Langbourne Williams. John Langbourne Williams, son of John and Sianna Armistead (Dandridge) Williams, was born in Richmond, Virginia, July 13, 1831, and continued an honored resident of his native city until his death, February 11, 1915, in his eighty-fourth year. His father, John Williams, of Scotch-Irish descent, was also a business man of Richmond, holding at one time the office of treasurer of the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Company. The latter's wife, Sianna Armistead (Dandridge) Williams, was a daughter of William Dandridge, of New Kent county, Virginia, and granddaughter of Judge Bartholomew Dandridge, brother of the wife of George Washington, the first President. The collateral lines of descent lead to many of the noted families of Virginia.

John L. Williams was educated in the schools of Richmond, preparatory and collegiate, winning his degree, Master of Arts, at the University of Virginia. For a short time after leaving the university, he taught in Loretto Academy, Essex county, Virginia, and also prepared for the practice of law. He did not long continue at the bar, finding it uncongenial, and began his long and successful career as a banker by entering the banking house of John A. Lancaster & Son, at Richmond, continuing there until he established his own business. After the war he founded the private banking house of John L. Williams in Richmond, and later, with his sons, John Skelton, Robert Lancaster, Langbourne, and his son-in-law, Eli Lockert Bemis, reorganized as John L. Williams & Sons. This became one of the strong, well-known banking houses of the state, and has ever been prominent in the development of railway properties, not only in Richmond, and Virginia, but throughout the south. Among these may be named the Georgia & Alabama railroad, and the Sea Board Air Line. The operations of John L.

Williams & Sons have included many of the valuable enterprises of Richmond, the history of this house having ever been one of usefulness and honor.

During the war the firm of John A. Lancaster & Son, with which Mr. Williams was connected, acted as fiscal agent for the Confederate government, and provided the sinews of war, through successive flotations of Confederate States bond issues. During that period Mr. Williams bore heavy responsibilities and gained experience of corresponding value. His relationship with the finances of the Confederate government brought him into intimate acquaintance with President Davis, General Lee and others of the great official and military leaders, while later operations as railroad financier and banker brought him in close contact with the great captains of the industrial republic; his part being as a leader of the economic reconstruction of the South.

Throughout his entire life he was an ardent reader and student, a constant writer for the press along philosophical and religious lines; a philanthropist, active in church and educational causes, and a distinguished layman of the Protestant Episcopal church. For nearly half a century he was treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Diocese; for nearly as long represented his church in the diocesan council, and was several times a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was president for several years of the "Southern Churchman Company;" president of the Virginia Bible Society; president of the Richmond Male Orphan Society; treasurer of the Virginia Negro Reformatory; president of the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children, and president of the Memorial Hospital, the latter institution made possible by the generosity of Mr. Williams and his family, they thus honored the memory of a departed daughter and sister.

To his alma mater, the University of Virginia, he was ever the generous friend, money, books and portraits having been bestowed with a lavish hand. The portraits of Chief Justice Marshall and Commodore Maury were presented by him and adorn the university library, together with a "Tablet of Principles" from the same source. A man of broad culture, his "Observations" and "A Little Philosophy," so long a weekly feature of Richmond papers, were of rare interest

and profit. He was held in the highest esteem as a Biblical and Shakesperian scholar, his conversation teeming with apt quotations from both sources. He received many honors during his long career, but none more pleasing to him than his honorary membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, an honor conferred by William and Mary, the mother chapter of all. Ever a believer that "the worship of the Divine Manhood of Jesus Christ is the only solution of the problem of life," Mr. Williams, as he advanced in years, believed, with ever increasing strength of conviction, the need of faith in the large and eternal purpose that governs the destinies of men and nations. In a recent letter he declared: "Without our holy religion, life is not worth living. The bases of our civilization are the Old Testament, with the great seal of the Ten Commandments, and the New, with the great seal of the Lord's Prayer."

A Democrat in politics, he never held any public office, but no duty pertaining to good citizenship was neglected. He gave to the state, stalwart sons who have worked with him and taken from his shoulders the burdens of business and vie with each other in exemplifying the teachings and virtues of their honored father.

Mr. Williams married, October 13, 1864, Maria Ward Skelton, a great-granddaughter of Edmund Randolph, one of the closest of Washington's lifelong associates, his attorney-general, and for a time secretary of state. Eight children of this marriage grew to maturity, one, a daughter, dying in youthful womanhood, and in her memory arose Richmond Memorial Hospital. In 1914 was celebrated the golden wedding of the parents. To few men is it given to see so perfect a consummation of their life work. Personally honored by all, this veteran citizen of such marked personality and consistent life, saw his city prosperous, his country united, his church triumphant, his sons in prominent, honored positions, and his own life overflowing with blessings. And amid it all he wrote: "Without our holy religion, life is not worth living." It is this high estimate of the value of the Christian religion that made him the wise and useful man he was.

On the day following his death the "Richmond News-Leader" said, editorially:

Mr. Williams was a man of robust mind, of robust character, of robust thought, the influences of which touched a responsive and quickening chord in every sphere in which he moved or his activities were exerted, whether business, social or religious. Pure of life, inflexible in integrity of purpose, warm and generous of heart, charitable in impulse and deed, public-spirited in the fullest sense of the term, and unafraid save of doing wrong, he measured up to the stature and rounded out the proportions of a model citizen. Possessed of a broad, liberal education, gifted with a naturally clear and avid intellect, which was refined and cultivated by constant reading and study and communion with the ancient and modern classics and the Book of Books, Mr. Williams was an ornament to any scholarly circle in contact with which he was thrown. He was no less a Latinist and a Grecian to the hour of his last illness than he was when he left the halls of the University of Virginia with his A. M. degree. His knowledge of the humanities, of the great English standards in literature and history, and of the Scriptures, was wonderful. His faculty for applying their gems in private conversation, and even in discussion of practical business questions, was marvelous. It was in recognition of his attainments and pursuits in these fields that Washington and Lee University conferred upon him several years ago "causa honoris," the degree of Doctor of Letters, a distinction no other man of purely commercial vocation enjoyed from that institution. Mr. Williams was a wise business and moral counselor, an ever-dependable, loyal, and unselfish friend, and a Christian gentleman in all that noblest of tributes signifies. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first and the great commandment. And the second is like unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. These commandments of his Master were enshrined in the heart and soul and mind of John Langbourne Williams. That no man in the community ever strove more steadfastly to exemplify them in his daily walks and intercourse thousands can testify. His life was a lamp to the feet and a light to the path of his generation. May that lamp and that light continue to shed their rays no less guidingly now that his patriarchal form shall be seen among us no more and his spirit has passed to a glorified reward! Such must be the hope and the trust of all who were blessed with intimate association with him.

Ennon Gifford Williams, M. D. Of distinguished ancestry, Dr. Williams has added to the honor in which the name is held in Richmond by his untiring efforts in behalf of public health. His grandfather, John Williams, came to Virginia about 1820, was a business man of prominence in Richmond, and his honored father, John L. Williams (q. v.), is yet a resident of Richmond. John Williams married Sianna Dandridge, daughter of William and granddaughter of Judge Bartholomew Dandridge, whose sister was

the wife of George Washington, the first President. William Dandridge married Susannah Armistead, only daughter of Major William Armistead, the emigrant to Virginia, in 1635, the line of descent being through Captain Anthony. Major William, and Colonel John Armistead. Through his mother, Maria Ward (Skelton) Williams. Dr. Williams is descended from the Skeltons and Randolphs, two Virginia families of the highest standing. Maria Skelton's great-grandfather, Edmund Randolph, was a friend of Washington, his first United States attorney-general, and later secretary of state.

Dr. Ennion Gifford Williams, son of John Langbourne and Maria Ward (Skelton) Williams, was born in Richmond, Virginia, January 31, 1874. His education was acquired by hard work in McGuire's University School and the University of Virginia, obtaining his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the latter institution, class of 1897. During these years of school life, he worked as a clerk and taught school, beginning medical practice in 1897, as interne at Willard Parker Hospital, New York City. During 1899 and 1900 he was resident physician at the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From 1900-1908, professor of pathology, bacteriology and histology at the Medical College of Virginia; in 1913, he was professor of hygiene and public health at this same institution. Dr. Williams is a believer in the gospel of hard work, and that honesty, truthfulness and straightforwardness, coupled with hard work, will bring success in any walk of life. His life has been one of strenuousness, his practice and teaching not absorbing all his energy. He has given much time to the public service; served from 1905 to 1908 as a member of the Richmond common council, and while in that office worked for the measures that made for better public health, the creation of the office of city bacteriologist, the reorganization of the city health department, and for reforms in the city hospital. His articles in the medical journals have been numerous, relating chiefly to X-ray treatment and public health, and have attracted much favorable comment, especially his article on "The Regulation of Duration of Exposure in X-ray Work" and his "Table Regulating the Duration of Exposure." He is a member of the Greek letter societies,

professional societies, the Westmoreland Club, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is emphatically a home man, his greatest enjoyment being found there.

Dr. Williams married, October 21, 1902, Anna Heath, daughter of Dr. Daniel William and Anna (Heath) Lassiter. Children: Virginia Lassiter, Ennion Skelton, Anna Heath, Daniel Lassiter, John Randolph.

George Bolling Lee, M. D. Dr. George Bolling Lee, who has been practicing his profession for several years in New York City, has a high standing in medical circles. He is descended from the famous Lee family of the Old Dominion that has been so closely associated with public affairs in Virginia since its early history and that has furnished so many illustrious soldiers and statesmen. The most famous member of the family was General Robert E. Lee, grandfather of Dr. George B. Lee, and who was so highly respected by all nations and recognized by all as a soldier "without fear and without reproach," who did all in his power to prevent the useless sacrifices of lives in the great struggle in which he took one of the most prominent parts.

Dr. Lee was born at Lexington, Virginia, August 30, 1872, son of William Henry Fitzhugh and Mary Tabb (Bolling) Lee, the former born at Arlington, May 31, 1837, and the latter at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1850. The father died in October, 1891, and the mother survives. He was a son of General Robert E. Lee and she a daughter of George Bolling.

In the earliest records of England may be found the name of Lee, although it was spelled in various other ways, such as Lea, Leigh, Ley and Lygh. In the eleventh century Launcelot Lee, an associate of William the Conqueror, came with his chief to England and distinguished himself in the battle of Hastings. The line from which descended the branch here considered were known as the Lees of Langley and Coton, and several of its representatives were recorded in the Herald's College, their coat-of-arms being the fesse and billets. This coat-of-arms was borne by the Virginia family and is still to be found on old silver.

Colonel Richard Lee, the American pro-

genitor of the family, came to Virginia during the reign of Charles the First and located in that part of York county which subsequently became a part of Gloucester. The region was then unsettled and he became the owner of a large tract of land. He settled many of the servants he had brought with him on tracts of land, but subsequently sold out his interests and returned to England. He lived there several years, but eventually returned to Virginia, with another band of settlers, and founded the family that became famous in that and other colonies. He and his wife Anne had several children, among them Richard.

The second Richard Lee was educated at Oxford and came to America with his father. He founded what became known as the Stratford branch of the family. He married Letitia Corbin, of Virginia, and the line was continued through their son Henry.

Henry Lee married Mary Bland, a descendant of Sir Thomas Bland, of England. Their son, Colonel Henry Lee, married Lucy Grymes, who was known as the "Lowland Beauty," according to tradition, and it was said that George Washington was at one time her suitor. Their son was General Henry Lee, the third of that name.

Major-General Henry Lee graduated from Princeton College in 1773, and in 1776 was appointed by Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, as captain of a company of cavalry commanded by Colonel Theodorick Bland. Later he served under General Greene, who said of him "No man in the progress of the campaign had equal merit." He served three years as governor of Virginia. By his second wife, Anna Carter (Hill) Lee, he had a son Robert Edward.

General Robert Edward Lee was born January 19, 1807, and died October 12, 1870. He graduated with high honors from West Point and served honorably in the Mexican war. He was much opposed to secession, but felt that his highest devotion was due his native state and when it became a question of fighting for or against Virginia, resigned his commission in the Federal army and offered his sword and services to Virginia, feeling it his duty to do so at whatever cost, as a loyal citizen. He advised his son to be guided by his own conscience in whatever action he might take and pretended to advise no one to follow his example. His brilliant career as a general and statesman are too well known to need an

extensive mention here. After the war he became president of a college at Lexington, Virginia, where his gentle, manly and upright spirit was an inspiration to the young men who were under his charge. His life was saddened by the fact that the soldiers who fought under him, or their families, were often left in poor circumstances and in other ways suffered because the cause of the South was lost, and it is said that his grief over this condition helped to bring on the illness which finally caused his death. On June 30, 1831, Robert E. Lee married Mary Anne Randolph Custis, only living daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, adopted son of General Washington and grandson of Mrs. Washington. The American progenitor of the Custis family, John Custis, of Irish birth, came from Rotterdam to Virginia as early as 1640, and his descendant, Daniel Parke Custis, married Martha Dandridge and died in 1757, his widow becoming the wife of George Washington in 1759. Her son, John Parke Custis, the only child to leave issue, married, in 1774, Eleanor, daughter of Benedict Calvert, son of Charles Calvert, of Maryland, the sixth Lord Baltimore. Their son, George Washington Parke Custis, born in April, 1781, six months before the death of his father, was adopted by General Washington, who said he would take charge of the two younger children as his own, and took them to his home at Mount Vernon. After the death of Mrs. Washington, in 1802, George W. P. Custis removed to Arlington and built a fine house there. In 1806 he married Mary Lee, daughter of Colonel William and Anne (Randolph) Fitzhugh, and the daughter of this marriage, Mary Anne Randolph Custis, became the wife of Robert E. Lee, as mentioned above. Their marriage took place at Arlington, her birthplace. She died in Lexington in 1873 and was buried in the college chapel beside her husband.

William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, second son of Robert E. Lee, was born at Arlington, May 31, 1837, and died at "Ravensworth," Fairfax county, Virginia, October 15, 1891. He entered Harvard College in 1854, his lineage making him an honored guest in some of the best families of Boston and Cambridge. In 1857 he was appointed a lieutenant in the army, at the request of General Scott, and spent a few years in service in the west, but tiring of this life he

returned home, where he soon afterwards married Charlotte Wickham. He then became a planter and located on the famous old Custis estate, the "White House," where the Widow Custis lived at the time of her marriage to George Washington. William H. Lee joined the Virginia troops soon after the outbreak of the war, holding various ranks, from that of captain to that of major-general of cavalry. He was badly wounded in the fight at Brandy Station and taken to the home of a relative of his wife, General Wickham, and soon afterwards taken prisoner and confined at Fortress Monroe. Thence he was taken to Fort Lafayette and confined there until March, 1864. In company with another Confederate soldier he was held as hostage for two Federal prisoners who were held in Richmond, who it was feared might be executed. Upon his release he returned home to find his young wife and children dead and his beautiful home burned to the ground and the estate laid waste. Almost the first thing he did was to go to Libby Prison and visit the two Federal prisoners who had been held, like himself, in fear of execution. He rejoined his command and led his division from Rapidan to Appomattox. His soldiers loved and trusted him and he fulfilled every duty and made every sacrifice required of him in the interests of the cause. When he was a prisoner of war, under fear of death, upon hearing of the fatal illness of his wife and two little children, he was not permitted to see them, even though his friends were working hard to obtain this permission for him. He accepted all as the ill fortune of war and was not embittered by this sorrow. Afterwards, as a farmer, he had to contend with a changing order of things and the confusion ensuing upon such great changes as followed the war. He became president of the Virginia Agricultural Society, served as state senator and member of Congress.

In 1867 he married Mary Tabb Bolling, and in 1874 they removed to Ravensworth, an estate of the Fitzhugh family, which William H. F. Lee inherited from his uncle, William Henry Fitzhugh. His death occurred there, a few months prior to the expiration of his second term as member of Congress, and after his election to the fifty-second Congress. He was always courteous and dignified in manner and deportment, charitable in a quiet way, and very much de-

voted to home and family. His first wife died in 1863. His second wife was a daughter of George W. and Martha S. (Nicholls) Bolling, of Petersburg, who survived him, with their two sons, Robert Edward and George Bolling Lee, the former of whom became a lawyer and the latter a physician.

The Bollings were early Virginia colonists. Robert Bolling came to Virginia in 1660, and married (first) in 1675, Jane, daughter of Thomas Rolfe and granddaughter of Pocahontas, and (second) Anne, daughter of John Stith. Robert, a son of the latter marriage, married Mary Cocke. Their son, Robert, married Mary Marshall Tabb, and the son of this union, Robert Bolling, the fourth of the name, was four times married, and by his last wife, Anne Dade (Stith) Bolling, had a son, George W., who married Martha S. Nicholls, of Georgetown. Mary Tabb Bolling was born at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1850.

Dr. George Bolling Lee prepared for college at a private Episcopal school for boys near Alexandria, Virginia, and entered Washington-Lee University, which he left in 1892 to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, of New York, from which he graduated in 1896 with the degree of M. D. He gained valuable experience and training by spending seven months as an interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and for five years thereafter was chief of the clinic of the outdoor department of the same hospital, performing the work with distinction and credit. He became well known in city medical circles. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted and in 1898 served as surgeon at the headquarters of the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville, Florida, holding the rank of captain. In 1899 he became associated with Dr. W. G. Wylie in general practice in New York City, but since 1902 has been practicing his profession alone. He is well established and enjoys a good practice. He is peculiarly well fitted for his profession, which he chose because of his predilection for it. Few have so noble lineage, including the most prominent among the aristocratic families of Virginia, who bore so honorable a share in building up the Old Dominion. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society, Greater New York Medical Society and New York County Medical Society, in all of which he takes a professional interest and



C. B. Guyer

to the success of which he contributes his time and influence, realizing the good work to be done by such organizations. He has social gifts and is affiliated with several organizations. He belonged to the Sigma Phi Greek letter society while at the Washington-Lee and Columbia universities and is now a member of the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Society. He is affiliated with Kane Lodge, No. 454, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New York; the Racquet & Tennis Club, Rockaway Hunt Club, Southern Society of New York, the Virginians, Union Club, and the Confederate Cadets Association. He is associate surgeon of the Women's Hospital of New York. He gives his support to St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Rev. Dr. Starr is pastor. Politically he is a Democrat.

Charles Bell Guyer. Dr. John Sigsworth Guyer, born in England in 1816, came to Virginia with the Bell family, of which his mother was a member. He had two half-brothers, George B. Larrick, who served in Stuart's cavalry, and Captain James Larrick, who was a student at Virginia Military Institute and at the battle of Newmarket fought with his company of cadets. The family settled in and around Middletown, Virginia, the first home of the Bells after landing from England being in Alexandria.

Dr. John S. Guyer became a student at the old Winchester Medical School at Winchester, Virginia, destroyed during the war 1861-65, and about 1847 obtained his degree of M. D. He practiced his profession in Frederick county for many years, was a magistrate under the old law, was at one time president of the Shenandoah Valley Medical Association and a man highly esteemed by all. He married Sophia Abbey, born at Middletown, Virginia, in 1830, died in 1896, daughter of Jonas and Barbara (Miller) Abbey, the former a veteran of the war of 1812 and both connected with old and influential Shenandoah Valley families.

Charles Bell Guyer, of Strasburg, Shenandoah county, Virginia, was born in Middletown, Frederick county, Virginia, August 23, 1857, son of Dr. John Sigsworth and Sophia (Abbey) Guyer. He attended the old Virginia field schools until fifteen years of age, then became clerk in a Lexington, Virginia, mercantile house. He was ambitious to become a lawyer and while

engaged as a clerk in Lexington began the study of law. Lexington, a seat of culture, offered opportunities for self-study, and there under the shadow of Washington-Lee University he pursued a course of private study until 1894. He then presented himself before the board of state examiners, successfully stood the ordeal of their examination and was admitted to the bar. He began practice at Buena Vista, eight miles distant from Lexington, practiced successfully until his health broke down, necessitating complete rest. He did not practice for five years, but in 1907 located in Strasburg and returned to his profession. He has there built up a good business and continues in active practice. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, is a communicant of the Protestant church, and in political faith is a Democrat.

Mr. Guyer married, in November, 1882, Mary Elizabeth Randall, daughter of Elisha Randall, of a New York family, and granddaughter of a Vermont revolutionary soldier. Her mother was a Miss Thorpe. Mary E. Randall was born in the state of Illinois and was educated at East Orange, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Guyer have an adopted son, Albert Minor Guyer.

William Robert Weisiger, M. D. The six years of Dr. William Robert Weisiger's professional career have been divided between Cumberland, Virginia, and Richmond, in which latter city he is now a medical practitioner. The failing ranks of the physicians of the older school have been capably and readily filled in Richmond by those of the younger generation, and among the newer members of the medical fraternity of the city for whom the future looms brilliantly is Dr. Weisiger.

Dr. Weisiger is a descendant of Samuel Weisiger, born in Germany about 1745, who settled in Chesterfield county, Virginia, when a young man. He spoke English but little and with difficulty, but attained prosperity and owned lands. He married, November 16, 1769, Mary Kendall, and from them, it is believed, are descended all of the Weisigers of Virginia and the South. Children: Daniel Kendall, John Kendall, Samuel, Daniel, David, a captain of the war of 1812; Jacob Power; Washington, great-grandfather of Dr. William Robert Weisiger, of Richmond, Virginia; Richard Kendall, Jacob, and Elizabeth Kendall.

Washington Weisiger, son of Samuel and Mary (Kendall) Weisiger, was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, February 28, 1783, and married Polly Carter Salley, daughter of James and Polly (Carter) Salley, of Chesterfield county, the latter a daughter of John Carter, of Shirley, Virginia.

Samuel Washington Weisiger, son of Washington and Polly Carter (Salley) Weisiger, was born in South Richmond (Manchester), Virginia. In mature life he became a druggist, and followed that profession all of his life. He was a Democrat of the strict Jeffersonian school, and was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, in that denomination serving as class leader and Sunday school superintendent. He was a man of pure and upright life, ever standing in the approval and respect of his fellows. Samuel Washington Weisiger married, in Manchester, Virginia, Anna Obedience Hatcher, and had children: Benjamin Boiseau, Emmet Washington, Martha Susan, married a Mr. Franklin, Laura Ann, married a Mr. Vaden, Wilbur Kent, Lelia Page, married a Mr. Taylor, Samuel Carter, of whom further, and Bernard.

Samuel Carter Weisiger, son of Samuel Washington and Anna Obedience (Hatcher) Weisiger, was born in Manchester, Virginia, in 1847, and died in Ashland, Virginia, July 19, 1913. After a thorough business education he became confidential secretary to J. B. Pace, was afterward secretary and treasurer of the J. A. Grigg Shoe Company, and then, until his death, chief clerk in the office of the city auditor. Samuel Carter Weisiger served in Parker's battery throughout the four years of the war between the states, in the Confederate army rendering military service of devotion and valor. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and carefully and faithfully performed the duties of citizenship. He married Bettie Collier Martin, born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, daughter of James William Martin, granddaughter of James Martin, and his wife, Elizabeth (Baker) Martin, a daughter of Hon. John W. Baker. James Martin was captain of the Chesterfield troop of the Rocky Ridge Rifles in the war of 1812, and performed valiant service in the American cause. Children of Samuel Carter and Bettie Collier (Martin) Weisiger: Carter, a practicing physician of Cumberland, Virginia; Inez, married W. C. Cottrell, of Rich-

mond; Kendall, a resident of Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. William Robert, of whom further; and Carroll, a resident of Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. William Robert Weisiger, fourth child and third son of Samuel Carter and Bettie Collier (Martin) Weisiger, was born in Richmond, Virginia, August 24, 1888. His elementary education was obtained in the schools of the place of his birth, and in 1899 the family moved to Ashland, Virginia, the seat of Randolph-Macon College, where Dr. Weisiger was for two years a student. He subsequently entered the University College of Medicine at Richmond, Virginia, and was graduated M. D. in the class of 1909, passing the following year as resident physician at St. Luke's Hospital, of Richmond. Then, until 1912, Dr. Weisiger was engaged in general practice in Cumberland, Virginia, in August of that year coming to Richmond, where he has since remained. His clientele is a generous one, and his professional record is one commendable in the extreme. Dr. Weisiger meeting his professional brethren upon terms of equality. He is a member of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery and of the Medical Society of Virginia, and for the past three years has been instructor in surgery in the dispensary of the Medical College of Virginia.

Dr. Weisiger is a member of three fraternities, to which he was elected while a college student, and since attaining his majority has been a member of the Masonic order. His church is that of his family, the Methodist Episcopal.

Thomas Barkwell Lane, M. D. Thomas Barkwell Lane, Jr. The immigrant ancestor of the line of the Lane family here under consideration was Ezekiel Lane, who received a grant of land from the crown, consisting of a large number of acres, beautifully located on the banks of the Rankitank river, in what was then Gloucester county, now Mathews county. This ancestral home, "Goshen," only passed out of the possession of the family a few years ago, having been sold by William R. Lane, who now resides in Kentucky.

The next in line of descent was Walter Gardiner Lane and his wife, Mary A. H. Lane, who were the parents of William Lane, who was born at "Goshen," Mathews county, Virginia. He was a planter, which line of work he followed throughout his

active years; a surgeon in the Confederate army, performing his duties to the best of his ability; an Episcopalian in religion, and a Whig in politics. He married a Miss Berry, member of the church of England, who bore him five children: William, Walter Gardiner, John, Levin, Louisa.

Walter Gardiner Lane, son of William and — (Berry) Lane, was born at "Goshen," Mathews county, Virginia, August 11, 1806. He was a merchant, successful in his business undertakings, a colonel of militia, justice of the peace, and member of the Virginia house of delegates from Mathews and Middlesex counties. He married, August 16, 1827, Mary Anna Henry Barkwell, born in Nansemond county, Virginia, May 13, 1808, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wells-Willoughby) Barkwell, the latter named at the time of her marriage to Mr. Barkwell being the Widow Willoughby. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Lane: William A.; Walter Gardiner, married Virginia W. Billups; Virginia E.; James Henry, married Charlotte Randolph Meade; Oscar; Mary Louisa, married (first) Charles Langhorn Hobson, and (second) P. Goodrich, M. D., of Fredericksburg, Virginia; Thomas Barkwell, of whom further.

Dr. Thomas Barkwell Lane, son of Walter Gardiner and Mary Anna Henry (Barkwell) Lane, was born at the family residence, "Goshen," at Mathews Court House, Virginia, May 23, 1840, died October 19, 1910. In early life he attended the Mathews Academy, the Upperville Military Academy in Fauquier county, Virginia, after which he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, and later the Richmond Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1860 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice in Mathews county, but the outbreak of the civil war caused him to abandon the same. He enlisted in the Confederate army, and from 1861 to 1865 served in the capacity of surgeon in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Lane's North Carolina Brigade, being paroled at Appomattox Court House. After the war he returned to Mathews county and resumed the practice of his profession, so continuing until his death. He was skillful in both medicine and surgery, had a very extensive practice, and was ever ready to respond to a call, no matter at what personal cost, and he gave freely of his skill to the poor and needy.

without the hope of a fee or reward, fully recompensed if he could alleviate pain and suffering. He always resided in the same community and occupied that warm place in the hearts of his people that is only surrendered to the trusted family physician of the old school. In addition to his medical practice, he served as division superintendent of public schools in Mathews county, Virginia, performing his duties in a highly efficient manner, winning the commendation of all concerned. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, as were all the members of his family, and served as vestryman, senior warden, lay reader and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was also a member of the leading medical societies.

Dr. Lane married, at Christ Church, Kingston parish, Mathews county, Virginia, April 26, 1870, the ceremony performed by Rev. John McGill, Ellen Randolph Tabb, born at her father's residence, "Morven," in Gloucester county, Virginia, October 6, 1845, daughter of George Edward and Mary Harrison (Randolph) Tabb, who were the parents of five other children, namely: Kate Harrison, Nannie, Frederic, Georgia, George Randolph, Ellen Randolph being the eldest child. George Edward Tabb was born at Toddsbury, Gloucester county, Virginia, January 3, 1810; educated at Yale College and University of Virginia; was a lawyer and planter, justice of the peace, captain in the Confederate army, provost marshal under General J. B. Maginid, died in Mathews county, Virginia. His wife was the daughter of William Fitzhugh and Jane C. Randolph. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Lane: Mary Randolph, born February 19, 1871; George Edward, born May 29, 1872; serving as treasurer of Mathews county, member of Virginia house of delegates from Mathews and Middlesex counties, as private in Company M, Fourth Virginia Regiment, Spanish-American war, United States Volunteer Infantry; Thomas Barkwell, whose sketch follows; Henry Gardiner, born March 18, 1881, clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church, married Annie Gordon.

Thomas Barkwell (2) Lane, son of Dr. Thomas Barkwell (1) Lane, was born in Mathews county, Virginia, November 16, 1878. He was educated under private tutors, and began business life in the real estate office of Byrd Baldwin & Company, of Norfolk, remaining with that firm three years.

He then began his railroad career in the transportation department of the Southern Railroad. In 1898 he entered the employ of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, in Norfolk, and is now manager of the interchange of freight between the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company and Norfolk & Western Railroad. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church. Mr. Lane married, April 10, 1904, Emily Gay Baker, daughter of Richard Henry Baker, a prominent lawyer of Norfolk, granddaughter of Judge Richard Henry Baker, and descendant of Henry Baker, who came from England in 1632 (see Richard Henry Baker record). Mrs. Lane's mother, Annie (May) Baker, was a daughter of Judge May, of Petersburg, Virginia.

James Edward Sebrell. There are few men in Virginia to whom the title of "grand old man" could be more appropriately applied than to James E. Sebrell, now at the age of eighty-two years, cashier of the People's Bank of Courtland, district deputy grand master of Masons, ex-county treasurer, ex-commissioner of accounts, ex-legislator, ex-recorder, in fact ex or past official of about all public and fraternal offices of the county, a veteran of the Confederacy and now as always, an active, living, vital force in the community. Age has but ripened his judgment and cleared his brain and although at an age when most men have closed their earthly accounts, or are incapacitated, he is daily at his post and transacts a volume of business that would reflect credit upon a man half a century his junior. He springs from an honored ancestry, but his own life is the best warrant for perpetuating his name and fame and handing down for the perusal of future Virginians.

James Edward Sebrell was born in Southampton county, Virginia, January 3, 1833, son of William Jones and Mary Virginia (Butts) Sebrell. The Sebrells were French Huguenots who fled from their native France to escape persecution and death, seeking asylum in England. Later they came to York county, Virginia, a later branch settling in Southampton county, where the town of Sebrell is named in the family honor.

William Jones Sebrell, father of James Edward Sebrell, was born in Southampton county, Virginia in 1803, died there in 1857.

He was a farmer all his active life and for several years was sheriff for Southampton county, a man of influence and integrity and held in high popular esteem. He married Mary Virginia Butts, born in the same county, in 1813, died in 1840, daughter of Captain Edward Butts.

James E. Sebrell obtained his early and preparatory educational training in private schools, his classical education at Randolph-Macon College, Boydton, Virginia, being a graduate of the latter institution, A. B., class of 1853, A. M., 1855. For twelve years after graduation he taught the higher branches at Newville Academy, Sussex county, Virginia, then began a term of eleven years' service as instructor in the Sebrell school. His career as a teacher was marked by efficiency and the high quality of students who went out from under his instruction to enter higher institutions of learning were the best evidences that his heart was in his work and that intelligence, as well as ambition, directed his efforts. He closed that chapter in his life's history as a teacher, when called into the Confederate service, which included a period of military duty as sergeant-major in the Eighteenth Virginia Regiment of Heavy Artillery, being on duty in the defense of Richmond until the evacuation of that city by the Confederates and in field duty until General Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865. In 1865 he entered into the mercantile business in Sebrell in which he continued until January, 1892. In 1873 he was elected treasurer of Southampton county, and continued his residence in Sebrell until 1892. He served as county treasurer for thirteen successive years, being at the close of each term re-elected, through no effort of his own. His record in office was his only argument for re-election and amply did it convince the voters. From 1892 to 1904 he was commissioner of accounts of Southampton county. In 1904 he was elected cashier of the People's Bank of Courtland, Virginia, a position he yet holds. He has therein added to his mental equipment long years of experience and in all that pertains to banking, law, usage or practice, he is the peer of any of his contemporaries in the state.

During these years, Mr. Sebrell has filled many other positions of trust and honor. In 1887 and 1888 he was a member of the Virginia house of delegates, serving on committees, county proposition, banking and en-



Jas. E. Sebell.

rolled bills. He was commissioner of accounts for Southampton county from 1892 to 1904, and town recorder of Courtland, the county seat, for four years. He was appointed under the new school system, one of the members of the board of state school trustees and has been a warm friend of the public school system.

Mr. Sebrell has been a member of the Masonic order for fifty-seven years. He was worshipful master of Franklin Lodge, No. 151, Free and Accepted Masons, for six years, and was one of the organizers and charter members of Courtland Lodge, No. 85, and served as master of that lodge for seven years. By virtue of being master, he was a member of the grand lodge of Virginia, Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1888 was elected district deputy grand master of the thirty-second Masonic district of Virginia and has held that high office until the present date. He is also a past noble grand of Lodge No. 109, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been the first man to hold that office in that lodge. He yet holds association with his old comrades as a member of Urquhart Gillette Post, United Confederate Veterans of Franklin, Virginia.

He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for sixty-seven years, is a present member of the official board and superintendent of the Sunday school. His record of service to his county, state and town has never been equalled in Southampton county and perhaps in the state. His versatile talents and disinterested regard for all the duties of good citizenship have been constantly available for public service, and Southampton county, in school, church, fraternity and finance has profited by the long and unselfish devotion of James Edward Sebrell, one of the noblest of her sons.

Mr. Sebrell married, December 7, 1854, Ann Maria Bell, born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1835, daughter of James and Mary (Butts) Bell. Children: 1. William James, a lawyer, commonwealth attorney at the time of his death which occurred in 1911; he was a member of the Virginia house of delegates and was succeeded in office by his father; he married Nettie Kendred, daughter of the Hon. John J. Kendred. 2. Thomas Edwards, married Ella Prince. 3. Dr. Joseph Emmett, graduate of Richmond College of Medicine, now a practicing physician of Norfolk, Virginia; he married Elizabeth Cobb. 4. Lorena

Florence, now principal of Courtland High School. 5. Mary Ula, married J. Emmett Moyley. 6. Robert Ashby, a commission merchant of Norfolk, Virginia. 7. John Ney, a lawyer of Norfolk and an ex-member of the Virginia legislature; he married Elizabeth Prince. 8. Charles Hall, a druggist of Emporia, Virginia; married Mary Drewry Turnbull, daughter of Sheriff Robert Turnbull. Many grandchildren have come to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sebrell, who in them renew their youth and live again the period when their own children made merry the fireside. The fiftieth anniversary of their wedding occurred December 7, 1904, and their sixtieth on December 7, 1914, both being hale and hearty.

Samuel Watts Zimmer, a prominent attorney of Petersburg, was born October 24, 1884, at Petersburg, Virginia, a descendant of Louis Zimmer, who emigrated from Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1806, and his wife, Tobitha (Hebron) Zimmer, of Philadelphia. He located at Alexandria, Virginia, where he entered the family of Mr. Cazenove who had previously come from Switzerland and located there. About 1810 he removed to Petersburg, Virginia, where he died in 1866.

His son, Rev. William I. Zimmer, was born in Petersburg, prepared for the practice of law, in which he engaged for a short time, but gave it up to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia, near Alexandria, in 1847, removed to Georgia, became the first rector of St. Phillip's Church in Atlanta, now the Cathedral Church of that diocese, and died in Virginia, in September, 1860. He married Julia Ellis Nimmo, of Richmond, Virginia, who was descended from many pioneer Virginia families. Among her more distinguished ancestors were Sir George Yeardley, Adam Thoroughgood, John Custis, Francis Mason, Jacob Johnson and James Nimmo, of "Shenstone Green," Princess Anne county. The last named was a lawyer of much reputation and by his life and character gained the title of "the honest lawyer." He was the great-grandfather of Julia Ellis Nimmo.

William Louis Zimmer, son of Rev. William I. and Julia E. (Nimmo) Zimmer, was born July 7, 1852, in Atlanta, and in early life was much given to out-door sports.

growing up with a strong, healthy body, and gifted with a keen mind. He attended the University School of Richmond, Virginia, and was subsequently a student at the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Virginia, where he completed the course in 1869, and also studied civil engineering. The following year his attention was turned from engineering by the offer of a clerkship in one of the banks of Petersburg, Virginia where in four years he rose to the position of assistant cashier. After filling this place for several years he resigned to engage in business on his own account. Mr. Zimmer has ever been active in promoting the general welfare and business of Petersburg, for more than twenty years a director of the Petersburg Savings & Insurance Company. In the city council he served as a member of the finance and other committees, was chairman of the police commissioners, and member of the school board. He is a trustee of Bishop Payne Divinity School and is now retired from active business. He has ever been noted for his kindness to struggling young men, and has helped many along the road to education and usefulness. In politics Mr. Zimmer has always been a Democrat. He was a delegate to the convention at Indianapolis which nominated Palmer and Buckner for president and vice-president on a gold platform, in 1896. He is a member of various clubs and societies, including the Virginia Historical Society, and the National Geographic Society of Washington. Since the age of sixteen he has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and since he was twenty-one has served as vestryman of Grace Church, Petersburg, of which he was twenty years treasurer. He has also represented the church for many years in diocesan councils, and in 1901 he was deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of America held in San Francisco. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Petersburg, of which he was for several terms a director. His advice to young Americans is laconic but valuable, "be temperate, honest, industrious, love God, and fear that which is evil." He married, November 4, 1874, Julia Nimmo Howland, of Portsmouth, Virginia, daughter of William Jethro and Mary Jane (Watts) Howland. To her influence and that of his mother Mr. Zimmer accredits all that he is and has accomplished.

She died early in life, leaving five small children, all of whom are now living.

Samuel Watts Zimmer, son of William Louis and Julia N. (Howland) Zimmer, was reared in Petersburg, receiving his education in the Episcopal High School of Virginia, and the University of Virginia, class of 1908. He was ambitious to become a lawyer, and studied to this end, and after his admission to the bar began practice in Petersburg, where he rapidly gained position, and in 1910 was elected a member of the Virginia legislature. In 1914 he became commonwealth's attorney of Petersburg, and in that position he is serving his constituency with credit and honor to himself and the satisfaction of the public. Ever since becoming a voter he has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and exercises a large influence in its local councils. He is a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of Petersburg, and follows the precepts of his honored father in furthering all efforts to advance the interests of the community. He married, January 4, 1909, Mary Blair Pryor Walker, daughter of Frank T. and Mary Blair (Pryor) Walker, granddaughter of General Roger A. Pryor, of New York, and his wife, Sarah Agnes (Rice) Pryor, and General R. Lindsay Walker and his wife, Maria Eskridge Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer are the parents of two children: Mary Blair Pryor and William Louis III.

Andrew Henry Christian. The close of the war with the states brought from his home in Chesterfield county, to Richmond, Dr. Andrew Henry Christian Sr., a medical practitioner, who followed his profession in this city until his death in 1890. Accompanying his parents to the city of Richmond, and here completing his education, came Andrew Henry Christian Jr., late of Richmond, a lifelong resident of this city. In the city of his early adoption Andrew Henry Christian Jr. left a record that is indeed worthy of his brilliant intellect and masterful personality, for he rose to business prominence as president of the Richmond Paper Company and of the Southern Railway Supply Company, which positions he held at the time of his death; was vice-president of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce; held high social position as president of the Westmoreland Club, and identified himself with the best moral in-

terests of the city through his presidency of the Young Men's Christian Association. His tremendous energy and capacity for arduous labor enabled him to do full and complete justice to his many duties, and there was no organization or institution of Richmond with which he was associated but realized the value of his support and felt keenly the loss caused by his death. Andrew Henry Christian Jr. departed this life April 21, 1913, amid the sincere mourning of numberless friends, their deep sorrow the stamp of approval upon a life passed generously and usefully and from which much good came to others.

The Christian family is descended from an ancient family located on the Isle of Man, where members were for centuries the dempsters or judges of that island. The coat-of-arms of that family is described: Azure, a chevron humettee between three covered cups, gold. Crest: A unicorn's head erased, silver, collared and armed, gold, and these arms are found on a spoon brought to Virginia by the founder of the family, Thomas Christian. Seven different crests belonging to various Christian families are known, of which only three have the unicorn's head, which is erased on but two, and in only one family, that of the Isle of Man, has it a collar on the neck.

Mr. Thomas Christian was founder of the family in Virginia, and his title indicates social standing, as it was given only to those of education and worth. He patented ten hundred and eighty acres in Charles City county, Virginia, October 21, 1687. In 1694 he received a patent for one hundred and ninety-three acres south of Chickahominy swamp. A considerable portion of his land has continued in the family to the present time. A Thomas Christian, undoubtedly his son, patented lands in 1712 and 1727 on Beaver Dam creek, in what is now Goochland. James Christian, son of Thomas Christian, of the parish of St. Peter's, New Kent, married Amy (perhaps a daughter of Gideon Macon, of New Kent), and they were the parents of William Christian, formerly of Goochland, who was probably a member of the Charles City committee of safety in 1775. It is thought that his first wife was a Miss Collier, and he married (second) Susan Browne. She was the mother of Henry Christian, who lived in Amherst county, Virginia, and was a captain in the revolutionary army under Ma-

jor-General Marquis de la Fayette. He married Martha, daughter of Jonathan Paterson, and their second son was Henry Asbury Christian, who married (first) Lucy Wood Dunscomb, daughter of Major Andrew Dunscomb, a soldier of the revolution from New York, distinguished as a financier. After the war he was sent by the legislature of his state to settle her claim against the state of Virginia, and settled at Richmond, where in 1787 he was appointed commissioner for settling war accounts between Virginia and the United States. Subsequently he was an officer of the first bank established in Richmond, was mayor of Richmond in 1795, and died in 1804. His wife, Philadelphia (Duval) Christian, was a daughter of Colonel Samuel Duval, and his wife, Lucy (Claiborne) Duval, a descendant of William Claiborne, secretary of state for the colony in 1625. For many years Colonel Duval represented Henrico county in the Virginia house of burgesses, and was a member of the first Virginia convention, which assembled at Williamsburg, August 1, 1774, and also the second, at Richmond, in 1775. He was a member of the committee appointed in 1780 to locate the capitol square in Richmond, and was one of the trustees of the town of Richmond. His sons, Colonel Shepard Duval and Major William Duval, were soldiers of the revolution, and his grandson, William Pope Duval, was governor of Florida. Major Andrew Dunscomb was a son of Daniel Dunscomb, a Scotchman, follower of Charles Edward, the Pretender, who came to America after the battle of Culloden, and settled in New York. He was a member of the general committee of safety for the city and county of New York, chosen May 1, 1775. His wife is said to have been a native of Amsterdam, Holland.

Andrew Henry Christian, son of Henry Asbury and Lucy W. (Dunscomb) Christian, lived and died in Richmond. He graduated from the University of Virginia and the University of Pennsylvania, and settled in Chesterfield county, Virginia, where he engaged for some years in practice, and removed immediately after the civil war to Richmond, where he was active in professional labor until advancing years and failing health compelled him to retire. His death occurred in 1890. He married Mary Whitfield, who survived him seven years, reaching the age of seventy-four. She was

a daughter of Richard and Ann Booker (Jefries) Whitfield, of Richmond, the former a native of England. The eldest child of Andrew H. Christian, Richard H., died in 1872, without issue. Edward, the second, married Helen C. Palmer, and died in 1899, leaving issue. Frank W., the third, was an able and successful lawyer of Richmond, where he died in 1908. He married Bessie Palmer, and left issue. Annie J., the only daughter, is living in Richmond, unmarried. George W., died in infancy, and Andrew H. Jr., is the subject of this biography.

Andrew Henry Christian Jr., youngest child of Andrew Henry and Mary (Whitfield) Christian, was born November 29, 1859, on his father's estate near Petersburg, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, and was a small boy when his parents removed to Richmond. Here he grew to manhood, received his education, and passed the remainder of his life. His business career was begun in a subordinate capacity with the Richmond Paper Company, and he was raised through many grades of service to the presidency of the company, which position he filled with great ability and efficiency during the last fifteen years of his life. He was also president of the Southern Railway Supply Company, and in both companies was the dominating spirit. His energy and enthusiasm were infectious, and he gathered about him in sub-official places a corps of assistants who were his devoted admirers and who were bound to him by ties stronger than those usually existing between employer and employee. He was at one time president of the Westmoreland Club of Richmond, and a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the state of Virginia. He was a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and chairman of the civics committee of the men's association. He was in all things the kindly, considerate gentleman, and is well described by Sir Philip Sidney's definition of such a one, a man of "high erected thoughts, seated in the heart of courtesy." It was through his efforts that the Society for Betterment of Housing and Living Conditions in Richmond was organized, and he raised a fund to carry on the work. He was the leading spirit in the organization, which has meant much for the general health of the people of Richmond. In early business life he was an active and influential worker in the Chamber of Commerce, and chairman

of the inland trade committee. He was for about fifteen years one of the most useful and active directors of the First National Bank, in which he never lost his interest. No citizen of Richmond took a deeper or more active interest in the advancement of the commercial interest of Richmond than he. In religious and social work he had always taken a deep interest. In its early days he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond, and did active work on the board of the Laurel Reformatory for Boys. He was justly generous and open-handed in assisting every good cause of charity, and was active in all work connected with St. Paul's Church. In social circles he had maintained the position of his family, and his home was the center of refinement and happiness.

Mr. Christian married, in Richmond, September 1, 1890, Frances Williamson Archer, daughter of Major Robert S. Archer and his wife, Ann Virginia (Watson) Archer, of Richmond, the latter a near kinswoman of Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who often visited at the Watson home at Sixth and Franklin streets, Richmond. Major Robert S. Archer was for forty years a partner of his brother-in-law, General Joseph R. Anderson, in the Tredegar Iron Works. His wife was a granddaughter of Dr. George Watson, of Richmond, who occupied the old home, above named, in Richmond, and was in his day a distinguished surgeon. Major Archer was a son of Dr. Robert Archer, a surgeon of the United States army, stationed many years at Fortress Monroe, where his son, Major Robert S. Archer, and his daughter, Sarah, Mrs. Joseph R. Anderson, were born. Major Archer died at Richmond in 1901, aged seventy-four years. Children of Andrew Henry Christian Jr. and his wife, Frances Williamson (Archer) Christian: Archer, died in Richmond, November 14, 1909, aged eighteen years; Andrew D., born July 8, 1892, a graduate of the law department, University of Virginia, class of 1913; Virginia Watson, born February 15, 1894.

Charles Fox Broadwater. When the vessel commanded by Captain Charles Broadwater anchored in the harbor of "Belle Haven," now Alexandria, Virginia, it marked not only the arrival of the first vessel to make that harbor but the coming to America of the first member of this line



Chas F. Brewster

of Broadwater. He had one son, Charles, who received a large grant of land in Fairfax county from the English sovereign, and became the first high sheriff of that county, his appointment coming from King George II. In 1770 George Washington, Charles Broadwater, Bryan Fairfax and Charles Henderson were appointed justices of the peace in Fairfax county, and subsequently George Washington and Charles Broadwater were on the same day elected to the Virginia legislature. In 1775 Charles Broadwater was captain of the Fairfax troops under General Braddock, and after the disastrous rout of the troops of that general Captain Broadwater assisted in covering their retreat, later being raised to the rank of colonel in the service. The Broadwater arms are described as follows: "Argent, on pile, between two anchors, in a base of gold, a female figure vested in argent, right hand pointing (silver) to a rainbow above her head, with the left supporting an anchor gured. Motto: *Spes mea in caelo*. (My hope is in Heaven)."

The seat of the family, whence came Captain Charles Broadwater, is near Surrey, England, and although for many years occupied by another family, still retains the historic name of "Broadwater." Charles Broadwater is named as a member of the vestry of Truro parish in 1765, George Washington being a fellow vestryman, the same record, that of Pohick, Fairfax county, Virginia, narrating the story of a slave, owned by Colonel Charles Broadwater, Samuel Jenkins. This slave drove a provision wagon, belonging to his master, over the Alleghany mountains in the baggage train of General Braddock's army, and was also in the battle of Great Meadows. His master dying when he was about forty years of age, Jenkins was purchased by a resident of Ohio, who freed him in that state, Jenkins dying in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1849, at the wonderful age of one hundred and fifteen years, probably the last survivor of Braddock's men. Colonel Charles Broadwater married Ann Amelia (Markham) Pierson, widow of Dr. Pierson. She was an English lady of distinguished ancestry, her family record showing frequent marriages with personages of title and nobility, and possessed such remarkable beauty, grace and dignity of bearing that she was best described by the phrase of her numberless admirers, "Queen of Women." By her first

marriage she was the mother of two sons and two daughters, the former Captain Simon and Captain Thomas Pierson, of revolutionary fame. Captain Thomas Pierson married a daughter of Dr. Coates, of Fairfax county, Virginia, their daughter marrying Mr. Chapman, of Summerhill, Virginia, becoming the parents of Dr. Nathan Chapman, a distinguished surgeon and at one time professor in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Colonel Charles Broadwater and his wife had five children, one of these a son, Lieutenant Charles Lewis Broadwater.

Lieutenant Charles Lewis Broadwater gained his rank through service in Captain Thomas West's company in the Tenth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Edward Stevens, his appointment dated November 18, 1776, his discharge from the colonial army, April 21, 1778. He married a Miss Sebastian, a lady of Spanish descent, and had several children, among them: Sally, married a Mr. West, two of their daughters becoming Mrs. Sewell and Mrs. Colonel William Minor; Amelia, married Mr. Sebastian, a brother of her mother, her husband becoming implicated in the Burr conspiracy and fleeing to the West Indies; Margaret, married a Mr. Henderson; Jane, married John (or Scotch) Hunter, of Abbotts hill, a descendant of the family whose seat was Hunterton Castle, Ayr, Scotland; Charles Guy, of whom further.

Charles Guy Broadwater, son of Lieutenant Charles Lewis Broadwater, was born January 9, 1786, in Virginia, died August 20, 1827. He was a prominent lawyer, and served in the war of 1812. His home was near Fairfax Court House. He married, December 18, 1808, Catherine Gunnell, born in March, 1792, died October 23, 1826. Children: 1. Ann Markham, born February 19, 1810, died in St. Louis, Missouri, July 12, 1890; she had a most brilliant mind, and was loved and respected by all who knew her; she married, May 27, 1830, Matthew Flgin, of Loudoun county, Virginia, born July 3, 1803, died April 10, 1860; in the autumn of 1836 Mr. and Mrs. Elgin removed from Virginia to St. Louis, Missouri, bringing her younger brothers with her; St. Louis being so small at that time, they drove on to St. Charles, twenty miles farther on, and eventually returned to St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Elgin had three children: i. Julia Jane, born July 15, 1837; married John Thomas

Watson, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, born February 26, 1829, died in St. Louis, Missouri, March 15, 1896; children: a. John Thomas, Jr., born November 2, 1859; b. Frank A., born January 17, 1861, died August 30, 1861; c. Harry Alexander, born December 8, 1863, died August 20, 1907. ii. John Thomas Guy, born October 17, 1842, died in 1845. iii. Frances Anna, born April 16, 1846; married, December 23, 1874, Everett Shepherdson Brooks, of Madisonville, Kentucky; children: a. Elgin Shepherdson, born February 6, 1876, married, June 3, 1908, Grace Armour and they have two children: Shepherdson Armour and Virginia Frances; b. a daughter, born April 30, 1880, died shortly afterward. c. Everett Watson, born September 10, 1881, married, April 6, 1904, Beulah Ray O'Hara, one child, Everett Watson, Jr., born October 18, 1907. d. Van Houten, born September 24, 1886. 2. Charles Henry, born May 5, 1812, died November 17, 1853, in St. Charles, Missouri; married, October 18, 1835, in Virginia, Emily Ann Smith; children: i. Emily Marlow, widow, now living in Pasadena, California, and her children are: Arthur Marlow, prominent in banking business in Helena, Montana, Lee Marlow, of San Francisco, and Emily and Louise Marlow, residing in Pasadena, California. ii. Charles Arthur, married Julia Chaumesero, of Havre, Montana, formerly of Chicago, who became very influential in Montana, going there at the commencement of the civil war, became very prominent in government and railroad affairs, and died about 1895 in New York, after returning from a Mediterranean trip; he left a son, Charles Chaumesero. iii. Julia, who married Edwin M. Thompson, of Palmyra, Missouri, both deceased; left a son and daughter in Montana. iv. Henrietta. 3. Elizabeth, born May 12, 1814; married, before 1830, Richard Farr, and had sons: Guy, now of Lamar, Missouri, Samuel, Richard; Mrs. Farr died in Calloway county, Missouri, about 1875. 4. Sallie, born January 7, 1817, died in Virginia, May 21, 1821. 5. Arthur, born October 1, 1819, mentioned below. 6. John Chapman Hunter, born November 11, 1821, died in New Florence, Montgomery county, Missouri, about the early part of 1900; married Caroline Jackson; children: Guy, a resident of Webster Groves, near St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Dixie Pulliam, of New York, a widow, Robert and Callie, deceased. 7.

Thomas Jefferson, born September 11, 1824, died in February, 1910; married Martha Smoot, of Scotland county, Missouri, a niece of William B. Downing, who reared her; children: Edward, of Havre, Montana; Thomas, William, deceased, John, Arthur, Harry, Mrs. E. T. Bogart, Peter Cooper, deceased. 8. Guy Lewis, born October 6, 1826; married, September 7, 1851, Marianna Davis; children: Edward, Thomas, Mrs. Fannie Elgin Alexander; Guy Lewis Broadwater resides in Oakland, California.

Arthur Broadwater, son of Charles Guy Broadwater, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, and during the war between the states served as quartermaster under General Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson, the famous Confederate leader. He married Catherine Bradley, who died in 1900, daughter of Peter Bradley, and had children: Isabel Fairfax, born in Fairfax, Virginia; Henry Arthur, born in Fairfax, Virginia; Richard Farr, served in the Confederate States army under Colonel Mosby; Guy, married Caroline Alford, and served in the same division of the Confederate army as his brother, Richard Farr; Charles Fox, of whom further. All living at the old home place, near Fairfax Court House, Virginia.

Charles Fox Broadwater, son of Arthur and Catherine (Bradley) Broadwater, was born at Fairfax, Virginia, June 30, 1870, and after attending private schools for a time finished his education in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. For three years after the completion of his studies he was employed by the Theodore Weims Steamship Company, then became a traveling salesman for a house handling Texas coffee. He afterward changed his line to the sale of heavy hardware, in 1911 establishing in independent hardware dealings in Fairfax Court House, a venture which the three years just passed have plainly stamped with the mark of success. Mr. Broadwater fraternizes with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Masonic order, in the latter society belonging to Henry Lodge, No. 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has been junior deacon. His political party is the Democratic. Mr. Broadwater is one of the substantial merchants of Fairfax Court House, his establishment having found public favor from the first, and in that pursuit he has prospered. He married, in October, 1910, Gertrude (Sillman) Coe, widow of James E. Coe.

Samuel Cecil Bowen, M. D. The Bowens of Tazewell county, Virginia, trace their ancestry to Moses Bowen and Rebecca (Reese) Bowen, his wife, who emigrated to this country with a large company from Wales about 1698, and settled in Massachusetts, from whence they later removed to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where they spent the remainder of their days. A branch of this family came south at an early day, settling first in Delaware, then in western Maryland and northern Virginia.

John Bowen, son of Moses and Rebecca (Reese) Bowen, was a man of considerable wealth for that day. He married Lilly McIlhaney, whose family emigrated from Ireland, and they migrated to Augusta county, Virginia, about 1730, at that time a frontier settlement. They were the parents of twelve children: 1. Moses, died of small-pox while serving in the Virginia Colonial army. 2. John, married Rachel Mathew. 3. Jane, married (first) a Mr. Cunningham, and (second) a Mr. Loring. 4. Nancy, married Archie Buchanan. 5. Rebecca, married a Mr. Whitley. 6. Henry, served in the revolutionary war; married Anne Cunningham. 7. Arthur, married Mary McMurry. 8. Robert, married Mary Gillespie. 9. Mary, married a Mr. Poston. 10. Charles, served in the revolutionary war, married Nancy Gillespie. 11. William, of whom further. 12. Reese, of whom further.

Captain William Bowen, son of John and Lilly (McIlhaney) Bowen, gained his title by service in the revolutionary war. He married Mary Henley Russell, daughter of General William Russell, by his first wife, Tabitha (Adams) Russell, his second wife having been the widow of General William Campbell, the hero of Kings Mountain, and before her marriage was Elizabeth Henry, sister of Patrick Henry. Children: 1. Colonel John H. Bowen, who was a noted lawyer and a representative in congress from Tennessee for several years. 2. Catherine, married David Campbell, brother of Governor Campbell, of Virginia, and their son, William Bowen Campbell, was elected governor of Tennessee, serving from 1851 to 1853.

Captain Reese Bowen, son of John and Lilly (McIlhaney) Bowen, served in the revolutionary war, there earning his title and rank. He was one of the first settlers of Tazewell county, Virginia, locating at

Maiden Spring, about 1772, where he owned a vast estate, which is still in the possession of his descendants, having been owned by a Reese Bowen for five generations. He was killed at the battle of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780. He married Levisa Smith, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. Reese, married his cousin, Rebecca Bowen, no children. 2. Nancy, married Major John Ward; left a large family. 3. Peggy, married Thomas Gillespie; left a large family. 4. Rebecca, married a Mr. Duff. 5. Tilly, married a Mr. Hildreth; they went to Kentucky, where many of their descendants are residing at the present time. 6. Louisa, married William Thompson; left a large family, and many of their descendants reside in Tazewell county, Virginia, at the present time. 7. John, married a Miss Gillespie, and left one daughter. 8. Henry, of whom further.

Colonel Henry Bowen, son of Captain Reese and Levisa (Smith) Bowen, was an officer of a Virginia regiment during the second war with Great Britain, 1812-14, and also served his state in the legislature and state senate. He married Eleanor Tate, niece of General William Campbell, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Ellen, married a Mr. Taylor. 2. Jane, married Captain Edmundson. 3. Louisa, married Dr. John W. Johnston, a brother of General Joseph E. Johnston, of the Confederate army, and they had one son, Judge John W. Johnston, who was United States senator from Virginia, and who married Nicketi Floyd, daughter of Governor John Floyd, brother of Governor John B. Floyd, and they were the parents of five children: Dr. George Benjamin Johnston, ex-president of the American Surgical Association; Joseph E. Johnston; Lavalette Johnston, who married a Mr. McMullin; Sallie Johnston, who married Captain Henry Lee, brother of General Fitzhugh Lee; William Johnston. 4. Henry, who gained the title of colonel, married a Miss Black, of Montgomery county, Virginia; no children. 5. Reese Tate, of whom further.

General Reese Tate Bowen, son of Colonel Henry and Eleanor (Tate) Bowen, was one of the most distinguished members of this family of distinguished men. He served his state as a member of the house of delegates, as state senator and as congressman from the ninth Virginia district. He served

in the Mexican war and in the war between the states, obtaining the rank of general. He owned and operated an extensive stock farm in Tazewell county, Virginia and was a man of great influence in that section of the state. He married Louisa Peery, of Tazewell county, Virginia, and they were the parents of six children: 1. Reese Tate, of whom further. 2. Captain Henry, ex-United States congressman from the ninth Virginia district. 3. Thomas P., who served as major in the war between the states. 4. Hattie, who became the wife of John G. Watts. 5. Jane, who became the wife of a Mr. Gruver. 6. Louisa, who became the wife of Jerome P. Kroll.

Reese Tate (2) Bowen, son of General Reese Tate (1) and Louisa (Peery) Bowen, was born on the old Bowen homestead, in Tazewell county, Virginia, and is residing there at the present time, a prosperous stock farmer of that famous "Blue Grass" region. He entered the Confederate army at the age of sixteen years, was twice wounded, once in the side and once in the head. He married Mary A., youngest daughter of Hon. Thompson Crockett, of Wythe county, Virginia. Children: 1. Sallie L., became the wife of S. J. Thompson. 2. Henry S., married a Miss Mustard. 3. Thompson Crockett, a lawyer of Tazewell county, Virginia; married a Miss Hoge. 4. Reese Tate, married a Miss Ward. 5. Samuel Cecil, of whom further. 6. Mary, became the wife of H. A. Bowen, a lawyer of Tazewell, Virginia. 7. Rachel, unmarried. 8. Jane McDonald, became the wife of Senator J. P. Royall.

Dr. Samuel Cecil Bowen, son of Reese Tate (2) and Mary A. (Crockett) Bowen, was born on the old homestead in Tazewell county, Virginia, May 15, 1881. He was from the age of eight years taught privately at home by a tutor, preparing in that manner for college. He entered Hampden-Sidney College in 1898, where he remained for two years, winning the prize scholarship in 1899. He attended the Ohio State University, session of 1900-01, entered the Medical College of Virginia in the fall of 1901, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1905, taking high honors and during his senior year was president of the student body. Immediately after his graduation he became resident physician at the Memorial Hospital, Richmond, continuing there eighteen months. He was then asso-

ciated in practice with Dr. George Ben Johnston, surgeon, and later spent three years at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York City, where he served in the capacity of house surgeon. He then returned to Richmond, and in association with Dr. R. H. Wright began the special practice of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was instructor of ophthalmology and otology at the Medical College of Virginia, 1912-13, and since the amalgamation of the University College of Medicine with the Medical College of Virginia has been associate professor of laryngology. Dr. Bowen has devoted himself with all his energy to mastering the difficult features of his profession, and is one of the rising young physicians of Richmond, already well established in public favor. He is a member of the American College of Surgeons, the Tri-State Medical Society, the Medical Society of Virginia, the Richmond Academy of Medicine, Tazewell County Medical Society, Kappa Sigma and Pi Mu fraternities. Dr. Bowen is unmarried.

James Ashby Moncure. James Ashby Moncure, a well-known business man of Richmond, is descended from an early Virginia family, long identified with Stafford county, where the home of the family has continued down to the present time. By various intermarriages its blood has been mingled with many other old and prominent families of the state. The founder of the family in this country was Rev. John Moncure, a native of the parish of Kinoff, county Mearns (now county Kincardine), Scotland. He was born about 1709-10, came to Virginia in 1733-34, and was a teacher in Northumberland county, Virginia. He pursued the study of theology, and in 1737 returned to England, where he was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal priesthood. In the same year he came to Virginia, and was made assistant to Rev. Alexander Scott, rector of Aquia Church, Overwharton, Stafford county, Virginia. Within a short time the rector died, and Mr. Moncure was installed as his successor. He died early in March, 1764, and was buried under the chancel of Aquia Church, Stafford county. He married, June 18, 1741, Frances Brown, born July 29, 1713, daughter of Dr. Gustavus and Frances (Fowke) Brown, of Rich Hill, Charles county, Maryland. The last-named was a daughter of Colonel Gerard



James Ashby Monroe

and Sarah (Burdet) Fowke, and granddaughter of Roger Fowke, of Gunston Hall, Stafford, England.

Rev. John Moncure and wife were the parents of five children, of whom the second was John, born January 22, 1747, at "Dipple," in Stafford county. He resided at "Clermont," in the same county. He married, about 1770, Anne Conway, born about 1750, daughter of George and Ann (Heath) Conway, of Wicomico, Virginia. George Conway was a great-grandson of Edwin Conway, of Wigon, county Worcester, England, who came to Virginia about 1640, and died in Lancaster, 1675. His wife Martha was a daughter of Richard Eltonhead, of Lancashire, England. Their son, Edwin, was the father of Edwin Conway, whose son was George Conway, above-named.

The eldest son of John and Anne Moncure was John Moncure, born November 1, 1772, at "Dipple." He was justice of the peace in 1796, sheriff in 1798, a vestryman, treasurer and lay delegate of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he was a very active member. He married, February 21, 1792, Alice Peachy Gaskins, born 1774, died at "Chestnut Hill," Stafford county, May 9, 1860, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Hannah (Hull) Gaskins, of Wicomico. The Gaskins family is of French origin, coming from Gascony, France, where the name was spelled Gascoyne. The immigrant came to Virginia as early as 1636. Colonel Thomas Gaskins was a very prominent citizen of Stafford county, where he served as justice of the peace and sheriff.

John (3) Moncure, son of John (2) and Alice P. (Gaskins) Moncure, was born December 24, 1793, at "Clermont," and became a very prominent man in Stafford county. He served in the war of 1812, in Captain John C. Edrington's company, Forty-fifth Regiment of Virginia Militia, Stafford county. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Virginia state legislature, and in 1837 was a presidential elector for his state, voting for Martin Van Buren. He was also the founder of the Fredericksburg & Falmouth Marine and Fire Insurance Company, in 1833. He married (first) October 28, 1818, Esther Vowles, born 1795, died June 11, 1833, daughter of Colonel Harry Vowles, of the revolutionary army. He married (second) July, 1834, Frances Daniel, born 1797, died September 11, 1871, daughter of Travers and Mildred (Stone) Daniel

George Vowles Moncure, father of James Ashby Moncure, was the third son of the first wife, and was born July 31, 1826, at Somerset, Stafford county, resided at "Chelsea," in that county, and died in August, 1904. He was a farmer and a prominent man in the county, being sent to the state legislature for four terms. He married, November 29, 1849, Mary Ashby, daughter of Turner and Dorothea (Green) Ashby, of Rosebank (now Markham Station), Fauquier county, where she was born January 26, 1830, sister of General Turner Ashby, of Confederate fame. She died in December, 1897. The Ashby family descends from Edward, son of Edmund Ashby, who settled about 1700 in what is now Fauquier county, Virginia. His second son, Robert Ashby, born about 1710, died in 1792, in Fauquier county, surviving his wife. He resided near Delaplane and was the father of Captain John Ashby, born about 1750, in Fauquier county, who served in the Third Virginia Regiment of the Continental line throughout the revolutionary war. His wife was a Turner, and they were the parents of Colonel Turner Ashby, who resided at "Rosebank," Fauquier county, Virginia, and commanded a regiment in the war of 1812. He was born August 3, 1789, at "Belmont," in Fauquier county, and married, October 26, 1820, Dorothea Farrer Green, daughter of James and Elizabeth P. Green, of Rappahannock county, Virginia. They were the parents of Mary Ashby, wife of George Vowles Moncure. To this couple were born fourteen children, six of whom died in infancy. The names of those who survived are as follows: Turner Ashby, born March 26, 1851, now of Bakersfield, California; John, February 14, 1853, a farmer in Stafford county; George, August 26, 1855, married Elizabeth Ford, and is a farmer in Stafford county; Robert Stribling, March 1, 1857, married Elizabeth Dexter, and is also a farmer in Stafford county; James Ashby, of further mention; Bettie Ashby, born June 27, 1862, married Michael Wallace Moncure, of Stafford county; Richard Ashby, February 4, 1864, a California rancher; Walter Raleigh Daniel.

James Ashby Moncure was born at "Chelsea," Stafford county, Virginia, February 24, 1861. He obtained his education in private schools and later at the Fredericksburg Military Academy. After leaving school, he obtained a position as clerk with

J. B. Ficklen & Sons, merchant millers of Fredericksburg, and here he remained two years. Upon the expiration of this time he removed to Richmond, and there, in 1882, became the shipping clerk for H. M. Smith & Company, later going with J. C. Shafer. In 1888 he became a wholesale grocer on his own account. In 1897 Mr. Moncure and three of his business associates established the Richmond Guano Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer, but in a few years assumed entire charge of this successful firm. This business, under Mr. Moncure's capable management, has grown from the most modest beginnings until it is now one of the largest of its kind in the South. Mr. Moncure's business and financial associations are many and varied, and besides the Richmond Guano Company, he is a director and stockholder in the Richmond Structural Steel Company and Richmond Trust & Savings Company and the Fidelity Loan and Savings Company. He was appointed, in 1915, when this system was organized, by the secretary of the United States treasury, one of the three directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, district No. 5, and deputy Federal reserve agent, the appointment having been made without solicitation on his part or his previous knowledge. Mr. Moncure has been active in public affairs for a number of years. He is a Democrat, was elected an alderman for six years on that ticket. He married, in Richmond, October 28, 1897, Maria Gray, a native of that place, a granddaughter of the late William Gray, a very successful tobaccoist of Richmond, and a daughter of Herbert and Sue (Flippin) Gray. Herbert Gray died in 1906, at the age of fifty-five, and is survived by his widow, who is now a resident of Richmond. To Mr. and Mrs. Moncure have been born four children, as follows: James Ashby, September 15, 1899; Julia Gray, December 15, 1901; Maria Ashby, September 23, 1903; George V., November 22, 1907. Mr. Moncure and his family are communicants of St. James Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club and at this writing (1915) is its vice-president.

Massie Family. The Massie family of Virginia is one of the distinguished old houses of that state, whose name has become inseparably identified with its history and

tradition, and with the stirring record of the long years of struggle with the wilderness which resulted in the successful colonization of this land of ours, and the no less bitter conflict with the oppressive powers ranged against us in the land of our origin, culminating in the revolution, the birth of a new nation and the brilliant and inspired yet painstaking development of the young republic's institutions during our early days. As a family, indeed, the Massies have a longer history in the old world than in America, long as is the latter, and may be traced back to one Hamo de Mascie, who came to England from Normandy in the train of William the Conqueror. The name has been variously spelt during its long descent; Mascie, Massey, Massy, etc., down to its present form, preserved with tolerable uniformity in this country, and in the Massies of Coddington, a branch of the family still to be found in Cheshire, England. Hamo de Mascie was evidently a man of considerable importance among the Conqueror's followers, and was accorded the overlordship of some ten or twenty cities after the overthrow of the Saxons and the establishment of Norman sovereignty in England. From this time onward, we come upon the name frequently in the old chronicles, and always representing a family of blood and lineage. One of the most distinguished men of the name was the celebrated General Massie of the civil wars in England, a son of John Massie and Anne (Grosvenor) Massie, of Coddington. It is not the purpose of this sketch, however, to follow the career of this distinguished line in England, a very interesting account of which may be found in Ormerod's "History of Cheshire." The Massie arms are described by Burke in his work on heraldry in the now almost unintelligible language of that gentle science, as "Ar. a pile, quarterly gu. & or.; in the field quarter a lion pass. of the field. Crest—Between two trees a lion salient ar."

(1) The first member of the Massie family to appear in the new world was Alexander Massie, who set sail on the good ship "Primrose" from Gravesend and bound for the colony of Virginia, July 27, 1635. This is according to Hotton's "List of Emigrants," and is about all we know of this Massie save that a grant of land was made him, or a son of the same name, on February 23, 1663, by Sir William Berkeley, the

governor of Virginia. This grant consisted of four hundred acres in Accomac county in reward for his service to the colony in transporting a party of immigrants thither. "The said land being due to the said Massy by Transportation of Eight persons."

(II) Peter Massie seems to have been the head of the house in this country, in the generation succeeding Alexander, unless we count the Alexander, who received the four hundred acres just referred to as the son of the emigrant. But of Peter Massie we know even less than of his predecessor. Nothing in short, save that on October 23, 1690, and on November 6, 1700, he was the recipient of two grants of land of eight hundred and fifty-five and three hundred acres respectively, in the one case for the transportation of eighteen persons, and in the other of six persons, to the colony of Virginia. Indeed the records of these first American Massies are most inadequate and serve little more than to establish with comparative certainty the order of descent, and to disclose to us the fact that they were already people of prominence in the colony, actively engaged in colonization and becoming large landowners in consequence.

(III) Of Captain Thomas Massie, who appears to have been the son of Peter Massie, just referred to, we have a much larger fund of information. The date of his birth we do not know, but he rose to great prominence in the colony, and left his name attached to a number of records and documents which throw considerable light on his person. He was, it would seem, one of the great rural gentleman who collectively formed a sort of aristocracy of blood and culture, one of the most benign aristocracies the world has ever seen, and which was among the most determined of all the people of Virginia in resisting foreign tyranny, and contributed to the cause of freedom some of the greatest democrats who ever lived. This aristocracy, if so it may be called, has scarcely even to-day passed away in Virginia, and is perhaps one of the most potent factors in preserving in that state, more than elsewhere, the associations and traditions of a generous age that is gone, in a form so vital as to exercise an instant influence in forming the character of the present generation. Thomas Massie not only owned a large landed estate but, like his forebears, added greatly to it by grant and purchase, his total additions amount-

ing to upwards of twenty-eight thousand acres. The dates of the grants were as follows: November 13, 1721; November 2, 1726; October 13, 1727. He purchased, May 19, 1727, from John Woodson, four hundred acres. His home was apparently in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent county, and he was vestryman of that church in 1704 and a church warden in 1726. That he was a man of parts and well thought of by his neighbors, is shown by the fact that he was elected in 1723 to the Virginia assembly or house of burgesses for New Kent county, the first elective body in the United States and the prototype of so much to follow, and served until 1726. His death, according to the St. Peter Parish records, occurred March 2, 1731. He married, March 23, 1698-99, Mary Walker.

(IV) William Massie, Colonel William Massie as he is generally known, was born May 28, 1718, died 1749. He was not quite so conspicuous a member of the community as was his father. He is recorded in the St. Peter's parish records as having succeeded his father as vestryman of the church, on the latter's death, and was elected church warden, November 13, 1744. It is obvious from the records that he continued to reside all his life in his father's old home in that parish, as his death is noted there. He was burgess of New Kent county, 1748. He was married to Martha Macon, born August 12, 1722, died August 8, 1759, a daughter of Colonel William Macon, born November 11, 1694, married Mary Hartwell, September 24, 1719, and died November 1, 1773, and thus introduced into his family the blood of a French family not less distinguished than his own. The earliest mention of the Macon name occurs in the account of the knighting of one Jouserand de Macon in the Saone-Loire country of France, where they seem to have originated. A little later there is also mention of one Louis de Macon and Gabriel, his son, who were evidently the possessors of large estates, although the exact location of these does not appear. The connection between these members of the old French aristocracy, and the Macon family of Virginia, is somewhat hazy, but the balance of evidence is in favor of a direct line of descent. The family of Macon became Huguenot in belief at some period not ascertained, and it is only in the seventeenth century that we reach an ancestor, from whom the present house is directly trace-

able. This was Gideon Macon, who, coming to the American colonies in the latter half of the century just mentioned, settled at Middle Plantation, Virginia, where he soon became a prominent man in St. Peter's Parish and an extensive and prosperous tobacco cultivator. There is a record of him and his estate in 1680. This estate was known as Prospect Hill, and is even now standing in its original location, and is still regarded as one of the landmarks of eastern Virginia. Gideon Macon was the father of William Macon, who in time inherited Prospect Hill, and became a very conspicuous figure in the colony, being appointed colonel of the New Kent county militia, New Kent county being the location of Prospect Hill. It was of this Colonel William Macon that Martha, the wife of Colonel William Massie, was the daughter.

(V) Major Thomas Massie, a son of Colonel William and Martha (Macon) Massie, was born according to the parish records, August 11, 1747, at Batton's Bridge, in New Kent county, Virginia. His life was a most eventful one, as was almost sure to be the life of an ardent lover of liberty, devoted to the interests of the American colonies in those troublous times. For Major Massie's lot was cast just when the long drawn out struggle between the colonies and Great Britain had reached the breaking point, and he was, indeed, just in the prime of young manhood when the revolution began. He received his commission as captain in the Sixth Virginia Regiment of the line on Continental establishment, in the autumn of 1775, and with an enthusiasm characteristic of the man, threw himself into the conflict in the cause of liberty and his native land. His first service was under Colonel Buckner in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where he took part in many active engagements, notably those of Fort Montgomery, when that redoubt was captured, and at New Brunswick on the Raritan river, where the advance of the British van was checked, thus giving an opportunity for General Washington to cross the Delaware river in safety. The Sixth Virginia suffered so severely in this campaign that Captain Massie was necessarily employed in special or detached duty for the major part of the next two years, but on January 1, 1777, he was again attached to the army, this time under General Scott, in the latter's movement against Lord Cornwallis, who was at

that time threatening Trenton, New Jersey. Once more he was in the thick of action, engaging in that sanguinary fight known as the Cannonade of Trenton. For a period of five months thereafter Captain Massie was engaged in the severest kind of duty at Middle Post, Metuchen, under Colonel Hendricks, duty which included constant patrolling and frequent skirmishes, nocturnal surprises and the cutting off of pickets, work of a most perilous and fatiguing kind, entailing a great loss of men. After five months of this distressing kind of service, his detachment rejoined the main army at Middlebrook, and yet a little later was transferred to the army under General Washington at White Marsh Hills. He seemed destined to endure the hardships of the campaign in full measure, for it was while a part of Washington's army that it passed that most bitter winter at Valley Forge, the sufferings of which were shared by Captain Thomas Massie. Detailed for duty under General Morgan, he received a partial reward for his faithful services in the form of a major's commission on February 20, 1778. He was in command of the lines near Philadelphia in the spring of 1778, and while there he took part in some historic transactions, notably that of the evacuation of Philadelphia by General Sir Henry Clinton, Major Massie being the one who first received the flag of truce from that officer, which opened the way to the negotiations for his departure. General Clinton no longer in Philadelphia, General Morgan, with Major Massie in his command, marched through that city and shortly afterwards joined the main army. It was not long after this, June 27, 1778, to be precise, that Major Massie was the bearer of the despatches from Washington to General Charles Lee, directing the latter officer to attack the British army in full force the following day. These orders, as all the world remembers, were not obeyed, a disobedience which was the occasion of a most brilliant piece of generalship on the part of Washington, who was forced thus unexpectedly, to bring the troops into action himself, and also of the well known rebuke of Lee. Ordered once more into New Jersey, under General Morgan, Major Massie took part in the hard-fought battle of Monmouth Court House, in which the British were defeated and pursued as far north as Middletown Heights, near Sandy Hook. From New Jersey, fortune took him to Rhode Island, where,

always in the thick of battle, he was engaged in the siege of Newport. His next post was on the Hudson river, a few miles above West Point, and then later he was sent back into New Jersey, this time to Hackensack, from which the British forces had just retired, and where, under the command of Colonel Febiger, he was stationed. Shortly after this Colonel Febiger was called elsewhere, and Major Massie was left in command at Hackensack of the Second Virginia Regiment on Continental establishment. Not long after this the eight old Continental regiments of Virginia were consolidated for the defence of Charleston, and Major Massie became a supernumerary officer. With the permission of General Washington he now returned to Virginia, from which he had been absent for so long, holding his commission as major, ready, however, for service wherever and whenever required. It is told how Major Massie's commission as captain had been actually worn out through long carrying it in his pocket on the field and march and in the camp, by constant exposure to rain, hail, snow and the weather generally. During the winter of 1780-81, Major Massie acted as aide-de-camp to General Nelson in Virginia, and it was during his employment in this service that Benedict Arnold invaded that State and destroyed the public stores and houses at Richmond and the arsenal and foundry at Westham. The war was nearly over, but Major Massie remained in active service to the very last moment and was present at the capture of Yorktown and the final surrender of the British armies under General Cornwallis, in October, 1781. In return for the gallant and tireless services he had given his country during the long and sanguinary struggle for freedom, congress voted to Major Massie a tract of land lying in the states of Kentucky and Ohio, amounting to five thousand three hundred and thirty-three and a third acres. This he exchanged later for lands belonging to Nathaniel Littleton Savage, lying in Virginia, some in his home region, New Kent county, and some in Frederick county, besides other valuable property, such as a water grist mill and other improvements.

Major Massie was married, August 11, 1781, to Sarah Cocke, born March 8, 1760, at "Turkey Island," died April 20, 1838, at "Level Green," daughter of Bowler Cocke, a prominent resident of Turkey Island, Vir-

ginia. To Major and Mrs. Massie were born three children, all sons: Thomas Jr., October 21, 1782; Henry, mentioned further; William, March 3, 1789. In 1803 or 1804 they left Frederick county and went to Level Green, in Nelson county (then Amherst), where they lived on lands acquired on Tye river, an estate which at the time of Major Massie's death comprised more than nine thousand acres. Major Massie was at the time of his death, February 2, 1834, at "Level Green," Nelson county, Virginia, one of the largest landowners and wealthiest men generally in Virginia. His whole personal estate, including seventy-five slaves, etc., was valued at over a hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars, while his lands must have been worth still more, representing a fortune very large for that time, and this, together with his personal characteristics and the reputation as a disinterested patriot, made him a prominent man of the new and still struggling nation.

(VI) Captain Henry Massie, the second son of Major Thomas and Sarah (Cocke) Massie, was born October 16, 1784, died January 12, 1841, at "Falling Springs" valley. He was the grandfather of William Russell Massie, of this sketch, the representative of the present generation of that distinguished family. From his father, Major Thomas Massie, Captain Henry Massie, as he was generally known, received a grant of land of three thousand acres in the Falling Springs valley, Bath county, Virginia, for the sum of ten thousand dollars. On this noble estate Captain Massie built a handsome residence known as "The Oaks," and there lived with his family during the remainder of his life. He married (first) October 22, 1810, Susan Preston Lewis, born August 22, 1792, died November 22, 1825, and (second) Elizabeth Daggs. Children of first wife: 1. Mary, married, December 15, 1829, John Hampden Pleasants; children: James, married Carrie T. Massie, and Ann Eliza, married Douglas H. Gordon. 2. Sarah C., married, October 18, 1827, Rev. Stanley. 3. Henry, mentioned at length below. 4. Thomas Eugene, born 1822, died 1863; married Mary James, of Ohio. 5. Eugenia S., married Samuel V. Gatewood. 6. Susan Lewis, born May 4, 1824, died October 30, 1824. Child of second wife, Hezekiah, to whom his father left his homestead known as "The Oaks."

(VII) Henry Massie, eldest son of Cap-

tain Henry and Susan Preston (Lewis) Massie, was born July 4, 1816, in Bath county, Virginia. His father conveyed to him property known as "Rock Hill," consisting of eleven hundred and fifty acres and situated within the boundary of a county just then being formed, known as Alleghany county. He continued the rural mode of life followed by his ancestors, and farmed this large estate. He finally made his home near the town of Charlottesville, Virginia, and there died April 22, 1878, at the age of sixty-two years. He married, March 23, 1841, Susan Elizabeth Smith, a native of Savannah, Georgia, born February 5, 1822, died November 25, 1887, at Copeley, Albemarle county, Virginia, only child of Charles Bolton Smith, of Savannah, Georgia, and his wife, Caroline S. R. (Thomson) Smith, of St. Matthews Parish, South Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Massie were born eight children: Henry Lewis, O. S. P. 1887; Caroline Thomson, the widow of James Pleasants, grandson of Governor James Pleasants, of Richmond, Virginia; Sarah Lewis (Lulie), O. S. P., 1878; Thomas, O. S. P., 1863; William Russell, mentioned at length below; Susan E., O. S. P., 1868; Charles Philip, O. S. P., 1863; Eugene Carter, mentioned below.

(VIII) William Russell Massie, son of Henry and Susan Elizabeth (Smith) Massie, and of the eighth generation in direct descent from Alexander Massie, the founder of the family in this country, was born February 24, 1852, in Orange county, Virginia. When he came of an age to attend school he was sent to those of Albemarle county, whither his father had moved in his early childhood. The new home of the family was in Charlottesville, the seat of the famous University of Virginia, and the boy went to two of the best known schools of the place at different times, those of W. R. Abbott and H. W. Jones. After completing this more elementary portion of his studies, and having adequately prepared himself for college, he matriculated in the law school of the University of Virginia, an institution whose reputation draws students from all parts of the United States, and, indeed, from the rest of the world. At the age of twenty-three he began the practice of law in Richmond, Virginia, and remained there for three years. Then in response to a belief that an opportunity in his profession awaited him in the west greater

than at home, he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, but remained there for a year only, then returned to Virginia. On his return to his native state, he entered the banking business, and has continued in this ever since. Mr. Massie has been eminently successful in banking, and has come to fill a very important position in the financial world of Richmond. He held for some time the position of cashier for the Union Bank of Richmond, but in 1896, after an association of two years with this concern, withdrew in connection with a number of other prominent men founded the banking firm of Hobson, Massie & Leigh. It is from the inception of this concern that Mr. Massie's prominence in the business world has dated, for with the great growth of the house, its principals have come more and more into the notice of the industrial and financial leaders of that region, and, indeed, are now recognized as such themselves. Mr. Massie's reputation is an enviable one, and he is regarded as one of the most substantial men of business and affairs in the city, his integrity is recognized as unimpeachable and his ability of the very first water. But Mr. Massie does not confine himself entirely to the duties involved in the management of his great banking business, a tendency only too prevalent among the successful business men and financiers of this day and generation, and whereby their sympathies and understanding is woefully narrowed. On the contrary, he gives generously of both time and attention to many of the departments of the life of the capital city. He is a member of the Democratic party, and takes a keen interest in all political questions, whether these involve issues of national or local import, and watches with an intelligent eye the whole political field, alike regarding the great social and economic movements which fill with both threat and promise the age we live in, and the insistent questions of city policy, which it is the duty of a democratic people to be ever alert to. Mr. Massie is also a prominent club man in Richmond, and a member of the most important clubs and societies in that city, among which may be mentioned the Commonwealth Club, the Westmoreland, the Country Club, the Hermitage, the Golf Club and many others. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church, of which he is a devoted and active member. He and Mrs. Massie attend St. James'

Church of that denomination, in Richmond, and are material supports to its general work and the many benevolences in connection therewith.

Mr. Massie was married, November 17, 1910, to Susan Williams, a native of Richmond, Virginia, where she was born, the daughter of T. C. and ——— (Peatross) Williams, of that city. Mrs. Massie has two brothers and one sister living, they are T. C. Williams, Jr., A. D. Williams and Mary Williams, all of whom are residents of Richmond. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Massie.

(VIII) Eugene C. Massie, son of Henry and Susan Elizabeth (Smith) Massie, was born in Orange county, Virginia, May 27, 1861. He prepared for college at the academy of Major Horace W. Jones, at Charlottesville, Virginia; was a student in the University of Virginia, 1876-83, from which he graduated in law and other departments. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and was partner with James Pleasants in the law firm of Pleasants & Massie. Mr. Pleasants died July 16, 1898, since which time Mr. Massie has practiced alone in Richmond, with offices in the Mutual Assurance building. He has been a member of the Virginia National Guard for many years, from 1906 to 1910 was chief of staff with rank of colonel on staff of Governor Claude A. Swanson. For the same period of time he was a member of the Virginia house of delegates; was commissioner from Virginia on uniform state laws, under Governors Swanson and Mann; is chairman of committee on Torrens system, in conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, and was made chairman of the executive committee of the conference of commissioners on uniform state laws at the twenty-fourth annual conference held in Washington, D. C., October 14-21, 1914. He is a member of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, American Bar Association, Virginia State Bar Association, Bar Association of City of Richmond, Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, Westmoreland Club and Business Men's Club. He is an Episcopalian in religion, and a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Massie married, November 16, 1897, Laura Roy Ellerson, of Richmond. Children: James Pleasants, born July 10, 1899, and Ida Watkins, born January 4, 1901.

(VI) Dr. Thomas Massie, son of Major Thomas (q. v.) and Sarah (Cocke) Massie,

was born October 21, 1782, died at "Blue Rock," Nelson county, Virginia, May 6, 1864. He studied under the preceptorship of Dr. McCaw, of Richmond, was graduated in Philadelphia, then spent four years in study in Edinburgh, London and Paris. Upon his return to the United States in 1807, he settled in Richmond, Virginia, making frequent trips to Chillicothe, Ohio where he had a large estate, and after a time returned to Nelson county, Virginia. During the war of 1812 he was in active service as a surgeon. He was a member of the house of delegates, 1824-27, 1829-30; a trustee of Washington College. Dr. Massie married (first) December 14, 1809, Lucy Waller, his cousin, who died August 31, 1822, and (second) August 3, 1826, Sarah Carrington, a daughter of Colonel William and Anne (Carrington) Cabell. By first marriage: A daughter, who lived only a few weeks; Sarah, married Hon. William O. Goode, member of the Virginia convention of 1829-30, and of the United States congress; Elizabeth Waller; William Henry; Martha Anna; Juliet A., married Henry C. Boyd; Lucy Cornelia; Thomas Waller. By the second marriage: Ann C.; Patrick Cabell, see forward; Paul.

(VII) Patrick Cabell Massie, son of Dr. Thomas and Sarah Carrington (Cabell) Massie, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, January 8, 1829, died at Lynchburg, Virginia, September 27, 1877. After an excellent preparatory course of instruction, he matriculated at Yale College, from which he was graduated after a four years' academic course. He then entered the law school of the institution, and studied there for a further two years. He never practiced law, however, but returned to the home plantation, "Three Springs," and devoted his time to tobacco growing, in which enterprise he was very successful, and became one of the most influential men of that section of the country. Mr. Massie married, June 18, 1857, Susan C., daughter of Dr. Robert W. and Susan Dabney (Alexander) Withers, and sister of ex-Senator Robert E. Withers. Children: Robert Withers, see forward; Thomas; Patrick Cabell, attorney, married Elizabeth McCullough Kirkman; Thomas; Judge Thornton L., married Mary Kent Nicholson; Douglas Gray; Withers, married Theresa Murry; Susan Catherine, married Lucius P. Brown, of Tennessee.

(VIII) Robert Withers Massie, son of

Patrick Cabell and Susan C. (Withers) Massie, was born at "Rock Castle," Campbell county, Virginia, April 24, 1858. His early years were spent at the old home-stead, "Three Springs," in Nelson county, and he became a cadet of the Virginia Military Institute, where he received a liberal education. Upon death of his father, in 1877 he returned to "Three Springs," was given charge of the management of the plantation, and did this very successfully for nineteen years. During this long period he was also engaged in the lumber trade. He went to Lynchburg in 1897, and there commenced the wholesale lumber business. For five years he shouldered all the responsibilities of this enterprise alone, then associated himself with a partner, A. N. Pierce, and still later incorporated the concern as Massie & Pierce, Inc. He has been the president of this since its incorporation and has succeeded. Mr. Massie was interested in the National Exchange Bank of Lynchburg, of which he was a director sixteen years, and which ceased to exist in April, 1913, at which time it was merged with the Lynchburg National Bank. At the present time, in addition to the other offices, he is president of the Lone Jack Stone Company, Samson Lumber Company and the Pembroke Planing Mill Company. He is vice-president of the Virginia Society of Cincinnati. Mr. Massie married, November 11, 1885, Mattie W., a daughter of Nathaniel C. and Polly Cary (Wilson) Manson. Children: Robert W., Nathaniel M., Catherine D., Martha Willis.

John Boulware Kidd. A kindly-hearted man of wide acquaintance, well known by his deeds of charity and conscientious spirit, John Boulware Kidd died in the city of Richmond, October 14, 1910, aged seventy-five years. He was born in King and Queen county, Virginia, in 1835, son of John M. and Catherine Kidd, grandson of Colonel William S. Miller, an officer of the revolutionary war, and nephew of William Boulware, United States minister to Naples under President Tyler. He was highly educated at preparatory schools, Richmond College and Columbia University, and studied law under the preceptorship of James S. Lyons. During the war between the states he was connected with the treasury department of the Confederate government, rendering efficient service. After the war

he engaged in farming for a time in King and Queen county, returning to Richmond later, where his after life was spent. He enjoyed the acquaintance of prominent educators, was sought for as an authority on Greek and Latin classics, and was widely known and highly respected as a citizen. He was twice married and had a family of eight children.

Mr. Kidd married (second) April 4, 1873, Ellen Gertrude Tompkins, born in Richmond, daughter of Edmund William and Julia Mosby (Burton) Tompkins, and granddaughter of Harry and Fanny (Taylor) Tompkins, of Richmond. Edmund W. and Julia M. Tompkins were the parents of ten children, Mrs. Ellen Gertrude Kidd and Julia Annie Taylor Jackson, of Charlottesville, Virginia, being the only living members of this once large family.

Fanny (Taylor) Tompkins, wife of Harry Tompkins, and grandmother of Ellen Gertrude (Tompkins) Kidd, was a daughter of Edmund and Ann (Day) Taylor, the latter the daughter of Major Day, who served on General Washington's staff, and his wife, Emetta (Haire) Day. Edmund Taylor was a son of George Edmund and Ann (Lewis) Taylor, grandson of John and Catherine Taylor, and great-grandson of James Taylor, the elder, and his second wife, Mary (Gregory) Taylor.

James Taylor, the elder, was the emigrant ancestor of this branch of the Taylor family in America, coming from Carlisle, England, to Virginia in 1658. He descends, according to Burke, from the Taylours, who were conspicuous at the battle of Hastings. He was a large landowner in New Kent and Orange counties. By his first wife he had three children, by his second wife seven, John being the last born and the tenth child. A granddaughter of James (1) and daughter of James (2), Frances Taylor, married Ambrose Madison and was the grandmother of President James Madison. Colonel George Taylor, grandson of James Taylor, the emigrant, was born in 1710, was burgess for Orange county, 1774, a member of the Virginia convention, 1775; twice married, and had fourteen sons, thirteen of whom served their country in a military capacity, seven of them being soldiers in the revolution. A granddaughter of James Taylor, Catherine, daughter of John Taylor, married Moses Penn; their son, John Penn, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Another

descendant married Charles Carter Lee, brother of General Robert E. Lee, and another a brother of Bishop Whittle, of Virginia. In fact, by intermarriage descendants of James Taylor, the emigrant, are connected with many of the early southern families.

John Taylor, born in 1696, tenth child of James Taylor, the emigrant, was twice married, (first) to a Miss Pendleton, (second) to a Miss Thomas, and had ten children. His eldest child was George Edmund Taylor, who married Ann Lewis, daughter of Colonel Lewis, of Goochland county, Virginia. Colonel Lewis commanded an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, and it is supposed that his son-in-law accompanied him. Colonel Charles Lewis was a son of Colonel John (2) Lewis, of Gloucester county, Virginia, and grandson of Colonel John (1) Lewis, both father and son members of council and of a distinguished Welsh family. Colonel John (2) Lewis married Elizabeth, daughter of Augustine Warner, who gave his daughter "Warner Hall."

George Edmund Taylor married twice and had nine children. The eldest son by his first wife (Ann Lewis) was Edmund Taylor, born August 16, 1741, died January 28, 1822. He married, May 16, 1771, Ann Day, born March 18, 1753, died July 13, 1835, daughter of Major Day, of the revolution, as stated. Children of Edmund and Ann Taylor: 1. Sarah, born February 28, 1772, died December 20, 1850; married Major William Winston, of Hanover, Virginia. 2. Ann, died young. 3. Elizabeth, born March 3, 1776, died 1858; married Samuel Redd, of Hanover. 4. Mary, born September 24, 1778, died April 18, 1854; married Christopher Tompkins, of Richmond, Virginia. 5. William Day, born April 14, 1781, died May 5, 1858; married (first) Sally Burnley, (second) Eliza Marshall. 6. Fanny, born March 13, 1783, died May 10, 1862; married Harry Tompkins, of previous mention. 7. Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund, born April 11, 1785, died September, 1823; married Frances Ann Richardson. 8. John I., born August 4, 1787, died October 27, 1858; married Lorenda Shepherd, of Hanover. 9. Emily H., born August 14, 1789, died January 11, 1873; married Dr. Charles Morris, of Hanover. 10. Lewis Walker, born December 22, 1791, died October 3, 1827; married Elizabeth Berkley, of Hanover. 11. Francis Goode, born Septem-

ber 8, 1794; married Ann Shepherd, of Hanover.

Fanny Taylor, sixth child and fifth daughter of Edmund and Ann (Day) Taylor, married Harry Tompkins, of Richmond, Virginia. Their son, Edmund William Tompkins, married Julia Mosby Burton.

Ellen Gertrude Tompkins, daughter of Edmund William and Julia Mosby (Burton) Tompkins, married John Boulware Kidd, of previous mention.

In her younger years Mrs. Kidd discovered that the pickles she put up in her home seemed to be specially enjoyed by her visitors, and conceived the idea of adding to her pin money by making and selling them for a few of her friends. This she did, calling them "Pin Money" pickles. The demand for them so increased that she decided to enter the business regularly and manufacture for the general market. She began with a small plant which has grown to one of large proportions located at 1500 Marshall street, Richmond, and "Pin Money" pickles are sold literally "all the world over," as well known in New York, London, Hong Kong and other large cities of the world as in Richmond. Mrs. Kidd continued the business all through her married life and is yet proprietor and manager. Her sons are her assistants, but the business she established, built up and has always managed, is solely her own. To say that she is a wise woman of affairs, possessing great executive ability, courage, energy and initiative, would be superfluous; the large plant and business she founded, developed and manages, speaking louder than tongue or pen. Her residence is "The Shenandoah," an apartment building that is one of her investments.

Walter Washington Foster. Walter Washington Foster, of Richmond, Virginia, was born February 22, 1857, at Norfolk, Virginia, a son of Joseph G. and Mary A. (Brownley) Foster. He attended the public schools of Norfolk, and at the age of sixteen years started out to learn the art of photography, in the studio of D. H. Anderson, of New York. With a natural artistic sense and a keen interest in his work, he made rapid advancement, and acquired a thorough knowledge of all details pertaining to the photographic business. In 1881 he established himself in a studio at Richmond, and from that time to the present has

continued at the same location, and during this time has acquired a very high reputation for work. He is known everywhere south of Washington, and his studio is one of the best equipped in the state of Virginia. At the present time Mr. Foster is giving much attention to painting in oil, and his reputation as an artist in this direction is very high. Mr. Foster is deeply absorbed in his work, and has given very little attention to other matters. In disposition he is modest and retiring, and he has never sought any part in the direction of public affairs. He is an active member of the Christadelphian Church of Richmond, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, a member of Highland Park Lodge, No. 292, Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. In Masonic circles he is highly esteemed, and is known for his fidelity to the broad fraternal principles of the order. These principles guide the conduct of his daily life, and thus he is esteemed outside of Masonic circles for his manly worth and large-hearted sympathy.

He married, February 21, 1877, Carrie S. Hughes, a daughter of Josiah and Sallie (Ellison) Hughes, of Richmond. They are the parents of two children: 1. Dr. Walter Brownley Foster, at present head of the health department of the city of Roanoke, Virginia, a position which he has held with credit and honor; he married Clara Crenshaw, and they have three children: G. H., Constance and Gene Foster. 2. Nellie Virginia, wife of Arthur W. Orpin, who is an able assistant of his father-in-law in the photographic studio; Mr. and Mrs. Orpin have two children: Helen R. and Walter Foster.

Armistead Churchill Gordon, LL. D. An enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time for the state to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make mention in a prominent manner of Armistead Churchill Gordon, LL. D., of Virginia.

The maternal ancestry of Mr. Gordon includes the father of Colonel Nathaniel Bacon, the elder, member of the council, and cousin of Nathaniel Bacon, sometime called "The Rebel;" Lewis Burwell, first of that name in the colony; William Bassett, pro-

genitor of the Bassetts of "Eltham," New Kent county; Colonel John Stith, in Virginia in 1663, grandfather of William Stith, the historian and president of the College of William and Mary; Colonel Miles Cary, first of that name in Virginia; William Randolph, of Turkey Island, who was the ancestor of the distinguished Randolph family; Colonel Nicholas Long, of Halifax, North Carolina, commissary-general of the North Carolina troops in the revolutionary war; and Barnabas McKinne, of Edenton, North Carolina, a colonial landed proprietor and magnate of the early half of the eighteenth century.

James Gordon, the first of this family at Sheepbridge, in county Down, Ireland, was there in 1692, and was of a cadet branch of the ancient Gordons of Lesmoir, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married Jane Campbell, whose mother was of the house of Wallace, of Elderslie, Scotland.

James Gordon, son of James and Jane (Campbell) Gordon, was of Sheepbridge, in the lordship of Newry, county Down, Ireland, and married Sarah Greenway. Among their children were: John, of further mention; Colonel James Gordon, an eminent planter of Lancaster county, who married Mary Harrison, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Harrison, of Surry county, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married her cousin John, as mentioned below.

John Gordon, son of James and Sarah (Greenway) Gordon, married Lucy, daughter of Colonel Armistead Churchill, of Middlesex county.

James Gordon, son of John and Lucy (Churchill) Gordon, removed from Richmond county, which he represented in the house of delegates in 1781, to Orange, and resided at Germanna, in that county, which he represented in the state constitutional convention in 1788. He was a planter. He married Elizabeth Gordon, a daughter of Colonel James and Mary (Harrison) Gordon, mentioned above.

General William Fitzhugh Gordon, second son of James and Elizabeth (Gordon) Gordon, was of "Edgeworth," Albemarle county, Virginia, and was for a long time distinguished in the political annals of the state. It was to the combined influence of Hon. Joseph C. Cabell in the senate, and General Gordon in the house of delegates, that Mr. Jefferson largely attributed the success of the bill establishing the Univer-

sity of Virginia. As a member of the constitutional convention of 1829-30 he was the author of the compromise provision for representation known as the "Mixed Basis," which was adopted by the convention. In 1829 he was appointed by Governor William B. Giles, brigadier-general of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Virginia troops. In 1840 he was appointed major-general of the Second Division. While a member of congress he proposed what is known as the sub-treasury plan for the management of the funds, which was afterwards adopted. He married (first) Mary Robinson Rootes, a daughter of Thomas Reade Rootes, of Federal Hill, Fredericksburg, Virginia, by whom he had no children. He married (second) Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of Colonel Reuben Lindsay, of Albemarle. By this marriage he had eight sons and three daughters who lived to maturity. Six of the sons were soldiers in the Confederate army during the civil war, among these being: George Loyall, of further mention; and Captain Charles Henry Gordon, his twin brother, of Fauquier county, Virginia, at one time a lieutenant in the Black Horse Company, later on the staff of General Beverly Robertson.

George Loyall Gordon, son of General William Fitzhugh and Elizabeth (Lindsay) Gordon, studied at the University of Virginia, practiced law, and edited the Alexandria "Sentinel." He served in the Confederate army as a member of the "Edgecombe Guards," from North Carolina, and was killed while adjutant of the Fifteenth North Carolina Regiment, at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, falling the nearest man to the enemy's guns. Mr. Gordon married Mary Long Daniel, who died at "Longwood," the family residence in Louisa, February, 1876, who was a woman of much amiability and brilliant mind, and inspired her children with a love of literature and a desire to excel in life. She was the eldest daughter of Judge Joseph J. Daniel, of the Virginia family of that name, and a son of Lewis Daniel, of "Burncourt," Halifax county, North Carolina. Judge Daniel died while in office as judge of the supreme court of his native state, January, 1848. Prior to his election to this office, he had been a judge of the superior court of law and equity, and served as a member of the North Carolina house of commons, and as a delegate from Halifax county in the state constitutional

convention. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon had five children, of whom three attained maturity: Armistead Churchill, of whom further; James Lindsay Gordon, a lawyer of Charlottesville, Virginia, and later of New York, where he died in his forty-fifth year, November 30, 1904, a former state senator of Virginia, later assistant district attorney and assistant corporation counsel of New York, and noted for his oratorical powers and his success as a trial court advocate; Mary Long Gordon, married Dr. Richard H. Lewis, of Raleigh, North Carolina, secretary of the state board of health of that state, and died in Raleigh, August 13, 1895, of typhoid fever.

Armistead Churchill Gordon, LL. D., son of George Loyall and Mary Long (Daniel) Gordon, was born at "Edgeworth," Albemarle county, Virginia, December 20, 1855, and lived in the country until he settled at Staunton in 1879. His early years were spent with his parents at "Longwood," the years of the war between the states, on a cotton plantation in North Carolina, and when he returned to Virginia in 1868 he lived near Charlottesville, with an uncle, Mason Gordon. He was a student at the Charlottesville Institute, under the late Major Horace W. Jones, and at the age of seventeen years became a state student in the academic department of the University of Virginia. After a thorough course of modern and ancient languages and of mathematics he was graduated, then spent four years in teaching school in Charlottesville. At first he was associated with Major Jones in the conduct of the Charlottesville Institute, became his successor, and associate principal of the high school of Charlottesville, a public graded school. In 1877 he was a student in the summer law school of the University of Virginia, and again in 1878 and 1879, and read law privately in the intervals of teaching school.

In October, 1879, Mr. Gordon commenced the practice of law in Staunton, Virginia, and at the same time taught Greek and German one year in a classical school in Staunton, conducted by Henry L. Hoover. In 1883 he formed a law partnership with the late Meade F. White, who was for many years commonwealth attorney of Augusta county. This partnership continued until January 1, 1891, during a portion of which time the firm of White & Gordon had the unique experience of representing, the one

member the commonwealth for Augusta county, and the other member the commonwealth for Staunton. In January, 1891, Mr. Gordon formed a partnership with William Patrick, and the firm of Patrick & Gordon was dissolved by the death of Mr. Patrick in June, 1909, since which date Mr. Gordon has continued the practice of his profession alone.

Since residing in Staunton, Mr. Gordon has filled the following positions of trust or prominence: Mayor of Staunton, 1884-86; city commissioner of accounts, 1883 to 1892; commissioner in chancery of the Hustings court of Staunton; commissioner in chancery of the circuit court of Augusta; commissioner of accounts for Augusta county since 1911; president of the Staunton Chamber of Commerce; commonwealth's attorney of Staunton, 1890-92; city attorney of Staunton five terms of two years each; secretary of the University of Virginia Alumni Society of Staunton and Augusta County; president of same; charter member and first president of the Beverly Club of Staunton; charter member and first president of the Staunton Savings Bank, now the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Staunton; chairman of the city Democratic committee of Staunton, 1892-93-94; director of the Baldwin District Fair Association; chairman of the Democratic committee of Augusta county for many years; member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, 1894 to 1898; member of the state board of visitors to Mount Vernon; member of the building committee, composed of three from the visitors and two from the faculty, for the restoration of the buildings of the University of Virginia, destroyed by fire in 1895; member of the royal charter board of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, 1897 to 1906; rector of the University of Virginia, 1897-98; commonwealth's attorney of Augusta from May 23, 1898, to July, 1900, by appointment, to fill an unexpired term; vice-president of the Virginia State Bar Association; charter member, and member from 1902 to 1904 of the executive committee, of the General Society of Alumni of the University of Virginia; commissioner to the board of supervisors of Augusta county, and member and first chairman of the state library board of Virginia, from July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1908. In the opening of 1906 he was again appointed a member of the board of visitors

of the University of Virginia, for a term of four years, commencing February 28, 1906, and was thereupon reelected rector of the university by the unanimous vote of his colleagues on the board, which office he still holds.

Pursuant to resolutions of the council of Staunton, Mr. Gordon, in 1885, made the first codification of the city ordinances; and in 1897 revised and recodified the city ordinances. He has been a contributor at irregular intervals, of fiction, essays and verse to the "Century," "Scribner's" and "Atlantic Monthly," and other periodicals, and has published: "Befo' de War; Echoes in Negro Dialect," in conjunction with Thomas Nelson Page, 1888; "Congressional Currency; An Outline of the Federal Money System;" "For Truth and Freedom; Poems of Commemoration;" "Envion and Other Tales of Old and New Virginia;" "The Gay Gordons; Ballads of an Ancient Scottish Clan;" and three novels: "The Gift of the Morning Star;" "Robin Aroon;" and "Maje: A Love Story." During the years 1914 and 1915 he contributed a number of short stories to "Scribner's Magazine." He has also written the lives of several eminent men, in "Great Judges and Lawyers," edited by Dr. William Lewis Draper, dean of the law faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gordon is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity, a Greek letter college secret society, and has been poet before its annual convention; he is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, though no longer in active affiliation with these orders; and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; he is a member of the Alpha Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at William and Mary College, and in 1896 delivered an address before this society on "The Valley Ulsterman; A Chapter of Virginia History." He is a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and delivered an address before its seventh congress, in June, 1895, on "General Daniel Morgan." He is a member of the Virginia State Bar Association; Virginia Historical Society, and of its executive committee; the New Spalding Club of Aberdeen, Scotland, to whose publication, "The House of Gordon," under the editorship of J. M. Bulloch, of London, he contributed material concerning the history of Gordons in Ireland and America. He also collaborated with Mr.

Bulloch and Miss Olive Skelton in "Gordons Under Arms," a biographical cyclopaedia of Gordons who have borne arms throughout the world, contributing a large part of the American section. He delivered the annual address before the West Virginia State Bar Association, at Martinsburg, January 5, 1900, on "The Citizens and the Republic," and an address on "Judge William McLaughlin," before the visitors, faculty and students of Washington and Lee University, in June, 1903. He has made many other addresses on various occasions.

Mr. Gordon has composed and read the following memorial and dedicatory poems on the several occasions named: "The Garden of Death," at the unveiling of the monument to the Confederate dead in Thornrose Cemetery, Staunton, Virginia, September 25, 1888; "Roses of Memory," before the Pickett-Buchanan Camp of Confederate Veterans at Norfolk, Virginia, on Memorial Day, June 19, 1890; "Pro Monumento Super Milites Interemptos," at the unveiling of the monument to the private soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy at Richmond, Virginia, May 30, 1894; "The Fostering Mother," at the dedication of the new buildings at the University of Virginia, October 27, 1895; "Mosby's Men," at the seventh annual reunion of the survivors of the Forty-third Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, at Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia, September 11, 1900; "Vital Lampada; A Song for a Centenary Year," before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of William and Mary College, February 19, 1901; "The Stonewall Brigade," at the reunion of the Stonewall Brigade at Staunton, October 16, 1901; "The Head Master," at the presentation of a portrait of Captain William Gordon McCabe to the University of Virginia, by his "Old Boys;" and "New Market: A Threnody," at the dedication, June 23, 1903, of Sir Moses Ezekiel's monument at Lexington, Virginia, to the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute who fell in the battle of New Market.

Mr. Gordon was the originator of the agitation for the creation of the office of president of the University of Virginia, having, in June, 1897, while a member of the board of visitors of that institution, first offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of the board to inquire into and report upon the expediency of creating such an office. As chairman of this special committee, Mr. Gordon drafted and

filed a majority report, recommending the establishment of the office of president. This report met with the approval of the majority of the visitors, but action on it was indefinitely postponed owing to the antagonism which the proposition aroused in many directions. The seed was sown, however, and a few years later the office was created, and Dr. Edwin A. Alderman appointed. It may be further mentioned that it was upon the motion of Mr. Gordon that the inscription was placed over the portico of the academic building of the university: "Ye shall know the Truth and the Truth shall make you free," a text from the Gospel of St. John, which has since come to be recognized as the motto that best illustrates the spirit of the university. In June, 1906, the College of William and Mary, Virginia, conferred on Mr. Gordon the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Gordon married, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Staunton, Virginia, October 17, 1883, Maria Breckinridge Catlett, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Pendleton and Elizabeth (Breckinridge) Catlett, and of this union there were born five children, viz.: Margaret Douglas, Mary Daniel, James Lindsay, Armistead Churchill and George Loyall.

In 1901 Mr. Gordon was invited by a written request of almost one thousand of the citizens of Augusta county and Staunton to become their candidate to represent the county and city in the state convention then called to assemble in Richmond, to make a new constitution for the commonwealth. This complimentary request, however, was declined by him for personal reasons. Mr. Gordon's biography has appeared in each consecutive volume of "Who's Who in America" since the publication of the first volume.

George Gibson Worsham. George Gibson Worsham, of Richmond, is a son of John Henry and Mary Bell (Pilcher) Worsham, who had children: 1. Bell, married S. Edward Bates, Jr., and had daughters, Mildred and Mary. 2. Jessie, died in infancy. 3. George Gibson, of further mention. 4. Natalie, wife of W. Wirt Henry, and mother of John W. Henry. George Gibson Worsham is a grandson of Richard and Clark R. (Goddin) Worsham, the latter a sister of Wellington Goddin. Mr. Worsham's father, John H. Worsham, was a Confederate soldier, having

served throughout the war until he was wounded at Winchester in 1864. He is the author of "One of Jackson's Foot Cavalry." Shortly after the war he went to Scottsville, where he engaged in the milling business, and operated a line of boats on the old James river and Kanawha canal until the canal was sold to the Richmond & Alleghany railroad, when he returned to Richmond and engaged in the insurance business.

George Gibson Worsham was born November 26, 1874, at Scottsville, Virginia, and was educated at his mother's knee and in the public schools of Richmond and Scottsville. Mr. Worsham took to printing early in life, and earned enough to pay for his small press and buy a bicycle before leaving school. He then went with Joseph Bryan, who shortly after acquired the "Richmond Times." Mr. Worsham then went to New York and learned the operation of the linotype machine, and in 1892 set up the first of these machines in this section of the country. Mr. Worsham met the late Otmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype, in Baltimore, on his return from New York, and had him explain the working of the wonderful machine to him. When the "Evening Leader" was reestablished, in 1896, Mr. Worsham took charge of the mechanical department of the newspaper, and made up the first forms of that paper, which attracted wide attention and were the first display or modern newspaper pages made up in Virginia. In 1899 Mr. Worsham left the "Evening Leader," and with Harvey L. Wilson, now editor of the "Ledger-Dispatch" of Norfolk, Virginia, established the "Richmond News," and when they sold this paper to the John L. Williams interests Mr. Worsham formed an association with Charles A. Zincke and they organized the "Richmond Press." This printing establishment is one of the largest of its kind in Virginia, and occupies spacious and convenient quarters in Richmond. Some years ago it bought from the late Dr. Hunter McGuire's heirs the old St. Luke's Hospital building at the corner of Ross and Governor streets, and erected upon the site the present mammoth Richmond Press building. In 1913 Mr. Worsham acquired the Patterson tobacco factories, at the corner of Seventh and Canal streets, and there erected the present modern Express building.

He married, November 27, 1907, Julia Pilcher, of Petersburg, daughter of Rev.

John Mason Pilcher, D. D., for three years president of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, and his wife, Mary Lucy Du Val. Children: Bell, born September 25, 1908; John Gibson, October 1, 1911; Sarah DuVal, July 7, 1913.

Joseph William Eggleston, D. D. S., has throughout his career been an exceedingly close student, a careful reader, a lover of literature and science, and a fascinating conversationalist. His mind is a rich storehouse of the most extensive and varied information, garnered from almost every department of human thought and action—law, politics, religion, history, folk-lore, science, romance. He entertains the firm opinion that a young man's first step toward success consists in taking measure of his own capacity and adaptability to perform a certain specific work, and then to resolve to do it with all his energy. In conjunction with this, he must take into consideration the rights and feelings of his fellow men. He must cultivate their good will, not by slavish blandishments, but by a dignified self-respect and a manifest fairness. The family from which Dr. Eggleston is descended is among the oldest in the country. In this country the first lineal paternal ancestor of Dr. Eggleston was Richard Eggleston, of "Old Powhatan," near Jamestown, Virginia, who emigrated from England in 1634. He may have been of Irish birth.

William Eggleston, great-grandfather of Dr. Eggleston, removed from James City county, Virginia, about 1728, to what was then Prince George county, and is now known as Amelia county. Prior to his removal he married Judith Cary.

Edward Eggleston, son of William and Judith (Cary) Eggleston, was born in 1752, in the house in which he spent his entire life. This is still standing, as an old landmark, and was later occupied by Dr. Eggleston. He was a lieutenant in the Virginia militia, and was an active participant in the battle of Yorktown. In 1830 he was a presiding magistrate of the old county court of Amelia county. He married Betsey Booker, a niece of Governor William B. Giles. Joseph Eggleston, a cousin, was a major in the army, a congressman and a state senator.

Joseph Cary Eggleston, son of Edward and Betsey (Booker) Eggleston, was born

in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1812, and died in Vevay, Indiana, in 1846. He was graduated from William and Mary College in 1829, and engaged in the practice of law as soon as he was admitted to the bar. He gave promise of great brilliancy, and was a member of the Indiana state senate at the time of his death at the age of thirty-four years. He married Mary Jane Craig, a daughter of George Craig, noted as an Indian fighter, and who in infancy was carried across the mountains on a pack horse. His maternal great-grandmother was a sister of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, who married a Lowry. Mrs. Eggleston married (second) the Rev. Williamson Terrell, D. D., lived successively in New Albany, Vevay and Madison, Indiana, and died in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Eggleston had children: Dr. Edward Eggleston, historian and novelist, died in 1902; George Cary, editor and author, died in 1911; Jane L., married Rev. Charles H. Zimmerman, of Chicago; Joseph William, of whom further.

Joseph William Eggleston, D. D. S., son of Joseph Cary and Mary Jane (Craig) Eggleston, was born in Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, August 12, 1844. As his father died when he was two years of age, and his mother remarried when he was five, his early years were spent in New Albany, Vevay, and Madison, Indiana, according to the location of the pastorate of his stepfather. After the death of his mother he went to Virginia, where he lived with his uncle, Edward W. Eggleston, at the family homestead in Amelia county, known as "Locust Grove." His education was commenced when he was but four years of age, and at the age of ten years he was so far advanced that he commenced the study of the Latin language, and two years later, that of Greek. He was well advanced in these studies, as well as the higher branches of mathematics, when the outbreak of the war with the states made a change in his contemplated career.

On June 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-fourth Virginia Infantry, and took an active part in the Rich Mountain campaign. Having been transferred to the Nelson Light Artillery, he served first under Captain Woodville Latham, and subsequently under Captain James N. Lampkin. In August, 1861, he was appointed sergeant, although but seventeen years of age, and at

the age of twenty years was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant. He was active in the Army of South Carolina Coast, and was a participant in the battle of James Island or Secessionville. On October 22, 1862, he particularly distinguished himself, being in the battle at Yemassee Creek early in the day, and later in that at Old Pocotaligo, being wounded in the latter engagement. Upon the return of his battery to Virginia in 1863, it became Company B, Haskell's Battalion of Artillery, First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, which fought as infantry from the Wilderness to Petersburg, by reason of lack of horses, and then became the famous Mortar Battery at the Crater. This was removed to Chaffin's farm, September 29, 1864, and participated in the assault on Fort Harrison. All of their guns and the larger number of their men were lost in the retreat from this place, after which Dr. Eggleston and four of his comrades joined the First Richmond Howitzers, and served until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

At the close of the war Dr. Eggleston was engaged in farming for a period of two years, then removed to New York City and took up journalistic work as a reporter. The uncertainty of this, however, as a satisfactory and regular income provider, determined him to abandon it, and he commenced the study of dentistry, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1871. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession in Fishkill on the Hudson, and the following year established himself in Richmond, Virginia, and has been actively and successfully identified with dentistry ever since that time. While living in New York, he was also editor, for a time, of the "New York Daily Witness." He has achieved a considerable reputation as an author, having written and published numerous magazine and newspaper stories and articles. Among his published volumes are: "Masonic Life of Washington," 1899; "Tuckahoe, an Old-Fashioned Story of an Old-Fashioned People," 1903. In political opinion Dr. Eggleston is a Democrat, but he has the courage of his convictions, and will not allow himself to be bound by partisan ties. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that, in the presidential campaign of 1900, he voted for McKinley against Bryan. His

religious affiliation is with the Grace Episcopal Church. He is a member of Lee Camp, No. 1, Confederate Veterans of Richmond, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. In this organization he is a member of one lodge and an honorary member of three others. He has served four terms as master of his lodge, two terms as district deputy grand master, and has been twice grand master of the state. He was chairman of the committees on jurisprudence and is chairman of foreign correspondence, and has written the history of a lodge dating back to 1792, although he is not a member of it.

Dr. Eggleston married, November 17, 1864, while on a fifteen days' furlough, Lucy A. Jefferson, of Amelia county, Virginia, a daughter of John Garland and Otelia (Howlett) Jefferson. Children: Maud, whose death occurred in 1888, married Conway Barksdale; Joseph Cary, of Amelia county, Virginia; Garland Jefferson, died at the age of three years; Edward, a retired dentist of Amelia county; George Craig, M. D., of Amelia county; Otelia B., married W. C. B. Haff, of the Hanover National Bank, of New York City; Elizabeth Myles, married Hunter McGuire, of West Virginia; Grace de Kalb, who married John S. Eggleston, died in 1912; Coke Terrell, died in infancy; Helen Mar, is unmarried, and lives with her father, Dr. Joseph William Eggleston; Lucy Virginia, married H. P. F. Berkley, of Richmond,*Virginia; Marion R., a dentist, is the partner of his father; Eugene C., M. D., engaged in the practice of his profession at Fries, Grayson county, Virginia.

Alexander Trent Miller, a substantial and successful business man of Richmond, passed away at his home in that city, April 22, 1908. A son of George and Mary Miller, he was born in 1854, in Nelson county, Virginia, and received his education under the charge of Rev. Dr. White, a Baptist clergyman, residing in Fluvanna.

Though of quiet nature, he was ambitious to engage in business, and when a young man went to Richmond, where he entered the employ of the Richmond Cedar Works. By studious application to his duties he gained a knowledge of the business, and his faithfulness and native ability were noted by his employers, who were not slow to avail themselves of his service in more responsible capacities. In every situation

where placed he proved to be honest and efficient, and his constant cheerfulness and suave manners made him valuable as a business agent. For several years preceding his death he was special agent of the company, and traveled much in its interest. He was intrusted with the purchase of stocks and the making of large contracts, and in every case showed fine business ability and fairness to all concerned. His death was mourned by many warm friends, and by his business associates, as a great loss to the social and business life of the city. Mr. Miller was among the most unassuming of men, seeking no public recognition and content in the consciousness of duty performed and the esteem and love of his family. His leisure time was given to his home, and he was not affiliated with any societies except that of the Presbyterian church, in whose welfare he was deeply interested and to whose support he gave freely of his time and means. One of the most broad-minded of men, he felt an interest in mankind, was ever ready to condone the faults of his fellows and to offer words of cheer and encouragement to those who struggled for the attainment of high and noble ends. With serene consciousness of his own integrity, his example and sympathy helped many along the rugged road of life, and when his time came he gladly laid down the burden of existence in calm expectation of the happier home beyond. His example will ever remain a beacon to lead those who come after along lines of worthy endeavor, helpfulness and hope. Like most of his contemporaries, Mr. Miller gave his vote and support to Democratic principles, but public station had no charm for him, and he was content to be a private in the conduct of public affairs, registering his choice and leaving the struggles and honors of political strife to those who might find satisfaction in them. As a citizen he was respected and esteemed and was surrounded by many warm friends, in whose society and friendly regard he basked and found enjoyment. His home life was ideal, and his memory will ever be a comfort to the family to which he was so devoted and kind.

He married, December 4, 1883, Minnie H. Deaton, daughter of James C. and Ann (Lynch) Deaton, a native of Petersburg. James C. Deaton was the owner of several coal mines in Chesterfield county, Virginia. He was of French Huguenot ancestry, and



A. J. Miller



C. L. Huntington.

his wife was of Scotch-Irish lineage. Alexander Montgomery, great-grandfather of Mrs. Miller, on the maternal side, laid the corner stone of the State Capitol at Richmond.

Major Edwin Luzenberg Slaughter. The Slaughter family in Culpeper county, Virginia, sprang from two brothers, Robert and Francis, who were the sons of Robert and Frances Anne (Jones) Slaughter, and are of English descent. Robert and Francis Slaughter were the first wardens of the famous St. Mark's Parish, chosen by the first vestry in 1731. The Slaughters owned large landed estates in this parish and west of Slaughters mountain, and at the old homestead "Springfield" was born in 1808 Philip Slaughter, destined many years later to be the chronicler of St. Mark's Parish and many others, as well as historiographer of the diocese of Virginia. His grandfather and father were both soldiers, the former commanding a regiment at the battle of Great Bridge, the latter serving gallantly throughout the revolutionary war, as captain of the Eighth Continental Regiment, going through the fearful winter at Valley Forge with John Marshall, afterward chief justice of the United States supreme court, as his lieutenant and messmate. Thus was blended in young Philip Slaughter the qualities of his great-grandfather and uncle, the first church wardens, and those of his grandfather and father, the soldiers, and no one ever doubted that the soldier of the Cross would have been as valiant a soldier of the state if called to such service.

Trained by the best tutors of his day and at one of the best classical schools, Philip Slaughter came to the University of Virginia the first year of its existence, and formed one of a class of notable men, many of them afterward distinguished in the service of the state. He was admitted to the bar, but in a few years entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia and was ordained deacon in 1834 and a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1835. For fourteen years he did most effective work in some of the most important parishes of Virginia and elsewhere. Failing health caused him to go abroad in 1848 and 1849. On his return he devoted his energies to the cause of African colonization, with wise forethought anticipating and trying thus to avert the dreadful catastrophe he lived to

witness. Five years were devoted to this task and to evangelistic work. He then returned to Slaughters mountain where he built a chapel on his own lands and ministered to his neighbors and their dependents, giving his services as a free will offering. Here he lived up to the outbreak of the war, occupying a unique position. A staunch churchman in the midst of other Christian bodies, he provoked no antagonism from those who differed with him, and by his wise affectionate counsel and sympathy probably did more than any other man in the state to win the respect and often the allegiance of men of every class to the church of his forefathers. An exile from home during the four years of war, he ministered whenever opportunity offered, to those among whom his lot was cast. In hospital and camp his kindly presence carried help and solace to many a stricken body and many a weary soul. And when the war was over, he came back to his devastated home, the scene of one of its bloodiest battles, and took up the work with the strength that was left, meeting the privations and trials of his lot with the courage of a soldier and the loyalty of a patriot, in uncomplaining toil as an humble parish minister.

He was a man of rare gifts. Of poetic temperament he was fond of literature and was master of the best writers in the English language. As a pulpit orator he was unsurpassed in his day, and his personal magnetism was such that he swayed audiences at his will. He had great power as a mission preacher and hosts of the careless and indifferent were brought by his preaching into the "way of righteousness." His tall spare figure with a manner that combined great personal dignity with the utmost courtesy and kindness made him noticeable in any assemblage, and when he spoke, a voice whose wonderful modulations even advancing years could not affect, never failed to fix the attention of his hearers. In his own home and beyond, he was the trusted friend and adviser as well as the pastor, the adjuster of variances and the ultimate court of arbitration.

And so the end crowned his work after a life spent in the service of his master in the land, and among the people he loved so well, in the home of his childhood and of his ripened years, he was in the month of June, 1890, "gathered unto his Fathers hav-

ing the testimony of a good conscience, in the confidence of a certain faith and in favor with God and man."

("W." in "Notes on Culpeper county").

The degree, Doctor of Divinity, was conferred upon Dr. Slaughter on July 4, 1874, by William and Mary College. He was unbounded in his zeal and enthusiasm in historical research and was a valued member of many historical societies, including those of Virginia, Wisconsin and Massachusetts. His published works were many and embraced history, funeral orations, addresses, genealogy, biography translations, pamphlets and addresses delivered before patriotic societies, historical societies and church conventions. During the war when in refuge at Petersburg, he established and distributed among the soldiers of the southern armies a religious paper called "The Army and Navy Messenger."

Dr. Slaughter married, June 20, 1834, Anna Sophia, daughter of Dr. Thomas Semmes, of Alexandria, Virginia.

The line of descent from the brothers, Robert and Francis Slaughter, to Major Edwin L. Slaughter, of Front Royal, Virginia, is through Robert, one of the two first vestrymen of St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper county. Robert Slaughter married a daughter of Cadwalader Jones, of Essex county, who appears as a justice of the peace of Rappahannock county, in 1680. Robert Slaughter had seven sons, descent being traced through Colonel James Slaughter, the fifth son.

Colonel James Slaughter, son of Robert Slaughter, commanded a regiment at the "battle of Great Ridge," the first engagement of the revolution, in Virginia. He married Susan, daughter of Major Philip Clayton, who came to Culpeper county from New Kent by way of Essex county.

Philip Slaughter, eldest son of Colonel James Slaughter, was born December 4, 1758, died in 1849. He joined Captain John Jameson's company of minute-men from Culpeper county, in 1775. In the spring of 1776 he enlisted in Colonel John Jameson's troop of cavalry, for three years, but was transferred as lieutenant to Gabriel Leng's company of riflemen, which joined Washington's army in New York. He was promoted captain in 1778, although but twenty years of age, and served until the close of the war. Captain Philip Slaughter married (first) a daughter of French Strother, who

represented his county in the general assembly for thirty years, was a vestryman of St. Mark's Parish in 1772, and warden in 1780. He married (second) Elizabeth, widow of William Brock, and daughter of Colonel Thomas Towles, of Spottsylvania county.

Rev. Philip Slaughter, D. D., whose biography is given on the preceding page, was the ninth child of Captain Philip Slaughter. Married as stated, and left issue.

Daniel F. Slaughter, son of Captain Philip Slaughter, married Letitia Madison, niece of President Madison, and they became the parents of two children: James E., who became brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and chief-of-staff of General Kirby Smith's staff, later of General Mahone's staff, and Major Philip Madison, of whom further.

Philip Madison Slaughter, son of Daniel F. Slaughter, nephew of Rev. Philip Slaughter, D. D., was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1834, and died in 1894. He was a civil engineer and an attorney-at-law. He was connected with the Georgia Railroad at the time of his death, holding a responsible position. During the war, 1861-1865, he served with the "Louisiana Tigers" in a New Orleans regiment of the Confederate army. After the close of the war Mr. Slaughter was engaged in the United States government service, as civil engineer, engaged in river and harbor survey in Georgia, Alabama and Florida. He married Mary C. Luzenberg, born in New Orleans, daughter of Dr. A. W. Luzenberg, and his wife, Mary (Clermont) Luzenberg, of New York.

Major Edwin Luzenberg Slaughter, son of Philip Madison and Mary C. (Luzenberg) Slaughter, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 21, 1868. He was educated in public and private schools of Culpeper county, Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, and Southern Georgia Agricultural College. He was engaged with his father in civil engineering on the Georgia Railroad and from 1888 until 1894 was connected with the United States railway mail service. He was connected with the Pullman car service for five years, entering the employ of the Culpeper National Bank in 1901 as teller. He served in that position until 1912, then resigned having been elected treasurer of Culpeper county, an office he still holds. His military service has been in the Virginia National Guard, serving as



Charles E. Whetlock

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major of the Second Regiment Virginia Infantry, and as captain of a company of that regiment, resigning the rank of major to accept the captaincy of the company, formerly known as the Culpeper County Minute-men, and commanded by his great-grandfather, Captain Philip Slaughter, during the revolution. Major Slaughter is a member of Fairfax Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Culpeper, Virginia; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Knights of Pythias; Royal Arcanum, and the Catalpa Club of Culpeper. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

He married, in June, 1898, Lucy Williams, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, daughter of George M. and Gertrude (Long) Williams. Child, Gertrude Long Slaughter.

Felix Keegan, of Richmond, has been manager of the Lexington Hotel since 1905. This popular hostelry is controlled by the Lexington Hotel Company, of which Mr. Keegan is president and J. E. Donahue secretary. Its handsome and convenient building was erected in the reconstruction days of Richmond, following the ravages of the civil war, and it was a pioneer in modern construction, setting the pace and pattern for improvements in its section of the city. It is a substantial and comely brick structure of five stories, with two hundred rooms for guests, is conducted on both American and European plans, and furnishes temporary homes for a vast multitude of people in the course of a year. Unlike many hotels, it has an air of homelike comfort, and every effort is made by its managers to keep up to that standard. To the oldtime residents of Richmond it is a dearly-loved landmark, and to the traveling public it is a haven of rest and delightful headquarters. Mr. Keegan is a member of the Virginia Hotel Association, and treasurer of the Richmond Hotel Association.

Charles Evans Whitlock. Charles Evans Whitlock, of Richmond, was one of the most prominent business men of that city, where his entire life was passed, and where he made a most remarkable record as a business man and citizen in the time given him to participate in life's work. At the time of his death he was a vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church of Richmond. He was universally esteemed for his up-

right character, his interest in the welfare of mankind, and his earnest endeavor to promote the same. He was born December 6, 1830, in Richmond, son of Richard Henry Whitlock, who was born December 3, 1797, son of Charles and Peninah Whitlock, and died January 29, 1861. Charles Whitlock died August 24, 1820, in Richmond. Jane Copeland (Jordan) Whitlock, wife of Richard H. Whitlock, was the daughter of Robert Jordan, who died January 14, 1824, and his wife Elizabeth. Richard H. Whitlock was a lumber merchant and manufacturer, a man of untiring energy, splendid judgment and unswerving integrity.

Reared under the best of associations and the influence of a good mother, Charles E. Whitlock received an excellent education, and justified in every way the confidence reposed in him by his parents and his fellow citizens. His influence in the direction of moral elevation and sound business principles will long be felt in the social and business circles of Richmond, where his useful life was passed, and where he died. He married, April, 1879, Elizabeth B., daughter of Albert M. Aiken, of "Varina," Virginia, granddaughter of Pleasant Aiken, of Petersburg, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock were the parents of three children: Elizabeth B., wife of a Mr. Bird; Lulie W., Mrs. Notting, and Charles E. Whitlock.

John Warwick Rust. The name Rust has figured in Virginia history since about the year 1650, William Rust, the founder of the family in this state, settling at about that date in what is now known as Northumberland county. He was a renowned hunter and Indian fighter. John Warwick Rust, of Fairfax Court House, Virginia, a twentieth century representative of the family, is a lineal descendant of William Rust, the pioneer settler, and through maternal lines traces to other prominent families of the South, including the Marshalls, Ashbys, and McKays.

The earliest records of the Rust family in England are in Norfolk county, of Hugh Rust, in 1312, of Thomas and Robert Rust, in 1379, and of Peter Rust, in 1655. The will of William Rust is recorded in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and is dated March 18, 1696, and probated July 28, 1697; his wife is named as Margaret and the document is witnessed by George Rust. The children named in the will are William,

Ann, Margaret, and probably George and Samuel Rust. Another will of William Rust, probably son of the above William, is dated 1699, and evidence points toward his having a son named John.

All of the southern Rusts are descended from the pioneer, William Rust, who is thought to have come from Northumberland to Westmoreland county, but some authorities stating direct from England. The coat-of-arms of the Rust family is given in Burke's Armory as follows: Ar. a saltire az. betw. two Roman fasces in pale ppr. and as many crosses pattee fitchee in fesse gu. Crest: A demi-lion gu. holding in the dexter paw an ivory rod and charged on the shoulder with three crosses pattee fitchee chevronwise or. Motto: *Veritatis et acquit-
tis tenax.*

Benedict Rust was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, October 25, 1743, and died September 18, 1829. In mature years he moved to the Valley, Warren (then Frederick) county, his brother, Vincent Rust, taking up his residence in Loudoun county, Virginia. Benedict Rust married, March 24, 1766, Jane Middleton, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, born February 26, 1731, died September 13, 1832, and had two sons, John and Matthew.

John Rust, son of Benedict and Jane (Middleton) Rust, was born February 8, 1769, died April 17, 1851. With his brother Matthew he served in the war of 1812, and held the office of justice in his native state of Virginia. He was the owner of a beautiful estate, "Rock Hill," overlooking the Shenandoah river, the manor house a stone structure of fourteen rooms with surrounding stone porches. John Rust married, August 13, 1797, Elizabeth Marshall, of Maryland, born September 17, 1779, died March 27, 1857, a relative of Chief Justice John Marshall. This family of the Marshall line built "Marshall Hall," on the Potomac river, below Washington, D. C. Children of John and Elizabeth (Marshall) Rust: Charles B. C., of whom further, Dr. Bushrod, and Marshall.

Charles B. C. Rust, son of John and Elizabeth (Marshall) Rust, was born December 26, 1816, and died December 17, 1904. He married, September 12, 1839, Mary Ann Ashby, whose family line traces from royal English blood, born October 19, 1817, died April 18, 1883, daughter of Robert B. Ashby, born April 17, 1788, died August 29, 1838,

and granddaughter of Benjamin Ashby. Benjamin Ashby was born in 1745, and was a noted Indian fighter. One of the greatest chiefs of the Indian tribes of that region was buried on his farm in Frederick county, now Warren, on a high peak of the Blue Ridge chain, Mount Venus. Robert B. Ashby married Elizabeth Ash, and at his request he was buried on the highest point of his farm, so that, as he expressed it, he could see over it when he desired. Ashby's Gap, of the Blue Ridge, takes its name from a daring exploit in driving of Captain "Jack" Ashby, of this line, and General Turner Ashby, the dashing, gallant officer of the Confederacy, is of the same branch. Children of Charles B. C. and Mary Ann (Ashby) Rust: John Robert, of whom further; Dr. Charles; Ashby; Elton, married Dr. Thaddeus Haynie; Sallie, married Edward Massie; Ida, married Charles Leach; Attie, also married Charles Leach, and Lou, married Preston Marshall.

John Robert Rust, son of Charles B. C. and Mary Ann (Ashby) Rust, was born June 14, 1840. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a student in Piedmont College, and belonged to the Virginia militia, leaving school to go to the front with the first Southern troops. He joined Company I, Twelfth Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, under the command of his cousin, General Turner Ashby, Captain Charles O'Farrell, afterward Governor O'Farrell, in command of Company I. He served as lieutenant under Captain O'Farrell until that officer was wounded, and from that time until his capture, about sixty days before the final surrender, led the company. With the exception of Gettysburg, when he was left to guard Harper's Ferry, he fought in every important battle engaging the Army of Virginia, serving under General "Stonewall" Jackson, and at Kelley's Island, one of the first engagements of the war, opposed the Union troops commanded by General Lew Wallace. About sixty days before the close of the war he was captured at his home, taken to Fort McHenry, and was there locked in a dark cell because of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance. His war record is a wonderful one, and during the four years of conflict he endured all that comes within a soldier's experience. Six horses were shot from under him and twice he went down with his horse, once wounded in the knee, once in the ankle. After the

war he returned to his native county of Warren and until 1901 resided at Nineveh, then moved to Haymarket, Prince William county, where he now resides. He is six feet four inches in height, proud of bearing, handsome of face and form, a Virginian of the old type. His services and those of his cousin, General Albert B. Rust, form a chapter of loyal service to the cause of the Confederacy that is as well one of the brightest pages in the family history. He had six first cousins in the army and four were killed.

He married, December 22, 1873, Nannie Antrim McKay, born October 25, 1848, daughter of Joshua and Esther Ann (Haycock) McKay, and a descendant of the Antrim family of Ireland, representatives of which came to Pennsylvania with William Penn in 1682. The McKays settled in the valley of Virginia, Warren county, in 1732, among the earliest settlers of that region, and much of the land now owned by members of the family has been held in the McKay name since that time. Two of the sons of Joshua and Esther Ann (Haycock) McKay, Frank H. and Antrim, reside in the valley of Virginia. Children of John Robert and Nannie Antrim (McKay) Rust, all of whom, with the exception of John W., reside in Haymarket, Prince William county, Virginia: Esther May, born November 18, 1875, married Charles J. Gillis; Robert Antrim, born September 4, 1877, a farmer, married Elizabeth Jones and has a daughter, Elizabeth Antrim; Albert Breckenridge, born October 12, 1879, a farmer; John Warwick, of whom further.

John Warwick Rust, youngest son of John Robert and Nannie Antrim (McKay) Rust, was born in Warren county, Virginia, November 8, 1881. His youth was spent in his native county, where he attended the public schools, and for two years he was a student at Eastern College, Front Royal, Virginia. He prepared for the legal profession in a Fairfax law office, and after thorough preparation took his bar examination in Richmond, in June, 1907. Since that time he has been located at Fairfax Court House, and conducts a generous practice in the state and federal courts of his district, the sixteenth judicial district of Virginia. His early success and high standing in the law is a favorable augury for a brilliant future. He is a member of the numerous bar associations, is a Democrat in political prefer-

ence, and in religious faith is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Rust married, September 27, 1911, Anne Hooe, daughter of Howson (2) Hooe, granddaughter of Howson (1) Hooe, and his wife, Katherine (McLean) Hooe. Howson (2) Hooe was born August 2, 1845, married, March 18, 1880, Henrietta Daniell, born December 13, 1850, daughter of Captain Ralph A. C. Daniell, of the English army, who came to Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1873. Anne Hooe was the only child of Howson and Henrietta (Daniell) Hooe. John W. and Anne (Hooe) Rust have two daughters, Katharine Warwick and Eleanor McLean Rust.

(The Hooe Family).

Arms: "Azure, a fret argent, and chief sable." "The absence of a crest denotes its antiquity, as crests were not generally used in English heraldry prior to 1300." "Hooe is a corruption of the Saxon Hough, and signifies high noble."

The Hooe family of Virginia traces descent from Robert Hooe, of Hoo county, Kentshire, England, who died about the year 1000. His son, Sir Thomas Hooe, died in October, 1018, leaving Sir Robert Hooe, Knt., who died in 1129, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Hoo, Knt. The line continues unbroken down to Sir Thomas Hoo, 1410, whose son, Sir Thomas Hoo, married and died, leaving Sir Thomas Hoo, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Echingham, and their son, Thomas, was the last of the lords of the manor of Hoo. He was created a baron with the title of Lord Hoo and Hasting in the reign of Henry VI. and was also made a knight of the Garter.

A young brother of Thomas, Lord Hoo and baron of Hastings, settled in Wales, and from him descended Rhys (Rice) Hoo, or Hooe, born in Wales in 1599, died in Virginia in 1654. In Hotten we find the following entry: "Rice Hooe, aged 36, embarked in the America, from the Town of Gravesend June 23, 1635." In 1637 Rice Hooe received a grant of seven hundred acres of land in James City county; on May 9, 1638, a grant of twelve hundred acres; and in 1649 a grant for nineteen hundred and sixty-nine acres, all given, as was the custom of the day, as rewards for his activity in bringing colonists from England. Rice Hooe was in the colony at a very early date, as he was a member of the house of

burgesses in 1632-33, and afterward went back to England, returning to Virginia in 1635. In the colony he married Sarah —, who qualified on his estate, December 3, 1655. Rice Hooe left an only child, Rice (2) Hooe (?).

Rice (2) Hooe (?) married Jane Seymour St. Mars, of Norman descent, whose forbears settled in Wales after the conquest. Rice Hooe (?) died in 1748, father of an only child, Rice.

Rice Hooe patented one thousand acres of land in King George county, at Hooe's Ferry, on the Potomac river, and in 1715 erected a fine old colonial residence known as "Barnesfield." This old house was in a perfect state of preservation until June 25, 1861, when it was set on fire by Federal gunboats. Seven generations of the Hooe family lie buried at "Barnesfield," where a large marble shaft tells the story of their births and deaths. Rice Hooe was a member of the house of burgesses and was vestryman for Overwharton parish from 1700 to 1703, and was promoted from the rank of captain to that of lieutenant-colonel in the colonial militia. Rice Hooe married (first) Anne, daughter of Robert Howson and widow of Captain Robert Massie, and was afterward married twice. Robert Howson patented, in 1669, six thousand acres that are now a part of the site of the city of Alexandria, Virginia. Rice Hooe died in 1758.

Howson Hooe, fourth son of Rice Hooe and his first wife, Anne (Howson-Massie) Hooe, married Frances Bernard, who bore him a son Howson (2), of whom further.

Howson (2) Hooe, son of Howson (1) and Frances (Bernard) Hooe, was sheriff and justice for Prince William county, 1761 to 1769, and in 1791 was vestryman for Dettingen parish. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Dade, and granddaughter of Francis Dade and Lady Frances (Townshend) Dade, the second wife of his grandfather (lieutenant-colonel), Rice Hooe. Lady Frances was a sister of Lady Mary Townshend, who married John Washington. The Townshends nobly descended from Ludovic, a Norman knight who assumed his wife's name. Lady Frances was a cousin of Viscount Townshend, of the ministry of George I., was the daughter of Colonel Robert and Mary (Langhorne) Townshend, sister of Sir William Langhorne, of Newton, Brownshall, Northamptonshire, and granddaughter of Captain Richard and Frances (Bald-

win) Townshend. Captain Townshend sailed from England on the "Abigail" and landed at Jamestown in 1620. He studied medicine with Dr. John Pott, the first physician-general to the colony of Virginia, and was a member of the house of burgesses and of the governor's council, 1636-1645. Howson (2) and Mary (Dade) Hooe had children: Henry Dade, married Jane Fitzhugh, of King George county, and died in 1806, leaving issue, Henry Dade (2), Howson, and Daniel Fitzhugh. Howson, son of Henry Dade Hooe, was thrice married, the children of his third wife, Nancy Reed, being John; Daniel Bernhard, who went to California in 1849; Harmon; Eyrych Richard, of the Confederate States army, who was killed in battle; Sallie, and John, who married Mary Farr and had a son, James Cecil, LL. B., colonel on the staff of Governor J. Hogg Tyler, of Virginia. Colonel James Cecil Hooe married Edith, daughter of Nelson A. Dingley, governor of Maine, and long a member of congress, and has a son, Dingley; Robert Howson, of whom further; and Daniel Fitzhugh.

Robert Howson Hooe, son of Howson (2) and Mary (Dade) Hooe, was born at Buck Hall, the home of his father in Prince William county, Virginia, and died in Fauquier county, Virginia, at the age of eighty-six years. He was sheriff and justice of Stafford county from 1796 to 1798. Robert Howson Hooe married Mary, daughter of Major Richard and Matilda Waugh, her mother a sister of the celebrated Dr. Charles Stewart Waugh, whose professional skill gained him wide fame in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Matilda Waugh was a granddaughter of the militant parson, Rev. John Waugh, who, after the death of Cromwell, favored the organization of a militia to oppose Charles II. if he should attempt to compel the colony of Virginia to abjure Protestantism. Robert Howson and Mary (Waugh) Hooe had issue: Anne; Rice; Howson, married Katherine McLean, and was the grandfather of Anne Hooe, wife of John Warwick Rust; Matthias, Mary, John, Robert, and Sallie, who died at the great age of one hundred years and six months.

Edward Wilkerson Krouse. John Krouse, a drummer boy in the Confederate army, serving throughout the entire war period, was born in Richmond, Virginia, and there died at the age of forty-nine years. After



Edw. W. Krouse

the war he located in Baltimore, Maryland, remaining four years, then returned to Richmond, where for twenty-one years he was engaged in the grocery business. He married and left male issue.

Edward Wilkerson Krouse, son of John Krouse, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 5, 1870, and was brought to Richmond by his parents when he was an infant. He there grew to manhood, was educated in the public schools and began business life in his father's grocery store, at the corner of Brook avenue and Broad street. He was associated with his father for two years then spent two years on the road in theatrical work. Subsequently he located in Newport News, Virginia, where in 1890 he opened the first steam laundry in that city. After four years in Newport News he returned to Richmond, and in 1899 established his present wholesale bottle business. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Order of Heptasophs, the Eagles, Lodge No. 338, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of St. John's German Lutheran Church.

He married, April 20, 1892, at St. John's Church, Rev. Paul Manzel officiating, Augusta H. Wagner, born in Richmond, Virginia, daughter of William and Emma (Senf) Wagner, both of her parents being born in Bremen, Germany. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Krouse: Emily, born February 15, 1895; Ethel, born October 26, 1897; Venus, born January 9, 1899; Edward, born October 24, 1901.

Holt Fairfield Butt. When the entire world was saddened by the loss of the great steamship "Titanic," a feeling of pride filled every American's heart as he read of his brave countrymen who with persistence stood back and insisted, "Women and children first," at opportunity of escape. Among these was Major Archibald Willingham Butt, military aide to President Taft, returning from leave of absence. He was an officer of the regular army, and was a relative and friend of Holt F. Butt, of Portsmouth, Virginia, who preserves much correspondence exchanged in the course of their friendship.

The Butt family came to Virginia from the island of Barbadoes, West Indies, between 1640 and 1650, the original settlers, Robert and James Butt, patenting land in lower Norfolk county that remained in the

possession of the family for many years. The prominence that the members of the family attained in the lines of endeavor that claim men of talent, mental capacity and ability is well illustrated by the worthy position held in the medical profession by Dr. Robert Bruce Butt, father of Dr. Holt Fairfield Butt, who succeeded the elder Butt in the practice of medicine. Dr. Robert Bruce Butt was for many years one of the leading physicians of Portsmouth, and during the civil war served in the state militia. Dr. Holt Fairfield Butt, son of Dr. Robert Bruce Butt, was educated in the University of Virginia and the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his M. D. from the latter institution, and passed a life of useful professional activity. He married Emily Susan, daughter of Dr. William Sumner Riddick, and had issue.

Holt Fairfield Butt, Jr., son of Dr. Holt Fairfield and Emily Susan (Riddick) Butt, was born in 1861. Public and private schools were the sources of his early education, and he completed his studies in the Portsmouth Military Academy, then entering mercantile life. Leaving this activity for railroad associations, he was thus employed until 1902, in which year he was appointed postmaster of Portsmouth, Virginia, by President Roosevelt, reappointed in 1906. He was confirmed in office by President Taft in 1910, retiring from service in 1914, after twelve years passed in an office whose important duties he competently discharged. He holds membership in lodge and chapter of the Masonic order, and is a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Trinity Protestant Episcopal, and he has been a life-long member of the Republican party. Mr. Butt is well-known and highly regarded in Portsmouth, where he has passed his active life, and is associated with all that stands for the best in civil life. He married, November 2, 1905, Leonora Wilcox, and has children: Holt Fairfield (3), born January 16, 1907; Bruce Wilcox, born October 16, 1909.

Benjamin S. Motley. Pittsylvania county, Virginia, has been the birthplace of many generations of the line of Motley. David Motley, the grandfather of Benjamin S. Motley, was born near Chatham, in that county, in 1797. Throughout all of the active period of his eighty-two years of life

he was a farmer, conducting operations of an agricultural nature with excellent success. He married Elizabeth Nichols, a native of Pittsylvania county, one of their eight children, Washington, attaining an age of more than eighty years, following the occupation of his father. Of another of their sons, David Samuel, further mention is made.

David Samuel Motley, son of David and Elizabeth (Nichols) Motley, was born near Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, January 3, 1831, died April 5, 1862. His occupation was farming, but at the Southern call to arms he left his home and farm, and enlisted in the Confederate army, being immediately sent to the front. He was the possessor of an extraordinarily strong physique, but the abuses of exposure and insufficient nourishment completely broke his health and he fell victim to a fever that caused his death, adding another name to the long list that during those four years died neither from sabre-thrust nor bullet-wound. He married, in 1850, Elizabeth Watson, born near Chatham, Pittsylvania county, October 7, 1829, died January 31, 1905, daughter of Shimei and Mary (Farthing) Watson. Her father was a native of Pittsylvania county, a farmer, and died about forty years of age, the father of nine children, one of whom, Shimei H., died in 1914, and William R. is living in Charlotte county at the present time, 1915. Both were soldiers in the Confederate army during the war with the states, Shimei H. serving through the entire conflict, being taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, and was a successful farmer of Pittsylvania county up to the time of his death in 1914. Children of David Samuel and Elizabeth (Watson) Motley: 1. James Abel, born September 27, 1851, manager and one of the principal stockholders of the firm of Benefield, Motley & Company. 2. Mary Frances, married William H. Moore, a farmer of Surry county, Virginia, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. 3. David Pendleton, born December 10, 1854, died April 18, 1873. 4. Phoebe Ann, born February 6, 1857, married A. M. Jeffries, of Culpeper county, Virginia, and at her death was survived by three children, two daughters and one son. 5. Benjamin Shimei, of whom further mention is made. 6. Elizabeth, born August 2, 1861, married John W. Owens, who died in 1886, survived by his wife and two sons,

Mrs. Owens making her home in Danville, Virginia.

Benjamin Shimei Motley, son of David Samuel and Elizabeth (Watson) Motley, was born near Callands, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, March 13, 1859, and was reared on the home farm at Weal, in that county. His father's death occurred when he was three years of age and he aided his mother on the farm until he was sixteen years old, during that time obtaining an education in the public schools. At that age he went to Danville and was there first employed as office boy by Estes & Wooding, remaining in that service in different capacities for nine years. At the end of that time he associated in general merchandising with his brother, J. Abel Motley, under the firm name of J. A. Motley & Brother. This firm transacted business for one year, when it became Motley & Taylor, so continuing for five years to be succeeded by Motley & Mitchell; a house that traded until 1895. In that year Mr. Motley purchased the hardware department and formed the firm of B. S. Motley & Company, which was successively changed to Motley & Ley, and Traylor, Peterson & Motley. In 1900 the business became the Piedmont Hardware Company, and four years later Mr. Motley bought the retail branch, and in November of 1904 incorporated the B. S. Motley & Company, of which organization he is president, treasurer and general manager. This firm occupies two buildings on different blocks on Main street, Danville, its line being hardware, machinery, mill supplies, cutlery, roofing, paints, etc., all lines being complete, only the goods of the most reputable manufacturers being handled. The trade mark of the firm is "Everwear" and with this they stamp goods bearing their personal guarantee; and have a special line of paints and varnishes bearing this as its sole designation. The business is an important one and representative among many institutions, sturdy, strong and successful. Mr. Motley is a director of Benefield, Motley & Company, Inc., and the Phoenix Loan and Savings Company. His church is the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, holding a position upon the board of stewards; his political creed is summed up in "good citizenship, applied to every need of municipal life," a belief in which one cannot go far astray. For six years he was a member of the school board, and because of his high



*Yours truly,
Annie Kaeffer Miller*

standing in the community and the influence he would give to a party ticket, has frequently been urged to accept a nomination for public office, never yielding to the importunities of his friends in this respect.

Mr. Motley married, in Danville, Virginia, Sallie P. Farley, born in Danville, January 21, 1863, daughter of Kerr and Susan (Cousins) Farley. Her father was a native of North Carolina, served in the Confederate army in the war between the states, losing one finger in battle, and died in 1891, aged fifty-five years. His wife now (1915) lives in Danville, aged seventy-five years. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Motley: 1. David Orion, born November 1, 1885, died aged nineteen months. 2. Pearl Cousins, born October 1, 1887, teacher, and lives at home, unmarried. 3. Ocris Benjamin, born December 12, 1889, a clerk in the employ of his father, married Eva Osborne, of Danville, July 24, 1914. 4. Butra Lee, born August 18, 1892, a graduate of the Edith Coburn Noyes School of Expression and Culture, of Boston, Massachusetts, an expressionist teacher; lives at home. 5. Avon Kerr. 6. Aubrey Abel. Both of the two previously mentioned died aged twenty months. 7. Watson Farley, born November 3, 1898, a student in Danville. 8. Sara Hope, born November 28, 1901. 9. Albert Edward, born January 16, 1906. 10. Harold Chapell, born March 16, 1908. 11. Abel Irwin, born February 7, 1910.

Samuel Rolfe Millar. The Millar family is an old one in Virginia, and has given members to answer every call of patriotism or duty. Mr. Millar owning revolutionary descent through the service of his ancestors in that conflict. The Millar family settled near Front Royal in 1740, on land which Colonel Millar now owns. He is a grandson of Isaac Millar and a son of Samuel Richardson Millar, his father born at Front Royal, Warren county, Virginia, May 31, 1817, died October 31, 1861. Samuel R. Millar was an attorney; married Susan Randolph, born in Cumberland county, Virginia, September 2, 1821, died March 9, 1882, daughter of General Thomas Beverly Randolph. Among the children of Samuel R. and Susan (Randolph) Millar was Samuel Rolfe, of whom further.

Samuel Rolfe Millar was born in Front Royal, Warren county, Virginia, May 21, 1857, and there attended the public schools.

He afterward matriculated at Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa, and was there graduated. Journeying abroad, he there pursued advanced studies and in 1880 received a Ph. D. from the University of Heidelberg. His German residence and knowledge of the tongue and customs of that country were invaluable to him in his later incumbency of the consulship to Leipsic, Germany, an office to which he was appointed in 1886 by President Grover Cleveland, serving so until 1890. In the latter year he returned to the United States.

In his early life Mr. Millar became familiar with farm life, and at that time formed a liking for such pursuits that has never deserted him, although for long extended periods he has found it impossible to gratify his desires in that direction. He is now the owner of much land in the vicinity of his home, and as far as his journalistic duties will permit, gives his farms his personal attention. It is in every way probable that the method Mr. Millar would prefer would be to don overalls and to follow the season through, from plowing time to harvest, filling an active part in the cultivation of his lands, but duty decrees otherwise. He is lieutenant-colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment, National Guards, and is aide-de-camp of Governor Stuart; is president of the Front Royal Horse Show Association, and of the Front Royal Board of Trade, and president of the Warren Sentinel Publishing Company. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine, his lodge being Unity, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons. His political allegiance is Democratic, and he is a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Millar married, October 2, 1882, Bertha Riedel, born in Heidelberg, Germany, December 25, 1857, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Krahn) Riedel. Children of Samuel Rolfe and Bertha (Riedel) Millar: Susan Bertha, born May 1, 1884; Florence Millar, born in Leipsic, July 12, 1887; Samuel Rolfe, Jr., born in Leipsic, Germany, February 12, 1889. B. A. and B. L., Washington and Lee University; Bertha, born August 5, 1893. His daughters are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames, securing membership through the services of their ancestors in the Indian and Revolutionary wars.

Campbell Bascom Slemple, M. C. From page to congressman is not unknown in American politics, but such a record is rare. The entire political record of Congressman Slemple, however, is unusual, he being first elected to congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of his father, Campbell Slemple, who served in the fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixtieth congresses, dying in office. The father was an officer of the Confederate States army and gave his best to the cause. The Slemplees were early settlers of Lee county, Virginia, three intermarrying with the Garwoods and Reads of old Virginia ancestry.

Campbell Slemple, son of Sebastian Smith and Margaret (Read) Slemple, was born at Turkey Cove, Lee county, Virginia, December 2, 1839, died October 13, 1907. He was educated in private schools until 1856, when he entered Emory and Henry College, attending that institution until his graduation in 1859. He became a farmer and real estate dealer, but gave much time to the public service. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate States army, a captain of a company of the Twenty-first Virginia Battalion, and became lieutenant-colonel, later was commissioned colonel of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, Virginia Infantry and Cavalry combined. He served until the surrender at Appomattox, then returned to his farm and business in Lee county. He was a Republican in politics and in 1879 was elected to the Virginia legislature and reelected in 1881, but was defeated in 1883. In 1889 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor of Virginia on the Mahone ticket, in 1888 was a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket, and on the McKinley ticket was elector in 1896. He was one of the leaders of his party in Virginia, and in November, 1902, was the successful candidate for congress from the ninth congressional district of Virginia. He took his seat, March 4, 1903, as a member of the fifty-eighth congress, and served with such acceptability that he was returned to the fifty-ninth congress and again to the sixtieth, but only served in the latter body from March 4, 1907, until his death at Big Stone Gap, Virginia, October 13, of that year. He was a man of culture, gifted in mind and speech, highly respected by even his opponents, and left behind him a name without reproach. He married, in 1864, Nanny B., daughter of Morris and Margaret Cawood; children: Campbell Bascom, of whom further; Jennie.

Campbell Bascom Slemple, only son of Campbell and Nanny B. (Cawood) Slemple, was born in Lee county, Virginia, September 4, 1870. He obtained his early education in private schools, entered Virginia Military Institute at age of sixteen years and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1900. He was commandant of cadets at Marion Military Institute for one year and adjunct professor of mathematics at Virginia Military Institute resigning the latter position in 1901. He studied law at the University of Virginia and has since his admission to the bar been actively engaged in legal practice connected principally with coal lands and real estate. While a boy he had served as page in the Virginia house of assembly during the session of 1881-82. In 1905 he was elected chairman of the Virginia Republican state committee having been active in political work and having displayed qualities of leadership that rendered his services valuable. He continued at the head of the state committee until by unanimous consent reelected in 1908 and was again unanimously chosen March 12, 1912. On December 17, 1907, he was elected representative from the ninth Virginia congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, Campbell Slemple, and he took his seat in the sixtieth congress, January 6, 1908, and after serving out the term was elected to succeed himself. He served during the life of the sixty-first congress, March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1911, was again chosen to succeed himself in the sixty-second and the sixty-third congresses. He has gained honorable distinction as a national legislature, has been honored by his party leaders with important congressional assignments, and is a tower of strength to his party in his own state and in the nation. Mr. Slemple is president of the Slemple Coal Company, president of the Hamilton Realty Company, and has other important business interests. He is a member of the board of visitors of the United States Naval Academy, member of the Army and Navy Club, and of the Country Club of Washington. He married Roberta, daughter of E. H. Barton, of Louisiana. The family home is at Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

Granville Philip Parks. Probably the greatest compliment that can be paid to a man is that he made himself an honor to his nation in that sphere of life to which he

was called, and that compliment can be paid in full measure to the late Granville Philip Parks, of Virginia. He was rigidly honest in his dealings with the business world, and in fact in all his relations with life, and through his geniality and sociability he acquired numerous friends. All his actions were influenced by kindly consideration for others. He was a man who was ever striving upward, never satisfied with the smaller things of life, but always combining his talents and perseverance to help him reach a higher goal. His family was one of the old ones in this country. There was a Parke or Parks among the early settlers of Tazewell county, Virginia, and from him all of those bearing the name at the present time are descended. In association with a friend named Burke, he settled at what is now Burke's Garden, which was named in honor of this friend. Tradition has it that they bartered their land for a few horses, and were subsequently slain by the Indians.

Martin Parks, a descendant of this early settler, was born November 16, 1768, and died March 16, 1840. He was the proprietor of a plantation and a number of slaves in Amherst county, Virginia, and his entire life was spent on this landed estate. Mr. Parks married, October 27, 1801, Nancy O. Goode, of Charlotte, North Carolina, who was born August 17, 1781, and died February 21, 1855. They became the parents of children as follows: 1. William Henry, born October 27, 1802; married and moved to Texas; died in March, 1862. 2. Samuel Goode, born March 14, 1804, died January 19, 1872; married Amanda Burks and had three children. 3. Mary Collier, born July 4, 1805, died unmarried, November 26, 1883. 4. Elizabeth Gaines, born May 10, 1807. 5. Waldin Burwell, born March 21, 1809; married and moved to Texas. 6. John Martin, born March 19, 1812, died in March, 1862; married and moved to Texas. 7. Sarah Ann Susanna, born April 24, 1814, died May 27, 1859; married Whiting Davis and had three sons and four daughters. 8. Lucy Amanda, born January 9, 1816; married Richard Jones and had three sons: Richard, John and Thomas. 9. Milton M., born April 17, 1818. 10. Gaines Winslow, born May 7, 1820. 11. Caroline T., born December 27, 1821, never married. 12. Nancy Margaret, born June 7, 1824, died young. 13. Granville Philip, of further mention.

Granville Philip Parks was born on the Parks homestead, in Amherst county, Virginia, August 8, 1829, and died there, January 19, 1872, in the prime of life. As the management of all the property was entrusted to him by his mother after the death of his father, he found it advisable to remove to the home plantation with his family, so as to be able to make personal supervision whenever necessary. A large portion of his time was devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, in which enterprise he was very successful. In addition to this he became greatly interested in railroad contract work, and was extensively identified with this for some years prior to his death. Upon the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Parks enlisted in the Confederate army, and was an active participant in many of the most important battles of this momentous struggle. He married, in December, 1850, Laura Fulton Ogden, and they had children: 1. Lucy Armstead, born April 8, 1853; married, December 1, 1870, W. J. Cooper, deceased. 2. Nannie Goode, born in June, 1856; married, in 1882, Henry B. Jennings, and had: Andrew, Laura, Henry B., Parks, Nannie, Frank, Lottie, Ethel and Strube. 3. Frank Oscar, born January 9, 1858; married Cleopatra Douglas, and had: Robert, Laura, Jessie and Frank O. 4. Granville Beauregard, born May 7, 1861; married Lizzie Burks. 5. Mary Frances, born in 1863. 6. William J., born September 2, 1866, now deceased. 7. Georgie A., born October 25, 1870; married Edward Carrington Beasley and had: Bessie Bane, who married D. Stewart Carter, of Roanoke, Virginia; Henry Carrington and Mary Fulton. The line of descent of Mrs. Parks is as follows:

John Ogden was a wealthy farmer, who owned a large amount of land. He married ——— Coppage, and they had children: Walter, James, William, Lunsford, Armstead Haden, of further mention; Sarah, Louise, Harriet, Lizzie.

Rev. Armstead Haden Ogden, son of John and ——— (Coppage) Ogden, was a Baptist preacher of considerable note. He lived on a fine farm in Amherst county, and cultivated this throughout the active years of his life, his death occurring at about the age of eighty years. He married Martha A. White, who survived her husband a number of years. They had children: William, who died young; John, James and Paul, also died young; Silas, twin brother of Paul,

married Dollie Davis; George, died in the Confederate service during the civil war; Frances, married Oliver P. Jones; Laura Fulton, married Granville Philip Parks, as above mentioned; Lucie Ann, married John Tompkins; Mary Jane, married William Noell; Katherine Ellen, married William Alexander Mathews; Sophia Amanda, married John Norfolk.

James Gaston Dunsmore. James Gaston Dunsmore, the distinguished educator of Staunton, Virginia, whose name has been associated longer than that of almost any other with the teaching of business methods in the United States, the founder of the Dunsmore Business College, Inc., is of Scotch origin. The first form of the name is stated to have been "Dinsmoor," after which appear the variations, Dinsmore, Dinsmuir, Dunsmore, and yet another variation, sometimes found in Scotland, Dunmure.

The Dunsmore family history, in so far as it is known, dates back to about 1600. Rev. Dr. John W. Dinsmore, D. D., of Bloomington, Illinois, gives as the probable origin of the patronymic: "I have no doubt but that the original ancestor wrote (if he could write) 'Dunsmoor' (dunse, a little hill, and moor, heath). He probably lived on, or by, a little hill at the edge of the heath or moor." The first known man to whom reference can now be made lived in the south of Scotland, near the river Tweed, bore the name Dinsmoor, and was known as the Laird of Achenmead. His youngest son, John Dinsmoor, born about 1650, became the ancestor of the family settled in the parish of Ballywattick, Ballymoney, county Antrim, Ireland, from whom all the American families of Dinsmore and Dunsmore are descended. This original Irish settler lived to the great age of ninety-nine. He gained high standing in his community as a man of good morals, strong sense and a pious life. A description of the coat-of-arms, written by Robert Dinsmore, of Ballywattick, on August 12, 1794, to his kinsman, is given as follows: "A farm laid down on a plate, of a green color, with three wheat sheaves set upright in the centre, of a yellow color," all emblematical of husbandry and agriculture.

John (2) Dinsmoor, son of John (1) Dinsmoor, was born in Ballywattick, Ireland, about 1671, and in 1723, accompanied by his

family, came to this country. After going through long hardships, being taken prisoner by the Indians, and having numerous adventures, he located in the Scottish settlement of Londonderry, New Hampshire, being acquainted with many of the settlers there. Being a stonemason, he built for himself a stone house in that part of the town which is now known as Windham.

Robert Dinsmoor, son of John (2) Dinsmoor, was born in Ireland in 1692, married Margaret Orr in Ireland, and with his wife and four children came to New Hampshire in 1730. He was prominent in the affairs of the town in which he located, and filled various public positions. He died October 14, 1751, and his wife died June 2, 1752.

James Dunsmore, probably related to the above ancestry, was a native of Ireland, and settled at Sinks Grove, Monroe county, Virginia, in the earlier years of 1700. He married and was the father of three sons: James, Joseph, William.

James (2) Dunsmore, son of James (1) Dunsmore, was married twice, and of the first marriage there was one child, who died in infancy. His second wife, Margaret (Reed) Dunsmore, bore him seven children: Elizabeth, John, Margaret, Hannah, George Washington, Andrew Lewis, Mary Ann. The sons were all farmers, and the daughters all became farmers' wives, and the entire family connection settled in the immediate neighborhood where James (1) Dunsmore located.

George Washington Dunsmore, son of James (2) Dunsmore, was a prominent farmer, and held for many years the offices of justice of the peace and county supervisor. He married Amanda Melvina Crews, and they were the parents of two children: James Gaston, and Mary Martha, who became the wife of James W. Ellis, of Wolf Creek, West Virginia, and of this marriage there were two children: Lula Elner and Mabel. Mrs. Ellis died in 1892.

James Gaston Dunsmore, son of George Washington Dunsmore, was born October 22, 1848, at Sinks Grove, Monroe county, Virginia, now West Virginia. His childhood was spent on his father's farm, where he performed the work of a farmer's boy between the times given to education. This was obtained at the Rocky Point Academy of his native town, where he employed his time to such advantage that at the age of sixteen he was given a position as assistant



*Very sincerely,
J. G. Dunsmore,*

teacher in the academy. In 1872 he accepted the position of principal of the same institution, but shortly after gave up teaching to take a course in the Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he graduated with the degree of Master of Accounts. The post-graduate degree of Fellow of the Institute of Accounts of New York City was also conferred upon him in April, 1896. His interests were completely enlisted in the profession and he determined upon it as his life work in spite of the opposition of his parents. He taught for some time in the public schools of Monroe, and founded at Sinks Grove, February 22, 1872, the Dunsmore Business College. Here he remained for eight years or until the spring of 1880, when he removed to Staunton, Virginia, and there reestablished his commercial school. It was incorporated by the legislature of Virginia and its charter approved by Governor Cameron, November 29, 1884, and re-incorporated by the department of the state corporation commission, February 20, 1914, as the Dunsmore Business College, Incorporated. With the ever growing importance of the industrial and commercial elements in the life of to-day, the business college is coming to occupy a larger and more conspicuous place in the educational world, and among such schools there are few older and none with a higher or more deserved reputation for high ideals and efficiency than The Dunsmore Business College, Incorporated.

Mr. Dunsmore is a Presbyterian in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He is prominently affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 13; Union Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, of Staunton, and Stevenson Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar. Mr. Dunsmore is also a member of many educational associations and learned societies. He has done considerable traveling, and is a member of the National Geographic Society.

Mr. Dunsmore married (first) February 8, 1872, S. E. Nickell, and they were the parents of eight children; she died April 19, 1890. He married (second) September 8, 1892, Mrs. M. J. McClung, granddaughter of Robert Sitlington, deceased, daughter of J. W. Alexander, deceased, both prominent farmers of McDowell, Highland county, Virginia, and a half-sister of the late Pro-

fessor J. R. S. Sterrett, deceased, who held the chair of post-graduate Greek and Archaeology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, at the time of his death, June 15, 1914.

William Alexander Thom, M. D. On the narrow peninsula lying between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay, two miles from the sea and about forty-five miles from Norfolk, lies the town of Eastville, capital of Northampton county, Virginia, the birthplace of Dr. William A. Thom and the scene of his early struggles as a practitioner of medicine. The experience there gained was the foundation upon which he built a wonderfully successful and varied career, one pursued amid scenes far from his native state and in foreign lands and one ending in distinction in the city of Norfolk, not far from his native town.

Dr. William Alexander Thom was born in Eastville, Virginia, in 1852, died in Norfolk, 1894. His early life was spent in his native town and there he began his years of study that terminated at the Virginia Military Institute. After completing his studies at the latter famed institution he began a course of professional study at Richmond Medical College, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine. Returning to Eastville after graduation he there began practice, but later went west, locating in Los Angeles, California, there spending several years in successful practice. Inducements were then offered him, which were so attractive that he closed up his interests there and went to Peru, South America, where he served in the capacity of head physician of a large hospital in one of the principal cities of that country. Finally he returned to his native state, locating in Norfolk, where he established a private practice that steadily grew until his death in 1894 at the early age of forty-two years. His varied experience in different climes brought him in contact with every form of disease and he attained a personal knowledge that far transcends that of the physicians whose experience is gained in one locality. Norfolk, being a port open to the ships of every nation, required such a man to safeguard the health of her citizens and Dr. Thom was appointed health officer of the city. He fought contagion in every form and during his incumbency in that office kept the city from serious epidemic, notwithstanding its exposed situation. His private practice was large, yet he

gave much time to the charitable institutions, being especially interested in the Girl's Orphan Asylum and in the Turney Home for Boys. He lived not for himself alone, but his great heart went out to all who were in distress and he spared no effort to relieve suffering. He was a member of the Masonic order, was a communicant of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, belonged to the various medical societies of the city and state, and was held in the highest esteem among his professional brethren.

Dr. Thom married (first) Kate Baylor, who bore him two children: Anna Parker and Lucy Lattane, the latter married, January 3, 1912, Charles A. Neff, and has a son, Charles A. (2), born in October, 1912. Dr. Thom married (second) Frances Maria Myers, only child of Frederick and Clara (Samuel) Myers, of Savannah, Georgia, and grandchild of Mordecai Myers, an eminent lawyer and rice planter, owning two plantations worked by slave labor. He had seven sons, all of whom served in the Confederate army. Dr. Thom by his second wife had a son, William Alexander, born 1894, who at the time of his death was a most prominent young man, a student at Virginia Military Institute.

Frederick Myers was born in Savannah, educated under private tutors and began business life as a cotton broker. Later he became a banker and rose to wealth and prominence in his native city. He married (first) Clara Samuel, the mother of Mrs. Frances M. (Myers) Thom. He married (second) Caroline Philips, of Washington, D. C., who bore him four children: Eugenia M., married Isaac Mini, children, Isaac (2) and Carroll; Gratz C., married Mary Appleton, children, George, Frederick and Gratz C. (2); Frederick (2), married Claire ———, child, Randolph; Henrietta.

Mrs. Frances Maria (Myers) Thom survives her husband, residing in her beautiful home, 700 Stockley Garden, Norfolk, devoting her life to the alleviation of suffering and the relief of the poor. Her benefactions are many and her work tireless. She is president of the board of managers of the Turney Boys' Home, president of the Needle Work Guild and member of many societies, church and social. The institutions in which her honored husband was interested are her chief concern, yet no call upon her sympathy is unheeded.

Edwin Cabell Palmer. A native of Meck-

lenburg county, Virginia, Mr. Palmer has for the past fifteen years been a resident of Emporia, the capital of Greensville county, Virginia, where as a lawyer and citizen he has taken high rank. He is a great-grandson of Colonel William Palmer, grandson of Luke Palmer, and son of William Palmer, the latter born in Brunswick county, Virginia, April 6, 1846, died on Christmas Day, 1913. Joseph Palmer enlisted in Company G, Ninth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States army, and served as a private until the war closed. He spent his after life engaged in merchandising and farming, rating as one of the successful men of his day and one held in high esteem wherever known. He married Fanny Ogburn, born in 1846, who survives him, a resident of Brunswick county, Virginia. She is a daughter of Charles and Jane (Hatchett) Ogburn, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. Her half-brother, Louis Hite, was a comrade of Joseph M. Palmer in the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, serving during the war between the states. Children of Joseph William and Fanny (Ogburn) Palmer: 1. Edwin Cabell, of further mention. 2. Charles L., a student of William and Mary College, graduate Doctor of Medicine of the University of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia, now practicing his profession in Lawrenceville, Virginia; Dr. Palmer married Fanny Lucy Ogden, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. 3. Joseph William, a farmer on the "old homestead" in Mecklenburg county, Virginia; married Mary Goodrich, of Brunswick county, Virginia. 4. Fitz Lee, a manufacturer, secretary and treasurer; married Rena Tunstall, of Emporia, Virginia. 5. David Hunter, a farmer of Brunswick county, unmarried. 6. Sarah Haynie, married W. Withers Miller, of Richmond, Virginia. 7. Susan, married Robert Buford, of Lawrenceville, Virginia.

Edwin Cabell Palmer, eldest son of Joseph William and Fanny (Ogburn) Palmer, was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, January 24, 1876. Until fourteen years of age he attended the local public schools, then spent two years at Brunswick Preparatory School. In 1892 he entered William and Mary College as a state student, continuing there two years. He then became principal of a graded school, taught two years, then in 1897 entered the law department of Washington and Lee University, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1898.

He was admitted to the Virginia bar the same year, and in February, 1899, located at Emporia, the county seat of Greenesville, one of the southeastern counties of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina. He began practice there in association with E. C. Treadwell, later was a partner with A. P. Buford, of Lawrenceville, Virginia, for a short time, then he began practice alone and so continues. He is highly regarded as a lawyer, practices in all state and federal courts of the district, is a member of the Virginia State Bar Association, and conducts a general successful practice.

He is also well known in the world of Virginia journalism as the owner and editor of the "Emporia Messenger," one of the progressive Democratic newspapers of Virginia and Greenesville county. Mr. Palmer has been active in politics all his life, was a delegate to the national convention held in Baltimore in 1912 that nominated Woodrow Wilson for president, is town attorney for Emporia and by personal work as a campaign orator and through the columns of the "Messenger" champions with vigor the cause of Democracy. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to "Widow's Son" Lodge, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Appomattox Commandery, Knights Templar, of Petersburg, and Acca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Richmond, Virginia.

James Edward Correll. More than twenty years measure the service rendered by James Edward Correll as a commissioner of revenue at Winchester, Virginia. The number of successive terms that he has been returned to discharge the duties of this important and trusted position are full evidence of the satisfaction he has given as its incumbent, the state government finding in him an official competent and energetic, a servant devoted and faithful. Mr. Correll is a descendant of an old New York family, founded in Frederick county, Virginia, by his grandfather, Abraham Correll, his father, Charles Edward Correll, born in Winchester, Virginia, July 31, 1828, died October 15, 1867, having been a plasterer of that locality and for a time a soldier in the Confederate States army. Charles Edward Correll married Julia Ann Barr, born in Winchester, Virginia, August 13, 1833, died February 3, 1912, daughter of Robert and Mary

(Kremer) Barr, a member of a family long founded in Virginia. Children of Charles Edward and Julia Ann (Barr) Correll: Harry N., married Effie Meller, of West Virginia; Virginia, married Ellis Maloy; Elizabeth, married D. F. Haines; James Edward, of whom further.

James Edward Correll, son of Charles Edward and Julia Ann (Barr) Correll, was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, December 10, 1859. He took advantage of the excellent educational advantages open to him in his youth, and pursued a successful career in private life until his appointment to the office of the commissioner of revenue at Winchester, Virginia, an office to which he has been continuously reelected to the present time. He has been variously connected with the institutions of Winchester, having for many years been secretary of the Business Men's Association of that place, and is prominent in fraternal circles. He was one of the building commissioners of the city hall that was built in 1900, largely due to the late C. B. Rouse, and for the past eight years he has been treasurer of the Handley fund. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Winchester, and is secretary of the lodge; John Dove Chapter, No. 21, Royal Arch Masons; Winchester Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, of which he is warden; and Acca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Richmond, Virginia. His church is the Lutheran, and in politics he is a loyal Democrat. As a business man of Winchester, as a government official, and as a participant in the religious, fraternal and social life of the city, Mr. Correll has impressed his associates with his worth, ability and sincerity, and has been well in the van of all civic improvement endeavors. His citizenship has been of the highest stamp, from which his city has derived much benefit. He married, April 27, 1882, Ida, born in Winchester, Virginia, in February, 1860, daughter of Patrick Conner.

Jacob Carroll Bowman, M. D. This name, spelled Baumann, meaning builder or architect, was brought to America and is one particularly revered by the followers of John Wesley. While many of the name have been clergymen of other denominations and therein risen to eminence, the greater num-

ver have been ministers of the Methodist church and for many years Rev. Thomas Bowman, A. M., D. D., LL. D., was senior bishop of that church. It is an interesting fact that from the original stock there have sprung three bishops in the church in three different Christian denominations and all holding their high position about the same time, Rev. Bishop Samuel Bowman, of the Protestant Episcopal church; Rev. Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the Evangelical church, and Rev. Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Bowman's coat-of-arms, as taken from an ancient seal in England are: Arms. "Or a tree eradicated." Crest: "Issuant from a wreath of his colors, a knight in armor proper habited per pale purple and azure, bearing in his hand over the dexter shoulder a tree as in the arms." The shield is surmounted by the helmet of the degree of nobility and the lambrequin or mantle or and vert.

Dr. Jacob Carroll Bowman, of East Radford, Virginia, is a son of Rev. John Wesley Bowman, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), born in North Carolina in 1839, died in 1905. He was a member of the Houston conference, an eloquent preacher, a man of learning and deep piety. He married Sarah Prather, of Tazewell court house, the capital of Tazewell, a southwestern county of Virginia.

Dr. Jacob Carroll Bowman was born in Jonesville, the capital of Lee county, a county forming the southwestern extremity of Virginia and Tennessee. His father's sacred profession necessitated frequent change of residence and the future doctor's early education was obtained in grammar and high schools of several Virginia counties. Although obtained under these varying conditions his preparation was thorough and in 1899 gained him admission to Weaver College, an excellent institution of learning located at Weaversville, North Carolina, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Science, class of 1902. He decided on the profession of medicine as his life work and in 1905 entered North Carolina Medical College at Charlotte. With some interruption, made necessary by circumstances, he pursued the full medical course and was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1910. He began practice in Berkeley, West Virginia, the same year, continuing there until 1912,

when he returned to Virginia, locating in East Radford, Montgomery county, a town on the Norfolk & Western railroad, near the independent city of Radford. Here he has established a satisfactory practice, which is constantly increasing. He is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in political faith is a Democrat. Dr. Bowman has given a great deal of time to the military service of his state and nation, serving during the Spanish-American war as a private of the Third Regiment Infantry, United States army, and in state service as a member of Company M, Second Regiment Virginia National Guards of Radford, an organization of which he was commissioned captain by Governor Stuart, February 21, 1914, after being duly elected to that office by his comrades.

Dr. Bowman married, September, 1912, Alma Yates, born in Raleigh, North Carolina, daughter of William and Anne (Horton) Yates, of Briscoe, North Carolina.

Arthur C. Harman. The origin of the Augusta county, Virginia, family of Harman has not been ascertained. In the latter part of the seventeenth century Adam Harman left Wales and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he brought up a family of several children. Descendants of Adam Harman lived at Warm Springs, Bath county, and at Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, which are adjoining counties, and it is presumed that Lewis Harman, the grandfather of Arthur C. Harman, was of that family. However, there was another family of Harman whose ancestor settled in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, in 1752, that may have been the progenitor of the Waynesboro, Virginia, family. The ancestor of the Anne Arundel county, Maryland, family was Andrew Harman, who in 1752 came from Saxony, Germany; he married Eva Martin, of Yorkshire, England. They had a son, Andrew Harman, who married Elizabeth Fairbank; and they had a son, Henry Martyn Harman, born March 22, 1822, and graduated in 1848 at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, who was a famous educator, and taught in Baltimore, Maryland, schools for many years.

Lewis "Pat" Harman, of Waynesboro, Augusta county, Virginia, probably had several children, as William H. Harman, T. L.

Harman, M. G. Harman and Captain Asher W. Harman are mentioned in contemporaneous records of Augusta county, Virginia.

William Henry Harman, son of Lewis "Pat" Harman, was born about 1827, at Waynesboro, Augusta county, Virginia. He was a lawyer, admitted to practice prior to 1851, when he was appointed commonwealth attorney of Augusta county to succeed Thomas J. Michie; he served until 1861, when James Baumgardner received the appointment. Early in 1861, at the first alarm of war, William H. Harman collected a number of militia organizations and marched with them to Harper's Ferry, Virginia; in May, 1861, the Fifth Virginia Regiment was organized there which was composed mainly of those militia companies from Augusta county. Its first regimental officers were, K. Harper, colonel; William H. Harman, lieutenant-colonel; William S. H. Baylor, major; and Captain James Baumgardner, adjutant. The Fifth, with the Second, Fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third regiments formed the First Brigade of Virginia Infantry; it was under the command of Colonel T. J. Jackson, afterwards known as "Stonewall" Jackson; and this organization acquired the title of "Stonewall Brigade," by reason of the gallant fight they made at the first battle of Manassas. In the autumn of 1861, Colonel Harper resigned, and Lieutenant Harman was promoted to colonel of the regiment. He served throughout the war, but detailed information of that service is not available. He was killed March 2, 1865, in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace, during Early's stampede to Waynesboro, Virginia. He was a Democrat in politics, and one of the few persons of that party to hold political office in Augusta county, which was a strong Whig community. At the time of his death he was serving a second term as grand master Mason of Virginia, of which order he was a prominent member.

He married Margaret Singleton Garver, daughter of Albert Jefferson Garver. She was born in 1839 in Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, died there June 3, 1895. Had issue, eight children, namely: 1. Kenton, died at eight years of age. 2. Fannie, died in infancy. 3. Arthur C., of whom more hereafter. 4. Albert Garver, a railroad man employed in South America, and was living at Guayaquil, Ecuador. 5. Ellen,

who married E. F. Surbur, of Staunton, Virginia. 6. Augusta, was living, unmarried in 1913, at Berkely, California. 7. Louis, died unmarried, aged twenty-one years. 8. Edward Valentine, a resident merchandise broker, in New York City.

Arthur C. Harman, son of William Henry and Margaret Singleton (Garver) Harman, was born March 6, 1854, at Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia. He attended the local schools of his native town, and in 1874 graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia. Was private secretary to M. G. Harman, his uncle, for two years after leaving college; then was four years an employee of the James River and Kanawha Packet Company, at Richmond, Virginia; and a railroad contractor for about two years in the building of the Norfolk & Western Railway. Returned to Richmond and became manager of the A. W. Garner Transfer Company, and continued with that company for seven years. Later he engaged in the real estate business in Richmond, Virginia, in which business he has continued since that time.

Mr. Harman is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in local politics. Was elected alderman of the city of Richmond, and served from 1896 to 1898; elected to the house of delegates in 1901, and served to 1904; also in the latter year was elected to the state senate for the ensuing term of two years. Has been successively re-elected for the terms beginning 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, which last term expires in 1914, serving from the Richmond district. Is a director and stockholder of the West End Bank, at Richmond, Virginia. Member of the Blue Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Heptasophs, the Woodmen of the World, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, also is an attendant of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Harman married Rachel Primrose Cochran, daughter of William and Margaret Miller (Cameron) Cochran, January 7, 1891, at Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia. She was born March 18, 1863, in Augusta county, Virginia. They have three children, namely: 1. William B., born March 18, 1902, at Richmond, Virginia. 2. Margaret. 3. Rachel Primrose.

Frederick Wilmer Richardson. Of English and Scotch ancestry, Mr. Richardson by heredity well-connected and by personal worth popular and esteemed, fully justifies the encomiums bestowed by a contemporary: "His official life is characterized by strict integrity, thorough knowledge of the duties to be performed, a genial manner, and a courtesy that is unfailing because it comes from the heart. It is not surprising that he is regarded as the most popular man in the country." (Fairfax).

For thirty-five years Mr. Richardson has been clerk of the county and circuit courts, succeeding his father, Ferdinand Dawson Richardson, who for more than fifty years was clerk's assistant and deputy clerk of county and circuit courts, a man of unblemished character and one who was foremost in the regard of his fellow-citizens of Fairfax county.

Ferdinand Dawson Richardson died October 13, 1800. He was a son of William Pierpoint Richardson, a descendant of an early Virginia family of note. Ferdinand Dawson Richardson married Mary Posey Grigsby, a sister of Hon. Alexander Spotswood Grigsby, who represented Fairfax county in the Virginia legislature prior to 1800, being at a later date elected to the same body from Campbell county. The Grigsbys were also prominent in Virginia during colonial days, bequeathing to posterity honorable names and records. Mrs. Richardson was a woman of high ideals, culture and refinement, transmitting to her children her intellectual tastes and strong moral character. She was the mother of five sons and five daughters. Of these: 1. Elmira Virginia, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, married Captain Thomas H. Holbrook, who served as captain in a regiment of Maryland infantry; children: Linwood Lee, Stockton S., Henry M., and Elton Richardson. 2. Monimia Fairfax, born in Fairfax county, unmarried. 3. Maude Hatcher, married (first) Robert Bruce Douglas, nephew of Beverly Douglas, member of Congress from Virginia, and (second) Edward W. Pierce, and has children, Elton Richardson and Ritchie Pierce.

Frederick Wilmer Richardson, son of Ferdinand Dawson and Mary Posey (Grigsby) Richardson, was born at Fairfax Court House, Fairfax county, Virginia, December 16, 1853. His entire life has been spent in his native county, his early life being free

from all labor or care further than obtaining an education. He attended public and private schools in Fairfax and Knapp's Institute in Baltimore. When eighteen years of age he became an assistant clerk in the office of the clerk of court, it having been his early ambition to follow his father's calling and to become a court clerk. He became his father's deputy, and for nine years, until the latter's death, father and son were closely associated in the duties of the court clerk's office. During this period the young man studied law, but beyond being of great benefit to him in a general way his legal knowledge has not been utilized, he explaining that he never had time to take the examinations necessary for admission to the bar. His contemporaries say: "He is always so busy attending to his official duties or doing a favor for somebody that he never has time to do anything for himself." In October, 1880, he was appointed clerk of the county and circuit courts to succeed his deceased father, and in May, 1881, was elected to fill the same office. He was continuously elected to fill the dual office until the adoption of a new state constitution abolished the county courts as formerly constituted. In 1903 he was elected clerk of the circuit court for a term of eight years. In 1911 he was elected to succeed himself for a similar term of years and is at present engaged in the discharge of the duties of that office, his term expiring January 1, 1920. No higher tribute could have been paid Mr. Richardson thirty-five years ago than to be considered worthy to succeed his honored father, under whose careful instruction he had been tutored in method and detail. Since then his continued retention in office is evidence of the value of his services and conveys in a degree an idea of the high appreciation of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Richardson has for many years been a member of Henry Lodge, No. 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Fairfax, holding the offices of secretary and treasurer and passing to the junior warden's station. He is also a companion of Mount Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Alexandria. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and for several years has served as trustee. He has also served as secretary and president of the Cemetery Association, the Town Hall Association, and as a notary public. In political faith he is a Democrat.



F. W. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson was one of the delegates from the eighth Congressional district of Virginia, who met at Denver, Colorado, in 1908, when William J. Bryan was nominated for president, this being his second campaign. From his youth Mr. Richardson has been fond of out-of-door sports, especially hunting and fishing, his few hours "off duty" being spent in the open. His creed is "duty," and his rule of life temperance in all things, due regard for the rights of others, and unswerving devotion to every moral or official obligation.

Mr. Richardson married, June 13, 1883, Amelia Lee Buck, born in Warren county, Virginia, in 1858, daughter of John G. Buck. Children: 1. Frederick Dawson (2), born in Fairfax in 1884; educated in private schools, the University of Virginia and Georgetown University, a graduate of the latter institution, LL. B., and now a practicing lawyer; married Katherine Davis McCandlish, of Piedmont, West Virginia. 2. Marcus Bayly, born in Fairfax; educated in Alexandria; was appointed second lieutenant of United States marines, later decided to engage in business. 3. Virginia Fairfax, educated in private schools in Washington, District of Columbia, and Baltimore, Maryland; at home. 4. Mary Buck, who died in infancy.

George William Hope, Dr. Joseph Wilton Hope. George William Hope and Dr. Joseph Wilton Hope, of Hampton, Virginia, have achieved prominence in public and professional life, as have done many of their forbears. They are of the old Hope family, which was originally from France, where the name was L'Esperance, and which was banished with the other Huguenot families.

(I) George Hope, the American progenitor of the family, came from England, and was in Hampton Roads, off Hampton, when he heard the church bell ringing. Going ashore, he went to St. John's Episcopal Church, and from thence proceeded to the Gosport navy yard. Later he returned to Hampton, and his name appears in the court house records of 1783, signed as magistrate. He was a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal Church, and since that time there has been a Hope in that office. His seat was in the northern gallery. He married and became the father of six sons.

(II) Dr. William Hope, son of George Hope, was a physician and planter, also high

sheriff of Elizabeth City county, Virginia, in the days when the sheriffs wore swords. He was a prominent and popular man, and skilled in medical practice. He was noted for his charitable work among the early settlers. He married, and had children: George William, Jeannette, Jesse Pendergast, Joseph and Laura.

(III) Dr. Jesse Pendergast Hope, son of Dr. William Hope, was born in 1830, and died in 1893. He was educated in the Hampton schools, and upon leaving them went to the University of Virginia, and then the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1861 he enlisted as second lieutenant in the Washington Artillery, but when this company reached Williamsburg, he was transferred to the Surgical Corps. He was at Drewry's Bluff, Chaffin's Bluff, Chimborazo Hospital and Richmond, and served until the close of the war. He then resumed his private practice, and continued in this until 1883. He was a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal Church. Dr. Hope married, January 29, 1857, Mary Letitia Taylor, born in 1837, died in 1893, a daughter of Colonel George Taylor, of James City county, Virginia. Children: 1. George William, of further mention. 2. Mollie L., was educated at the Suffolk Female Academy, then took a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago in English history, and was awarded a prize for a paper written by her, and read before the University of Virginia. 3. Joseph Wilton, of further mention. 4. Thomas Peek, born in December, 1867, died in 1899; he was educated in the Hampton schools, then studied at the Virginia Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893; he practiced medicine in association with his brother in York county; he was a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. 5. Laura, born June 5, 1870; attended the public schools, and completed her education at the State Normal School, which she attended for a period of two years; she taught three years, and then married, November 3, 1897, Harry G. Parker; she resides in a beautiful home on the waterfront of Hampton Creek, where she dispenses gracious hospitality. 6. James Barron, born in 1872; studied in the public schools and the Washington and Lee Col-

lege; he has served as mayor of the city of Hampton, and is now a practicing attorney in Washington, District of Columbia; he is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. 7. Marie Corelli, born in 1875; graduated from the State Normal School, after which she taught for several years; later she went to Baltimore, Maryland, where she took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and is now private secretary to the manager of the Hotel Chamberlain, at Old Point Comfort.

(IV) George William Hope, son of Dr. Jesse Pendergast and Mary Letitia (Taylor) Hope, was born in Hampton, Virginia, November 30, 1857. After leaving the public schools of his native town, he was a student at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He was then engaged in mercantile business until 1892, when he was appointed commissioner in chancery and commissioner of accounts of county court. He had joined the famous Company D, Fourth Virginia Volunteers, and was elected captain, October 29, 1889, and held this office until the close of the Spanish-American war. His company was mustered into the United States army at Richmond, May 20, 1898, and mustered out, April 27, 1899, at Camp Onward, Savannah, Georgia. During the war, Captain Hope lost only one man of his company, and that death was the result of fever. After his return, Captain Hope retired from military service, and resumed his duties as clerk in chancery. For a period of twenty years he was a member of the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church.

(IV) Dr. Joseph Wilton Hope, son of Dr. Jesse Pendergast and Mary Letitia (Taylor) Hope, was born in September, 1865, in Hampton, Virginia. He acquired his early education in Dr. Peek's Academy, studied at the Medical College of Virginia, 1888-89, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He took a post-graduate course at the City Almshouse Hospital, at Richmond. While at college he was an adjunct of the professor of anatomy. He then established himself in private practice in York county, and continued there ten years. In 1899 Dr. Hope came to Hampton, where he has, since that time, been in practice as a physician and surgeon. He fills the office of county physician, is health officer, chairman of the school board, and chairman of the board of vital statistics. He

is of a very charitable disposition, and generously gives his services to the poor. In political opinion he is a Democrat, and his religious affiliation is with St. John's Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Medical Association of Virginia, the American Medical Association, Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and past president of Elizabeth City County Medical Association.

Lucullus Philip Slater. A descendant of the prominent Virginia families, Slater and Lee, Mr. Slater has in his own right earned lasting remembrance in the hearts of his fellow-men as a devoted instructor of youth, upbuilder of the public school system and public official of the city of Portsmouth, a city that since 1865 has been his residence. Scholarly, dignified and courteous he has devoted his talents and attributes of character to the highest purpose and in every station that he has been called upon to occupy in military, professional or official life, has served well the state that gave him birth and the city that gave him shelter when returning from four years of valiant service upon the battlefields of Virginia. Most of his half century of life spent in Portsmouth has been spent in connection with the public schools as teacher and principal of the high school, but since 1900 he has served as city clerk, an office to which he has been continuously re-elected at the expiration of each term.

Mr. Slater is a son of Parke Slater, a distinguished soldier of the Confederacy, and a grandson of Daniel and Mary Slater, of New Kent county, Virginia, a descendant of an early, influential Virginia family. Daniel Slater owned a plantation worked by slave labor and was one of the extensive tobacco planters of New Kent county. He served in the war of 1812, inheriting the ardor of revolutionary sires and transmitting equal ardor to his posterity. He is remembered as a man of nervous temperament, quick in speech and action, but just and generous. Parke Slater was a large landowner of New Kent county, one of the wealthy planters of ante bellum days. He served with great distinction throughout the war between the states, then quietly accepting its results, returned to Williamsburg and rebuilt his shattered fortunes. He



Robert S. Brigham

married, in 1842, Virginia Helena Lee, and had issue: Lucullus Philip, James Lee, John C. Calhoun, Virginia Cordelia and Coryliud.

Lucullus Philip Slater was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, 1843, and after a course of private school instruction entered William and Mary College, then under the supervision of Colonel Seawall. He left college in his eighteenth year to enlist in the Confederate army, enrolling on April 17, 1861, in the Williamsburg Junior Guards, which went to the front as Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment Virginia Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia. He served throughout the entire war and when paroled at Appomattox he ranked as lieutenant. He was wounded in the battle of Seven Pines and was once held as a prisoner of war, but only for one hour. He passed through all the vicissitudes of the Army of Northern Virginia, under its great commander, General Lee, alternately rejoicing in victory, and suffering under reverse, but always brave, hopeful and faithful to whatever duty assigned him.

After the war he made Portsmouth his home and has there since continuously resided. In the early years he opened and taught a private school, but his reputation as a teacher attracted the attention of the board of education and he was offered the principalship of the city high school. He accepted the offer and for a number of years was the efficient head of that school. The work there performed was of high order and resulted in a great forward movement that placed the school among the best and most useful in the state. During this period, ending in 1900, Mr. Slater was a member of the city councils several terms, was president of council, and rendered useful service in framing legislation, bringing the city in line with the best modern thought in civic government. In 1900 he was elected city clerk, an office he yet holds.

This brief review of the activities of a life honorably and usefully spent but imperfectly indicates the true worth and value of the life and service of Mr. Slater. But his record is indelibly written in the records of the departments in which he has served and in the lives of thousands who have passed under his teaching and influence. His methodical methods in connection with the clerk's office have been valuable aids to greater efficiency and greatly facilitated the

work of that office. Although now past his seventieth year there is no faltering in his devotion to duty, nor any indication that experienced matured judgment is not a better asset than youthful enthusiasm. His friends are legion and nowhere is he more genuinely welcomed than among his army comrades of Stonewall Camp, Confederate Veterans. In politics he is thoroughly independent.

Mr. Slater married, in 1879, Elizabeth Buckner, a relative of General Buckner of the Confederate army, and a descendant of Thomas Buckner, who came from England in 1667, settling in Gloucester county, Virginia. Among his children are: Lucullus Philip (2), and Fannie Lee.

Robert Southall Bright. The name of Bright is of ancient Saxon origin and has been quite common in England from a very early period to the present time, borne by many eminent men, notably John Bright, the statesman. In Saxon it was spelled "Beorht" and was used as signifying "distinguished," "excellent," "surpassing in courage," "an excellent or distinguished man." The Brights of Suffolk, England, trace to William Bright, rector of Endgate, Eccles, whose patron was the Abbott of Bury St. Edmunds. To this family arms, confirmed in 1615, are thus described in Burke's "Armory": "Sable, a fesse argent between three escallops or." Crest: "A dragon's head gule vomiting flames of fire proper, collared or." In America the name is found from the time of the earliest English settlements, appearing as early as 1630.

Robert Southall Bright, of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, bar, a twentieth century representative of the family, is a son of Captain Robert Anderson Bright, a brave officer of the Confederate army, aide-de-camp to General George E. Pickett, who especially commended him in his official reports for "Gallantry and untiring zeal." Captain Bright was appointed a member of General Pickett's staff on the latter's promotion to the rank of major-general, October 10, 1862, and thereafter followed the fortunes of his chief through the terrific struggles of the Army of Northern Virginia with her valiant foe, the Army of the Potomac, on both northern and southern soil. In his report on the operations at Newbern General Pickett wrote: "I sent Captain Bright across

the Trent to communicate with General Barton, a commission accomplished by Captain Bright at great risk." In his report on the battle at Sailor's Run General Pickett mentions Captain Bright among those serving with "Gallantry and untiring zeal." After the war Captain Bright settled at Williamsburg, Virginia, and was engaged in agricultural operations until his retirement. He died in 1907. He was a son of Samuel Bright, also of Williamsburg, Virginia. Captain Bright married Nannie, daughter of Colonel John D. Munford.

Robert Southall Bright was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, May 24, 1872, son of Captain Robert Anderson and Nannie (Munford) Bright. After preparation in private schools he entered William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1888. In 1890 he began the study of law in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was duly admitted to the bar in 1894, and has since been in the general practice of his profession in all state and Federal courts of the Philadelphia district. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the City and State Bar associations, and in his chosen profession has attained honorable position.

Ever an interested active Democrat, Mr. Bright in 1914 was selected by the Democratic state convention that met in Harrisburg, June 3-4, as one of the candidates named by the convention for Congressmen-at-large. In an eloquent speech before the convention and on many platforms throughout the campaign he forcibly enunciated the principles for which he stood, but Pennsylvania, rock-ribbed in her Republican loyalty, again stood for the old order, the entire Democratic ticket being defeated. Mr. Bright is president of the Democratic Club of Philadelphia and one of the strong men of the party. He is a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, which he serves as vestryman, is a trustee of Lovett Memorial Free Library, and a member and ex-secretary of the Pennsylvania branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. His college fraternities are Phi Beta and Kappa Sigma. His clubs are the University, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Cricket, Lawyers', Huntingdon Valley Country, Southern of Philadelphia, and the City, of New York.

Mr. Bright married, October 15, 1895, in Grace Church, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Caroline de Beelen Lovett, daughter of George S. and Caroline (de Beelen) Lovett, who at the time of their daughter's birth were residing in Grand Rapids, Michigan. An only son, Douglass Southall Bright, was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1896.

William Roane Aylett, M. D. Dr. William Roane Aylett, of Newport News, descends from one of the pioneer settlers of Virginia, and from a very old family in England. The name originally appeared in the latter country as Ayloffe, and is found in Braxted Magna, in Essex. In 1612, Sir William Ayloffe, of Braxted Magna, was knighted by King James I, and later created a baronet. He married Catherine Sterne, had three sons and four daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Benjamin Ayloffe. About this time the spelling of the name is found in many forms, including: Ayliffe, Ailett, Aylett and Ayloff. Sir Benjamin Ayloffe was a "high-minded, grand old English gentleman, of great nobility of soul, tenderness of heart in all things, and times, an unswerved Royalist to the last." He married three times and had issue only by the second wife, Margaret Fanshame, who died in 1662. They were: William, Benjamin, Henry, Captain John and Catherine.

The youngest son, Captain John Aylett, came to Virginia in 1656. He had a wife Anne, and had three sons: Philip, mentioned below; Benjamin, born 1660; William, 1662; and two daughters. Philip Aylett, son of Captain John and Anne Aylette, moved to King William county, Virginia, and founded the family seat at Fairfield. His only known child, Colonel William Aylett, of Fairfield, was clerk of the county court from 1702 to 1714, member of the house of burgesses, 1723 to 1726, and a vestryman of St. John's parish in 1731. He married Anne Taloe, and they had children: Philip, William, Benjamin, John, Elizabeth, Judith and Anne. The eldest son, Philip, resided at Fairfield, married Martha Dandridge, and had children: Unity, William, Anne and John. Colonel William Aylett, senior son of Philip and Martha (Dandridge) Aylett, was born 1743, and was a very prominent man of King William county, vestryman of St. John's parish; a

member of the house of burgesses; member of the Virginia conventions of 1775-76, and a warm personal friend of General Washington. He resigned his seat in the legislature, May 22, 1776, to accept a commission from the American Congress as deputy commissary general of the forces in Virginia. He died at Yorktown in 1781. He married, in 1766, Mary Macon, and had children: Elizabeth, Henry and Colonel Philip. Colonel Philip Aylett held a general's commission in the war of 1812, and possessed a very large plantation at Montville, on which multitudes of slaves were employed in the cultivation of cotton, corn and tobacco. Like all of his family, he adhered to the Episcopal church, and was a staunch Democrat in political principle. He married Judith Page Waller, of Montville, and had children: Patrick Henry, William Roane and Alice Roane.

William Roane Aylett, junior son of Colonel Philip and Judith Page (Waller) Aylett, was born in 1832, on the paternal plantation in Montville. He was educated under private tutors and at Rumford Academy and the University of Virginia, graduating from the latter institution in both academic and law courses. He engaged in the practice of law in his native county, in which he was very busily occupied until the outbreak of the war between the states. As soon as this appeared inevitable, he organized a company of men, which was attached to the Fifty-third Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, and was elected its first captain. He was soon promoted lieutenant-colonel, and at the time of his retirement was in command of the regiment as colonel, the organization forming a part of Pickett's division, Armistead's brigade. At the battle of Gettysburg he received a severe wound, and suffered minor injuries on various other occasions. At Sailor's Creek he was made a prisoner and was subsequently paroled after which he returned to his law practice, and made himself famous. For sixteen years he was commonwealth's attorney. For many years he was a vestryman of the Episcopal church, was a member of Pickett's Camp, Confederate Veterans, and in politics a sound Democrat. He died in 1900. In 1858 he married Alice Brockenborough, born 1838, died 1895. Children: 1. Sallie, married Richard T. Goodwin, and had children: Richard and Sallie. 2. Pattie Waller,

wife of Dr. George Carrington Callaway, had children: Alice, Carrington, Henry, Edward, Pattie, Aylett. 3. Philip, married Christianna Fernquest, and had a daughter, Elsie. 4. Alice Page, married Dr. Moses T. Hoge, Jr., and became the mother of Alice, Bessie, William A., and Susan. 5. William Roane, of further mention below. 6. Bessie B., wife of Austin B. Mitchell, and mother of Austin and Pattie Mitchell. 7. Patrick Henry, single.

Dr. William Roane (2) Aylett, second son of William Roane (1) and Alice (Brockenborough) Aylett, was born November 2, 1871, on the old plantation at Montville. He was educated under private tutors, took an academic course, and graduated in the academic and medical departments of the University of Virginia, taking the degree of M. D. in 1895. Following his graduation he gained practical experience in the Orange Hospital, Orange, New Jersey, where he was two years an interne, and in 1897 settled at Newport News, Virginia, where he has since been engaged successfully in the practice of his profession. Today he occupies a leading position as physician and surgeon in Warwick county, and is a member of the staff of St. Francis Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Society, Virginia Medical Association, the Tide Water Medical Societies of Virginia and North Carolina, and the local medical society. Following the precepts of his forbears he maintains connection with the Protestant Episcopal church, is a member of the great Masonic fraternity, and gives political allegiance to Democratic principles and policies. While busily engaged in caring for his patients, Dr. Aylett does not refuse to give some time to the public service, and has been for some years chairman of the board of police commissioners of Newport News. He is esteemed as a physician and as a man, and worthily fulfills the traditions of a fine old family, and the duties of an American citizen. He married, June 5, 1900, Sallie Clarke, daughter of J. E. and Anna (Southall) Clarke, of Henderson, North Carolina.

Maurice Broadus Rowe. Across the once bullet-swept slopes of St. Mary's Heights, where death in the most horrid form came to so many of the "boys in blue" now graze the blooded herds of Captain

Maurice B. Rowe. Attached to the army who defended the Heights was the father of Captain Broadbuss and at a later period he also served with the army in the quartermaster's department, although but a boy of fifteen years. The Rowe family for many years has been prominently connected officially with the city life of Fredericksburg. Absalom Peyton Rowe, father of the present generation, occupying the mayor's chair for twelve years. One of his sons, Josiah P. Rowe, is now the incumbent of that office, another son, A. Prescott Rowe, city collector of taxes and manager of the Free Lance-Star Publishing Company. Absalom Peyton Rowe was the son of Rev. George Rowe, a Baptist minister and large plantation owner of Stafford county, Virginia, born 1789, died 1866. He married a Miss Leitch who bore him five sons, and three daughters, but one of whom is now living, Mrs. Ella Brown, of Richmond, Virginia. The sons were: Absalom Peyton, of further mention; John G. and R. Semple, ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church; George H. C. and Cephas, lawyers; daughters: Ella, above mentioned, Mrs. Fanny King and Mrs. Mary Ann Luck.

Absalom Peyton, son of Rev. George Rowe, was born in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and moved to Fredericksburg, Virginia, when a boy. He became a produce merchant of that city, continuing for many years, finally retiring to a stock farm where he became a well-known breeder of blooded farm stock. He served in the Confederate army as quartermaster, and for twelve years was mayor of Fredericksburg, also serving two years in the Virginia house of delegates. He died in 1900, aged eighty-three years. He married Almada Francis Gayle, born in Caroline county, Virginia, but moved with her parents in youth to Spotsylvania. She died in July, 1913, aged eighty-five years. She was the daughter of Josiah P. Gayle, of Caroline and Spotsylvania counties, died 1870, aged seventy-two years, and his wife, Fanny (Gatewood) Gayle, who died in 1874, aged seventy-three years, leaving children: Mordecai W., Almada F., Josiah P., Roberta, Margaret, Betty, Thomas B., the only living son; two daughters, Roberta and Margaret, both married, are also living (1914). Four of the eight children of Absalom P. and Almada F. Rowe are living: Captain Maurice B., of whom further; Josiah

P., the present mayor of Fredericksburg; A. Prescott, manager of the Free Lance-Star Publishing Company; and Alvin T., a merchant of Fredericksburg.

Captain Maurice Broadbuss Rowe was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, February 27, 1850. He attended the public schools until the last year of the war between the states, then joined his father in the quartermaster's department of the Confederate army. After the war was over and Absalom P. Rowe began his stock raising operations, Maurice B. was his assistant for several years, later engaging in the same business for himself and so continues. His farm is part of the old battle field of Fredericksburg, then known as St. Mary's Heights, now Brompton, and over these acres consecrated by the blood of thousands of brave men his herds of Jersey and Guernsey cattle now graze. His home is a fine colonial mansion and here he welcomes and entertains his friends with the same genuine hospitality that has made southern homes famous. He has large business interests in the city, is president of the Planters' National Bank, also interested in a profitable grocery business and in other activities of importance. Captain Rowe served in the Spanish-American war as captain of Company K, Third Regiment Virginia Volunteers, which with his civil war experience makes him a veteran of the two wars waged during his life time. In civil affairs he has also attained prominence, having represented his district four terms in the Virginia house of delegates and for twelve years was a member of the city council and recorder. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Owls. In political faith he is a Democrat, and in religious belief a Baptist.

Captain Rowe married, June 15, 1876, in Caroline county, Virginia, near Sparta, Cora, daughter of John L. Motley, who died in 1888, a Confederate veteran, and his wife Maria, also deceased. Of the fourteen children of Captain Rowe six are living: Peyton, a member of State Dairy and Food Commission, Richmond, Virginia; Lena, of Clifton Springs, New York; Mary D., married Edward W. Chappell, of Waverly, Virginia; Leland, of the United States Hospital Corps, stationed at Boston, Massachusetts; Cora, residing at home; Maurice, now

a student at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, Virginia.

A. Prescott Rowe was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, February 14, 1859. He was educated in the private schools and Woodstock Academy, beginning business life as clerk, later his tastes drawing him to journalism and public life. He is now manager of the Free Lance Star Publishing Company, a corporation publishing the Free Lance, a tri-weekly, and the Star, a daily newspaper. For several years he has been city collector of taxes, and prominent in public affairs of the city. He is a past master of Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Fraternal Order of Owls. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist church. He is an ardent devotee of out-of-door sports and obtains his recreation largely in walking, riding and boating. He married, June 18, 1903, Blanche, daughter of William L. and Adelaide I. Messick, granddaughter of L. H. and Mary Jane Irving and George P. and Julia W. Messick, her family line tracing to the Handys and Hoopers who came to Virginia from England in the seventeenth century; children: Adelaide and Josiah.

Smith Severn Nottingham. The founder of the Nottingham family in Virginia belonged to that branch of the family in England that resided in the county of Kent in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They were connected with the Petts, noted for their distinguished services in the navy and called the founders of the English navy in some of the chronicles of that period.

Richard Nottingham and his wife Elizabeth came to Virginia in 1646 and settled in Northampton county, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. He bought a large tract of land from Captain William Stone, who was afterwards made governor of Maryland by Lord Baltimore. Dying in 1692, at the age of seventy-four years, Richard Nottingham bequeathed this estate, which began just north of Eastville, the county seat, to his sons, Richard and Robert, and some of the land still remains an inheritance in the Nottingham family. His sons became prominent in the affairs of the county. One was appointed a vestryman in 1691 by the colonial council at Williamsburg to establish the Hungars parish, and

the church now standing is one of the oldest in the state. They were officers in the colonial troops and members of the county peace commissions. One of the sons was made high sheriff of the county by Queen Anne in 1713 by special patent and for conspicuous merit.

Philip Alexander Bruce in his "Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century" says: "After two hundred and fifty years association with the social and political life of the Eastern Shore, the Nottingham family continues today to be one of the most prominent of all those seated in that part of Virginia." And in his "History of the Eastern Shore of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," Jennings C. Wise says "That while the name is practically unknown elsewhere in America, yet so numerous are the branches of this ancient family that it has been said that one can make no mistake by addressing an eastern shoreman, if a gentleman, by this name, for if it is not his own name it will probably be that of a near relative." Until the close of the war between the states, in 1865, it was rare to find a Nottingham a permanent resident except on the eastern shore, but with the many changes and vicissitudes growing out of that, to the Southern people, revolutionary event, some members of the family have become well-known residents of other sections of Virginia and in other states.

Among those who have established themselves elsewhere is Smith Severn Nottingham, of Norfolk. He was born at "Westover," Northampton county, Virginia, the son of Smith Severn Nottingham, grandson of General Smith Nottingham, of "Farmington," and great-grandson of the Severn Nottingham (third in descent from the first Richard Nottingham, of Virginia) who was a prominent figure in Northampton county in the eighteenth century. Smith Severn Nottingham, of this review, was educated in the private schools of Petersburg, and began his business career as business manager of the "Norfolk Virginian" in the late seventies. He afterwards purchased an interest in the "Norfolk Landmark," one of the leading newspapers in the state, and for a quarter of a century was its editor and publisher. After he retired from active newspaper work, he was elected in 1914 one of the three members of the Board of Control, the administrative branch of the Norfolk city government.

Clarence Porter Jones, M. D. Dr. Clarence Porter Jones, a prominent medical practitioner of Newport News, descends from one of the old Virginia families, founded by Thomas Jones on Crooked Run, in Brunswick county, Virginia, about 1727. During a period of thirty-three years, beginning with 1727, he received grants of land in that county and in what is now Lunenburg county, amounting in all to seven and one-half square miles. The tract is on the south side of Nottoway river, and both sides of Crooked Run, and the grants were issued by George II. The descent of the family is traced to Ednowain-Bendew, the chief of the XIII. Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powys, who died in 1079. There were numerous royal land grants made to people bearing this name from 1726 to 1770, who were supposed to locate in Brunswick county. Evidently all were not actual settlers. Five came from Cardiganshire, Wales, who were related to one another, and settled in the northern part of the county, namely: William, Reps, Richard, Robert and Thomas, the last named being the ancestor whose descendants are now under consideration. The family bore coat armor, consisting of three wild boars' heads on a plain shield, separated by a chevron, two above and one below, with a mantle and crest. The crest consisted of an upright dagger on the handle of which rested another boar's head. The motto, translated from Welsh, is: "Without help from above the arrow flies in vain."

Thomas Jones and family experienced much trouble with the Genitoe, a neighboring tribe of Indians, who resented the settlement upon their lands. Tradition relates many tales of their skirmishes and escapades. On one occasion, Thomas Jones, received a wound in the thigh from a gun in the hands of an Indian warrior, with whom he was personally acquainted. His wife picked out the bullet and remoulded it. As soon as he recovered he instituted a search for the Indian, and after four months found and killed him with the same bullet. The Jones family has ever been most law abiding and peaceful, and furnished many valuable citizens, but when offended or imposed upon always exacted redress, as indicated by the above incident. Tradition states that Thomas Jones was killed by a vicious ram. It is perhaps needless to state that the family did not conform to the usages of the

Established English church. Three of his grandsons were soldiers of the revolutionary war. Another grandson, Thomas Jones, lost his thumb by being run over by an ox cart while hauling the materials to build the "Crooked Run Homestead," and was rejected for military service as unable to handle fire-arms. The sons of the first Thomas were: Thomas, Robert, Reps, Willis, Richard, James and Armstead. The second son was in the American army at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered, and died soon after. His descendants moved to Georgia and Alabama. An authentic record of the descendants of the eldest son Thomas has been preserved. The senior Thomas Jones died about 1755, and was succeeded in possession of his lands by his eldest son, Thomas, who also had other tracts in his own right. The family homestead was in what is now Lunenburg county about ten miles south of Blackstone, and the lands are a part of the estate of the late William Gregory. Soon after the death of the father, the son moved about seven miles east in Brunswick county, near the confluence of Crooked Run with the Nottoway river, and the settlement was called Crooked Run. This property has always been owned by a male descendant, being now in the hands of James William Jones, a great-grandson.

Thomas Jones, Jr., born 1720, died in 1785. Name of his wife is not known. He was one of the oldest volunteers in the revolutionary war, being past sixty when he recruited several companies, and his zeal became so inflamed that he enlisted in William Johnston's company, Daniel Morgan's regiment, as that regiment passed his home. He told his wife he did not know when he would return and it was nine months before he returned broken in health, and he died soon after. He had two sons and a daughter. The latter married and moved to some point in Virginia or North Carolina, now unknown. One son died without issue, and the other, Stephen, is of further mention.

Stephen Jones, born 1742, inherited the Crooked Run estate, the home of his father, on which he lived until his death, in 1807. The name of the location was changed to Jonesboro, by which name the post office is now known. He married, 1764, Anna Claiborne, of Brunswick county, Virginia, born 1747, died 1812. He was a noted Bap-



Clarence Porter Jones

tist clergyman, and the field of his labors is said to have covered a large part of southern Virginia. He was wont to visit distant communities, where he organized churches and kept supervision over the work, for in many cases he visited them only once a year. Near his home he constructed a bridge across Nottoway river, which afterwards became public property, and the site is now occupied by a steel suspension structure, still officially known as Stephen Jones' bridge. He had children: 1. Reps, married a Miss Hightower, of Amelia, and died in 1838. 2. Paschal, died in 1840, leaving a son, Thomas Paschal. 3. Annie Birch, died unmarried, in 1835. 4. Thomas, married Polly Burge, of Brunswick county, Virginia, and died in 1851; had children: Thomas Fuller, Alexander, Sallie, Peterson, Eliza, Mary and Richard. 5. Armstead, residence unknown. 6. Benjamin Stephen, was three times married, and had eleven children, ten by the first marriage, and one by the second, namely: Jane Emily, Amanda Fitzallen, Prudence Elizabeth, Julia, Richard Washington, Elvira Judson, Benjamin Willis, Mary Turner, Indiana, Maria Whitehead Jeffries, and William. 7. Robert, mentioned below. 8. Jane, married Robert Blackwell, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, and had children: Betsy, John, Robin, Peter and William.

Robert Jones, seventh child of Stephen and Anna (Claiborne) Jones, married Christiana Blackwell, and died in 1842. He had children: Robert Blackwell, of further mention below; Nancy, married Samuel Edmonson, of Clarksville, Tennessee; Jane, married (first) James Edmonson, of Brunswick county, Virginia, (second) Dr. Samuel Wright, of the same county.

Robert Blackwell Jones, only son of Robert and Christiana (Blackwell) Jones, married his first cousin, Betsy Blackwell, of Lunenburg. Children: John Robert, of further mention below; Vespeneia Emily, married William Hamlin; Paul Thomas, married Bettie A. Jones; Elizabeth, married Samuel Peace; Minerva, married James William Bailey; Christiana, married Henry Jones; Edward Branch, died in boyhood; Benjamin Stephen, married Rebekah Ann Browder; James William, married Loula Frances Brydie; Susan Harriet, died in girlhood; daughter, died in infancy.

John Robert Jones, eldest child of Robert

Blackwell and Betsy (Blackwell) Jones, was born October 19, 1822, in Brunswick county, Virginia, and died February 12, 1901. He was educated under private tutors, became a civil engineer, and devoted some of his time to agriculture. On the last call for troops for the Confederate army, taking men between fifteen and sixty years of age, he enlisted, October 25, 1864, as a private in Company E, Fourteenth Virginia Volunteers. At the battle of Five Forks he was taken prisoner, and was held in durance at Point Lookout prison until July, 1865. Returning to his home, he engaged in civil engineering projects, devoting his time to the draining of swamps, and reclaimed thousands of acres for agricultural purposes. He was also employed on the construction of the Southside Railroad, but most of his time was devoted to canal work for drainage purposes. For a period of forty years he served as magistrate, was a deacon of the Baptist church, and steadfastly sustained the Democratic party in political matters. He married, June 23, 1846, Ann Elizabeth Blackwell Manson, born July 5, 1830, died April 4, 1913, surviving her husband more than twelve years. Children: 1. Anna, married John R. Shell, and had children: Mary and John; the daughter became the wife of Dr. A. J. Osborne, and the mother of five children. 2. Susan Manson, resides in Lunenburg county, Virginia, unmarried. 3. John Blackwell, married Gertrude Lee Harris, and had children: Lena, wife of Mason Maddux; Ashton Crenshaw, married Margaret Rucker, and is the father of Ashton and John Jones; Ann Elizabeth, married Leigh E. Barrow, and is the mother of twin daughters, Gertrude and Elizabeth; William Robert, married Edith Michael; Ella Manson, married Robert Hawthorne; Martha Harris; Anna Shell, married Sidney Neblett; Gertrude; Susie Leigh, now Mrs. George Allen; Blanche. 4. Robert Samuel, a banker and agriculturist. 5. Reps, deceased, (unmarried). 6. Lucy Emily, married J. P. Haskins, and has five children. 7. Richard Baxter, deceased, unmarried. 8. Benjamin Stephens, married Estella Allegree, and has two children. 9. Thomas Edward, died unmarried. 10. Clarence Porter, of further mention below.

Clarence Porter Jones, M. D., was born April 7, 1874, in Lunenburg county, Virginia. He attended a high school and acad-

emy, received private instruction, and was a student at the University of Virginia. From the University College of Medicine at Richmond he received the degree of M. D., and in 1895 engaged in general practice at Waverly, Virginia, where he continued one year, and then located in Benson, North Carolina, where he practiced four years. Subsequently he specialized in treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and gained experience in various New York hospitals. In 1903 he studied in London, England, and in 1910 in Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1901 Dr. Jones located at Newport News, where he has met with remarkable success in the pursuit of his profession, and occupies an especially privileged position, with authority to send patients to all hospitals on the peninsula, a privilege not enjoyed by any other physician. He is consulting aurist and oculist of the National Soldiers' Home at Phoebus, Virginia, the Hampton Normal & Agricultural College, Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children, and the Newport News & Hampton Railway. Dr. Jones is a member of the American Medical Association, Virginia Medical Society, of which he was counsellor for nine years; is secretary and past president of the Sea Board Medical Association, and past president of the Warwick County Medical Society. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree, being a member of Khedive Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is past commander of Hampton Commandery, Knights Templar. He is commander of J. E. B. Stuart Camp, Sons of the Confederacy, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. Politically he treads in the footsteps of his forbears, and enjoys high standing in the councils of the Democratic party.

Dr. Jones married, November 16, 1904, Maranda Rucker, daughter of D. H. and Mary Anna (Rucker) Rucker, of Amherst county, Virginia. Children: Clarence Porter, Jr., born August 16, 1909; Susie Elizabeth, May 14, 1914.

Samuel Untermeyer is one of the sons of Virginia of whom that state may well be proud. He was born June 6, 1858, in Lynchburg, Virginia, son of Isadore and Therese Untermeyer. The father was a wealthy planter in Virginia, and served as lieutenant in the Confederate army during the civil

war, dying soon after its close. The family then removed to New York City, where Samuel Untermeyer was reared.

His education was supplied by the public schools of New York City and the College of the City of New York. Having completed the course at the latter institution, he entered Columbia Law School, from which he received the degree of LL. B., in 1878. Being then but twenty years of age he could not be admitted to the bar until the following year, when he at once entered upon the practice of his profession. As a young man he is said to have tried more cases in a single year than any other lawyer of the New York bar. By the time he attained the age of twenty-four years Mr. Untermeyer represented practically all the important brewing interests in the city, acting as counsel for the Local, State and United States Brewers' associations, and previous to this had acted as senior counsel in two of the most celebrated divorce cases of the state, both of which were bitterly contested. One was the suit of Alfred N. Beadleston, head of the brewing firm of Beadleston & Woerz, and the other was the suit of William L. Flanagan against his wife, a well known society woman. In both cases the evidence was gathered from various sections of the continent of Europe. Another important case tried early in Mr. Untermeyer's career was the noted one of Betz versus Bauer and Daily, which grew out of a conspiracy between Henry Daily, Jr., then a prominent lawyer of New York, and his client, junior partner of the firm of Betz & Bauer, seeking to defraud the senior partner through notes signed in the name of the firm by the junior, acting under the advice of Daily. A judgment of fifty-two thousand dollars was obtained against the latter, who was thereafter disbarred.

In his busy career, Mr. Untermeyer has been identified with many celebrated cases. He defended Asa Bird Gardiner when an attempt was made to remove him from the office of district attorney of New York county, and represented the Wertheimers, English art dealers, in a controversy against the Count and Countess de Castellane, securing the payment of twenty million francs to the creditors of the Castellane estate, in payment of their accounts in full. In the struggle of James W. Alexander to oust James Hazen Hyde from control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mr. Un-

termyer was counsel for the latter, and his activities brought on the investigation of the life insurance companies and led to the elimination of the officers and others who had been responsible for irregularities, and to the passage of reform laws in many states. In 1906 he led the fight of the International Policy Holders' Committee against the old management of the Mutual and New York Life Insurance companies. Another case which attracted widespread attention was the Dodge-Morse controversy, which led to the disbarment and sentence to the penitentiary of Abram H. Hummell, a well known New York lawyer. Mrs. Dodge had secured a divorce from her husband and subsequently married Charles W. Morse, the banker, for whom Mr. Untermeyer acted as counsel. Hummell conspired with Dodge to have the divorce set aside, on the ground that he had never been served with process in the divorce suit. They succeeded in this, and Morse was compelled to secure an annulment of his marriage because of the illegality of the Dodge divorce. Mr. Untermeyer secured a restoration of the divorce through court proceedings, and thus reinstated Mrs. Morse as the lawful wife of the banker and Dodge's attorney was punished as above noted.

Mr. Untermeyer has organized many of the great brewing, manufacturing, mining, industrial and railway corporations for which he is general counsel. Among these may be named the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, the New York Breweries Company, the New England Brewing Company, United States Brewing Company, General Development Company, New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, International Cotton Mills Corporation, American Lithographic Company, National Enameling & Stamping Company, Lake Superior Iron & Chemical Company, Antafogasta & Bolivia Railway Company, and many others in England, Germany and this country. He is a director in a multitude of corporations. As counsel for the leading copper and metal companies of the United States, he successfully carried through the merger of the Utah Copper Company with the Boston Consolidated and Nevada Consolidated companies, representing a market value of over one hundred million dollars. For this he received the largest fee ever paid to an attorney in this country, seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Although among the first to realize the great economic advantages of corporate combination, Mr. Untermeyer is a firm opponent of corporate abuses, and it is said that his candidacy for the United States senate in 1911 was opposed by many large financiers on that account. His fearless attacks upon corporate abuse and the "confidence game" in finance proves that he possesses the courage of his convictions. His exposure of the financial plan of re-organization of the United States Shipbuilding Company caused the retirement of Charles M. Schwab from the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation and the abandonment of the proposed plan, for which was substituted a scheme which saved millions of dollars to the bond holders.

Mr. Untermeyer has figured as counsel for one or another of the interests in nearly all the important corporate reorganizations of the past fifteen years. He represented the English debenture holders and share holders committee of the Pillsbury & Washburn Flour Mills Company in proceedings connected with the receivership and proposed reorganization, and was counsel for the receivers of the Seaboard Air Line. He now represents the committee of first mortgage bond holders of the Wabash, Pittsburgh Terminal railway, in the attempt to wrest the control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway from the Gould interests. He is counsel for the reorganization committee of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company, now in the hands of receivers, and in which many millions of English capital are invested.

He has consistently upheld the rights of minority stock holders, urging changes in the laws for their protection, and now represents the committee of minority stockholders of the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Company, in the attempt to compel the Louisville & Nashville to pay dividends on the preferred stock of the former company, which had been earned but diverted. He is also counsel for the committee of stockholders of the Rutland railroad to prevent the New York Central from diverting traffic in its own interest, and in the further attempt to prevent acquisition by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company of control held by the New York Central in the Rutland railroad, in exchange for control by the Central of the Ontario & Western, now owned by the

New Haven line. The attempt of the Union Pacific Railway Company to divert profits and evade the payment of dividends to stock holders of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Company is being tested by Mr. Untermeyer, as counsel to the committee of stockholders of the latter road.

He has been active in putting forth plans for the enforcement of the Sherman law and in seeking the enactment of more stringent laws for federal regulations of trusts, reform in criminal laws, protection of minority stock holders, and legislation to curb the concentration of wealth through use of corporate funds, and these and kindred subjects have been the themes of many public addresses before the National City Federation and the Economic clubs of New York and Boston, and of articles in the "North American Review" and elsewhere. Among other essays on these topics may be named "Evils and Remedies in the Administration of Criminal Law;" "Some Needed Legislative Reforms in Corporate Management;" "Extermination vs. Regulation of the Trusts, Which Shall It Be;" "Government Regulation of the Trusts with Special Reference to the Sherman Act." In 1912, as chairman of the sub-committee on plan, he submitted to the National Civic Federation a scheme for the regulation of trusts and the establishment of an industrial commission similar in its scope and powers over industrial corporations to the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission over railroads. This recommendation received widespread, favorable comment.

In December, 1911, Mr. Untermeyer delivered before the Finance Forum in New York an address entitled "Is There A Money Trust," exposing irregular financial conditions existing in the country, and pointing out legislation necessary to cure existing abuses. This timely exposé of the evils of our banking and currency system so aroused the country that it was followed immediately by a congressional investigation, looking to remedial legislation. Mr. Untermeyer was appointed counsel to the committee on banking and currency of the house of representatives, which had this matter in hand and conducted the so-called "money trust investigation." A Democrat, with progressive ideas, he is in favor of a direct election of United States senators and other measures tending to give the people their inherent

political rights, and is an ardent believer in woman suffrage. He is strongly opposed to the recall of judges. In 1904 he was chosen delegate to the Democratic state and national conventions, and was a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore in 1912. He is president of the board of managers of the State Industrial Farm Colony of New York, to which office he was appointed by Governor Dix. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, New York County Lawyers' Association (of which he is a director, chairman of the committee on legislation, and of the committee on jury lists), American Society of International Law, League for Political Education, Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is a director of the Manhattan and Lotus clubs, and a member of others, including National Democratic, Lawyers', Press, Economic and Automobile Club of America. He is now senior member of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall.

A patron of many charities, he does not confine his activities to those of his own race, but is a liberal contributor in many directions. He is a lover of art, and his city and country homes are embellished by collections including the work of both old and modern masters, among them being some of the finest paintings of Whistler, Winslow and other American artists. His country estate, "Greystone," at Yonkers, New York, formerly the home of Samuel J. Tilden, probably has the largest range of private greenhouses in the world, where are grown rare and beautiful flowers that have carried off prizes whenever exhibited. He is rarely to be seen without a baby orchid (the peculiar product of his own greenhouses) or a gardenia or carnation in his button-hole. His collie kennels are famous the world over, and he is said to have paid six thousand five hundred dollars for one dog, "The Squire of Tytton," and his prize poultry has won the ribbons at numerous shows.

He married, August 9, 1880, Minnie Carl, of New York.

Raleigh Travers Green. Settlement by the line of Greens of which Raleigh Travers Green, of Culpeper, Virginia, is a member, was made in Culpeper county, Virginia, about 1712 by Robert Green, born in Eng-



Raleigh L. Guen

land about 1695. He was a son of William Green, a captain in the bodyguard of William III., and who married Eleanor Duff. Robert Green and his wife, Eleanor (Duff) Green, were accompanied to America by his uncle, Sir William Duff, who returned to England. Robert and Eleanor (Duff) Green had children: William, Robert, Duff, Colonel John, of whom further; Nicholas, James, Moses.

(III) Colonel John Green, son of Robert and Eleanor (Duff) Green, gained his military rank through service in the colonial army in the war for independence, performing distinguished service at the battles of Brandywine and Guilford. Some years ago his body, and that of his wife, after resting one hundred and twenty-five years in his native soil of Culpeper, were disinterred and buried in the Arlington Cemetery at Washington. He married Susanna Blackwell, and had children: William, of whom further, and General Moses.

(IV) William Green, son of Colonel John and Susanna (Blackwell) Green, married Lucy, daughter of William and Lucy (Clayton) Williams, and had one son, John Williams, of whom further.

(V) John Williams Green, son of William and Lucy (Williams) Green, was born November 9, 1781, died February 4, 1834. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was also an attorney of note, becoming judge and president of the Virginia court of appeals, also member of the Virginia constitutional convention held in 1829, of which body William Naylor, of Hampshire county (now West Virginia), the maternal grandfather of Raleigh T. Green, was also a member. He married (first) December 24, 1805, Mary Brown, (second) Million Cooke, a granddaughter of George Mason, author of the Virginia bill of rights. Children of his first marriage: William, D. D.; Raleigh B., Daniel S., Philip. Children of his second marriage: John C., Thomas C., George Mason, James Williams, of whom further.

(VI) James Williams Green, son of John Williams and Million (Cooke) Green, was born in 1824, died in 1881. He was educated for the legal profession, continuing in that calling throughout his active life. At the beginning of the war between the states he organized a military company, equipping it

at his own expense, of which he became lieutenant, the organization being attached to the Thirteenth Regiment of Virginia Volunteer Infantry as Company E. He later became a major in Kemper's brigade, Pickett's division, and served in the Confederate States army until the close of the war. He married Anne Sanford, born in 1832, died in 1912, daughter of Colonel A. W. and Leacy (Naylor) McDonald, her mother a descendant of a Pennsylvania family. Among the sons of Colonel A. W. and Leacy (Naylor) McDonald who fought in the army of the Confederacy during the civil war were: Woodrow, killed in the battle of Cold Harbor; Captain William, a member of the staff of General T. L. Rosser; Major Edward H., a member of the Sixth Regiment Virginia Cavalry; and Marshall, an engineer in the Confederate States army, and afterward United States fish commissioner under President Cleveland.

(VII) Raleigh Travers Green, son of James Williams and Anne Sanford (McDonald) Green, was born in Culpeper, Culpeper county, Virginia, June 30, 1872. After obtaining a preliminary education in the public and private schools he entered Georgetown University. He was a student in this institution from 1884 to 1889, in 1893 and 1894 attending the law school of Richmond College. Immediately after his admission to the bar he began the practice of law in Richmond and Manchester, Virginia, being for a time connected with the law office of Williams & Boulware, continuing actively in his profession until 1897, the third of his family in direct line to engage in legal pursuits. While a student in Georgetown University Mr. Green had been editor of his class paper, and in 1889 and 1890 had been associated with his brother in the publication of the "Culpeper Exponent," a journal founded by Mr. Green's brother, Angus McDonald Green, in 1881, so that when, in 1897, Mr. Green undertook the management and publication of the "Culpeper Exponent," he returned not only to an occupation in which he had had previous training but to a periodical with which the family name was closely intricated and in whose successful continuance he had more than an employee's interest. The "Culpeper Exponent" holds deserved high position as a paper truthful and reliable in all instances, and

through its wide circulation wields strong influence extending over a wide radius. Mr. Green later founded the "Daily Exponent" at Clarksburg, West Virginia, and managed it for three years. The political sympathies of both of these papers are Democratic, both carrying weight and power in favor of that party. Mr. Green is also the owner of the "Orange Review," Orange, Virginia, and through his numerous connections is a prominent figure in the world of journalism in the state, those periodicals over which he holds control comparing favorably with any in Virginia.

He is a member of the Richmond Bar Association and the Catalpa Club, serving the Culpeper National Bank in the capacity of director. His political affiliation has ever been with the Democratic party, and to its councils he has been admitted as an influential supporter, having for five years been chairman of the eighth district congressional committee and since 1906 a member of the Virginia state Democratic committee. He is the author of "Green's Genealogical Notes of Culpeper County, Virginia," a review and enlargement of the "History of St. Mark's Parish," by Rev. Philip Slaughter, D. D., Mr. Green's ancestors, beginning with Robert Green and in each succeeding generation have been vestrymen of that parish. His church is the Protestant Episcopal.

He married, in 1902, Lucile Buckner Dove, born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, in 1876, granddaughter of Dr. John Dove, for many years grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order of Virginia, great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Jonathan Catlett Gibson, the first of Culpeper, and has children: Raleigh Travers Jr., born December 10, 1902; Anne McDonauld, born December 18, 1903; Lucy Gibson, born July 15, 1905; John Buckner, born August 18, 1907; George Mason, born October 1, 1908.

James William Mathews, Edwin Elvington Mathews. Since earliest colonial days there has been a Mathews family in Virginia and on the tablet recently placed in Old Burton Church at Williamsburg, Virginia, by the New York Chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots, is this inscription:

To the glory of God
And in memory of
Honorable Samuel Mathews
Captain general and governor
of Virginia, 1622-1660.

On the ground opposite Jamestown on which Samuel Mathews settled in 1622, the Jamestown Exhibition was held in 1907, commemorating the third centennial of its settlement. The name of the estate was Denbigh and it was one of the most important of the dominion containing nearly three thousand acres. The family has been an influential one in all generations and is now represented in Portsmouth, Virginia, by James William and Edwin Elvington Mathews, the former city plumbing inspector, the latter head of the "Kirn Korner" Pharmacy Company.

They are sons of Matthew James Mathews, and grandsons of James William Mathews, a contractor and builder, who came to Portsmouth and in 1855 was town sergeant. He was employed in construction work at the navy yard several years, was well known in business circles, active in the church and very popular in his community. He married Mary Elizabeth Manning. Matthew James Mathews was born in Portsmouth in 1848, died in 1909. He was educated in the public schools. He learned the business of carpenter, and at one time was a contractor. He worked in the Portsmouth navy yard as carpenter and joiner. He was a charter member of the Chambers Fire Company. Matthew J. Mathews married (first) Mattie Neville, of Portsmouth, who died in 1883, leaving two sons: James William and Edwin Elvington. He married (second) Susan P. Jones, who bore him two sons: Seth W., born 1891, married, 1912, Nancy Heart; Matthew Stewart, born 1893, married, 1914, Jessie Pedgoe.

James William Mathews, eldest of the two sons of Matthew James Mathews by his first wife, Mattie (Neville) Mathews, was born December 19, 1877, in Portsmouth, Virginia. He was educated in the public schools. On arriving at suitable age he began serving an apprenticeship at the plumbing trade. He served his full time, then was a journeyman and became one of the best men in the trade. His reputation was such that he was employed as a first class mechanic at the navy yard in Portsmouth and held that important position until Jan-

uary 1, 1914, when he resigned to accept the office of plumbing inspector for the city of Portsmouth for a term of four years. He is peculiarly fitted for the position he holds not alone for his technical or mechanical ability but also from the fact that he realizes the danger of insecure, unsanitary plumbing, its menace to public health and the responsibility that his position imposes on him as guardian of the health of the city from careless work or faulty plumbing. He is a Democrat in politics, and an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Mathews married, March 9, 1907, Mary Re Etta, daughter of John W. and Fannie (Conley) Cooke, of Baltimore, Maryland. Children: Anna M., born at Newport News, Virginia, January 6, 1908; James William (2), born at Portsmouth, Virginia, March 21, 1911.

Edwin Elvington Mathews, second son of Matthew James Mathews and his first wife, Mattie (Neville) Mathews, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, January 31, 1881. He was educated in the public schools. After leaving public schools he served an apprenticeship, thoroughly fitting himself for business as electrical contractor. He was engaged in that business very successfully until January 1, 1914, when he became connected with the "Kirn Korner" Pharmacy Company, now conducting a successful business in the Henry Kirn Building, on the principal corner in the city, the company taking its name from its location. The business is incorporated, Mr. Mathews being president of the corporation and store manager. He is a capable man of affairs and conducts the large business of his corporation with gratifying results. He is a member of Montauk Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, is a Democrat in politics, and an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Mathews married, October 28, 1903, Laura, daughter of John C. and Mary J. Powers, of Portsmouth. Children: Edwin Elvington (2), born September 4, 1904; Mary Elizabeth, born June 18, 1912.

Callaway. The Callaway family is one of the old families of Virginia. Its founder was Sir William Callaway, of England, who had five sons and two daughters, and several children who died in infancy. They were as follows: 1. Captain Thomas, born 1712; vestryman, 1752, of Antoine parish,

Halifax county, Virginia, ensign, then captain of militia from that county, in the French and Indian wars prior to 1755; emigrated probably to North Carolina. 2. Colonel William, see forward. 3. Francis, born 1716; sheriff of Bedford county under George III.; emigrated to North Carolina. 4. Colonel Richard, sergeant, then lieutenant, captain and colonel in the French and Indian wars from Bedford county, Virginia; trustee of town of New London, 1761, and went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone in 1764; he was a member of the first legislature of Kentucky, which met under a tree; he and John Todd were the first representatives from Kentucky to the house of burgesses, Virginia, 1777; in October, 1779, Richard Callaway and Evan Shelby were commissioned by the house of burgesses of Virginia for opening and making the first public road over the Cumberland mountains, Kentucky, and to erect the first ferry at Boonsboro; Calloway county, Kentucky, is named for Colonel Richard Callaway; Colonel Callaway's daughters, Elizabeth and Frances, and Jemina Boone, a daughter of Daniel Boone, was captured July 14, 1776, by Indians, and carried in a canoe down the Ohio river, but were retaken by Boone the next day; this incident is mentioned in "The Last of the Mohicans" by Fenimore Cooper; Elizabeth Callaway afterwards married Samuel Henderson, one of her rescuers, and their daughter was the first white child born of parents married in Kentucky; Colonel Richard Callaway was in the Transylvania convention at Boonsboro, Kentucky, in 1777, and later went with Boone to Missouri to live in Callaway county, Missouri, which is named for him. 5. James. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Mary.

Colonel William Callaway, second son of the founder, was born in 1714. He was a prominent man in Virginia. He patented fifteen thousand acres in Lunenburg, Brunswick, Bedford and Halifax counties. In 1761 William Callaway, gentleman, made a free gift of one hundred acres of land to the county of Bedford to be settled with a town adjoining the courthouse, and to be called New London. He was colonel in the French and Indian wars, 1755-61; presided at first court held in Bedford county; released deed to him of Bedford county, Virginia; justice under English government, George III. Colonel Callaway was in the house of bur-

gesses of Virginia thirteen sessions; August 22, 1754-55, October 17, 1754, May 1, 1755, October 27, 1755; assembly, 1756-58, session, April 30, 1757, March 30, 1758; assembly 1761-65, November 3, 1761, January 14, 1762, March 30, 1762, November 2, 1762, May 19, 1763, January 12, 1764, May 1, 1765. He furnished provisions for the French and Indian wars. He died in 1778. He married (first) January 8, 1735, Elizabeth Tilley, and (second) about 1752, Anne Crawley, of Kentucky. She is said to have been a woman of culture, fine sense and ability. Tradition claims she was killed on the veranda at her home by a stray bullet from the gun of some young men, who were target practicing on the grounds. She was related to Daniel Boone. Children of Colonel William Callaway:

1. Colonel James Callaway, first child of Colonel William Callaway, born December 21, 1736, died 1809. Married (first) December 14, 1756, Sarah Tate, born August 1735, died December 27, 1773; (second) Elizabeth Early, born 1759, died January 5, 1796; (third) Mrs. Mary Langhorne, nee Turpin. Colonel James Callaway was a leading citizen of Bedford county, Virginia; a man of great wealth and influence. He was a friend of Washington, and was in the revolutionary war, also in the French and Indian war. He built the first iron furnace south of the James river, 1781, and General Washington detailed him from active service in order to make iron for military use. He was also in the house of burgesses for several years. Children of Colonel James Callaway by first wife, Sarah Tate: (i) Elizabeth, born 1757, died 1791; married Judge Harry Innis, of Kentucky, and had issue. (ii) Polly, born 1759, died 1831; married Dr. Daniel Brown, of New York, a surgeon in the revolutionary war, and had issue. (iii) Fanny, born 1760, died 1805; married James Steptoe, of Bedford, Virginia, and had issue. (iv) Lucy, born 1761, died 1839; unmarried. (v) Sarah, born 1763, died in childhood. (vi) John, born 1764, died in childhood. (vii) Nancy, born 1765, died in childhood. (viii) William, born 1766, died in childhood. (ix) James, born 1768, died August, 1851; married a Miss Greer, of Franklin county, and had issue. (x) Henry T., born 1769, died 1852; married a Miss Guarrant, of Franklin county, and had issue. (xi) Robert, born 1771.

Children of Colonel James Callaway by second wife, Elizabeth Early: (xii) Jeremiah, born 1778, died 1812; unmarried. (xiii) William, born 1779, died 1855; married Nan-nie Crump, and had issue. (xiv) John, born 1781, died 1865. (xv) Sarah, born 1783, died 1788. (xvi) George, born 1785, died 1822; married Elizabeth Cabell, and had issue. (xvii) Abner, born 1787, died 1834; married a Miss Lewis, had issue. (xviii) Thomas, born 1789, died 1877; married Lucinda Anderson, and had issue. (xix) Catherine, born 1792, died 1881; married William Langhorne; issue. (xx) Unnamed child, born 1794, died in infancy. Colonel James Callaway had no children by his third wife, Mrs. Mary Langhorne.

2. John Callaway, second child of Colonel William Callaway, born June 10, 1738, died in 1820. Married (first) Tabitha Tate, and (second) Agatha Ward. He served in the revolutionary army, held a commission as colonel, and distinguished himself for his gallantry at Guilford Court House. He died at his residence in Campbell county in 1820 at an advanced age. Dr. Richard N. Hewett, a descendant of his, owns and lives at his old residence near Evington, Virginia. Children by first wife, Tabitha (Tate) Callaway: (i) James, born 1761. (ii) Elizabeth, born 1763, died 1804. Child of second wife, Agatha (Ward) Callaway: (iii) William, married Dosha Callaway, a cousin, and had issue.

3. Colonel William Callaway, third child of Colonel William Callaway, was born in 1740, died September 22, 1821. He was commissioned by Governor Thomas Jefferson as colonel, qualified and took oath in revolutionary war. He was vestryman of Russell parish, appointed surveyor of Bedford county, and was one of the trustees to receive conveyance of one hundred acres of land for public buildings, and directed to lay off the town of Liberty, now Bedford City. He married Anna Booker Smith. Children: (i) Elizabeth, married (first) Callahel Minnus, and (second) Samuel Read. (ii) Matilda, married James Leftwich, and had issue. (iii) William, married Elizabeth Calland, and has issue. (iv) Samuel, died in infancy.

4. Mary Callaway, fourth child of Colonel William Callaway, was born January 8, 1741. She married Jacob Anderson, of French and Indian war fame, son of George

Anderson; he was born in 1731, died in 1822. Children: (i) William, married Sally Early, daughter of Colonel Jeremiah Early; issue: (a) Polly, born 1784, died in Lafayette, Missouri, in 1845; married, 1806, Richmond C. Tyree, and had three sons: Abram, Richmond, John P. (b) John, born 1786; married, 1810, Lucy Walden, who died in Davis county, Missouri, in 1845. (c) Matilda, born 1788, died August 28, 1840; married, 1810, Pleasant Tyree. (d) Elizabeth, born 1790, died in March, 1839; married, 1816, Samuel Tyree; they moved to Tennessee; they had one son, Ted. (e) James Callaway, born 1792, died in Callaway county, Missouri, August 7, 1864; married, October 27, 1819, Jane R. Moorman, and had issue. (f) Jacob, born 1794, died in St. Louis, Missouri, November 29, 1832; unmarried. (g) Lucinda, born 1796, died September, 1863; married Rev. Thomas Callaway; no children. (h) Dosh, born 1798; married John Anderson Price; no children. (i) Milly, born in 1799, died in 1806. (j) Jeremiah E., born 1802, died in Lexington, Missouri, 1848; married, 1829, Elizabeth A. Brooks; two sons, William and Peyton. (k) William, Jr., born 1804, died in Lexington, Missouri, 1869; married, 1843, Lucy C. Clark, and had three children: Charles, James, and a daughter who married George P. Venable. (ii) Elizabeth, born in 1762; married Rev. Charles Price, of Bedford county. Children: (a) Alexander P., married Ursula Scott; children: Lizzie C., Aramantia, Elsisip Ann, Marion, Pauline, William, Charles and Malcolm. (b) John Anderson, married Dosh Anderson, his cousin; children: William C., Nathaniel, James, Jacob A., Charles W., Ann, Malinda, Jane. (c) Nathaniel. (d) Judith. (e) Elizabeth. (f) Sarah. (g) Nancy. (iii) Sallie (Sarah), born 1764; married David Jones. (iv) John, born 1768; married Sarah Callaway, his first cousin, daughter of Captain Charles Callaway (brother of Mary Callaway) and Judith (Early) Callaway, his wife, making John Anderson's descendants lineal descendants of Colonel William Callaway, first through Mary Callaway by his first wife, Elizabeth Tilley, and Captain Charles Callaway by his second wife, Anne Crawley. Children: (a) George, born August 27, 1798, died 1799. (b) Mildred, born December 17, 1799, died 1799. (c) Judith, born February 8, 1802, married a Mr. Franklin,

and died young. (d) Charles, born August 7, 1803, died September 3, 1804. (e) Mary Jane, born 1805, died 1846; married John Franklin and had issue: (aa) John, born 1828, married (first) a Miss Lee, of Virginia, who died, and he moved to Texas and married (second) a Miss Penick. (bb) Thomas Cook, unmarried. (cc) Elizabeth. (dd) Francis Callaway. (ee) Charles Callaway, lieutenant in civil war, killed in battle of Chancellorsville. (ff) Jacob Henry, married Elizabeth Bennett and had issue: Richard Jones, born 1861, married a Miss Livingston of Nebraska; Charles M., married a Miss Worsham, of Danville, Virginia; Edgar, married Margaret Quinby, of Accomac, Virginia; Lillian, married Fendall Littlepage Gregory, of Hanover, Virginia; Sallie, married James S. Jones, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia; Elizabeth, married a Mr. Forest; Martha, married Elijah Menefee, of Lynchburg, Virginia. (gg) Nannie, married a Mr. Guthrie; issue: Katherine, married Prentice Thompson, lives in Brazil and has issue: Charles Callaway, deceased; John, married Susan Pratt, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Pratt, of New York City, and they live in Arizona; Martha Jane, married Wiley Jones, issue. (hh) Lucy Annie, married A. B. Hale, of Texas. (ii) Martha Cook, deceased; married a Mr. Walden. (jj) James, married (first) Lucy Mays, (second) Byrd Anderson, his cousin. (kk) Emma James, married Joseph Lindsey Lee, son of Richard Alexander Lee, a descendant of old Richard Lee, the emigrant to Virginia, whose illustrious sons, grandsons and many descendants, including Richard Henry Lee, Arthur Lee, Governor Thomas Lee, Philip Ludwell Lee, William Lee, Hancock Lee and Robert E. Lee, have helped to make American history famous. Emma James Franklin (Mrs. Joseph Lindsey Lee) was adopted when three months old, her mother dying, by her uncle, James Franklin, and his wife, Emeline Susan (Leftwich) Franklin. He was a successful merchant, amassing considerable fortune as a banker, the firm being known as Miller & Franklin, Lynchburg, Virginia. After the death of Mr. Miller the bank was merged into what is now known as the National Exchange Bank of Lynchburg, he having been its first president, serving four years; he served two terms in the Virginia legislature, and then retired from active life. He died in

1898, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Children of Joseph Lindsey and Emma James (Franklin) Lee: (aaa) Mary Jane, married Harold B. Jeffrey, of England, son of Sir John Jeffrey, of Scotland, who had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him by King Christian IX., of Denmark. He was a writer and scholar, many times defending the crown with his pen, claiming as his friend and neighbor, Thomas Carlyle, their estates adjoining. Sir John Faed, the artist, painted the hands of Miss Hilda Jeffrey, Sir John Jeffrey's daughter, in his well known picture, called "The Rivals." Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey have one daughter, Emily, who was invited to assist at the unveiling of the monument on the Daniel Boone Trail at Cumberland Gap. She was appointed by the government to represent her state, Virginia, at this ceremony. The enterprise was under national patronage, and Miss Jeffrey was invited by Mrs. Robert Gray, of Bristol, the chairman of the Virginia branch of the national committee. The selection of Miss Jeffrey was due partly to the fact that her collateral ancestor, William Callaway, was one of the first explorers to go through the gap and investigate Kentucky, and his family intermarried with the Boones. The governors of Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee were present at the unveiling, and delivered addresses. The D. A. R. Regents from the four states were also present, and took part in the program. (bbb) Florence Callaway, married James D. Tate, son of Major M. B. Tate and his wife, Amelia (Gwyn) Tate, daughter of Hugh Gwyn, of Smyth county, Virginia; issue: James D., deceased. (ccc) James Franklin, married Content Judkins who died in 1902. (f) Catherine, born 1807; married Morton Pannill. (g) Francis, born 1810, died 1831. (h) Sarah Jane, born 1812, died 1892; married Green Terry. (i) Jacob Henry, born 1814, died 1857; married Sarah Leftwich. (v) Mollie, born 1771, died young. (vi) Dosha, born 1775; married Abner Early.

5. Elizabeth Callaway, fifth child of Colonel William Callaway, was born June 18, 1743. She married Captain Thorpe, of England. Children: (i) Betsey, married a Mr. Gwatkin. (ii) Sophia, married James Reid. (iii) Theodosia, married a Mr. Harris. (iv) Kitty Callaway, twin of Theo-

dosia, married Captain Peter Grayson, of the United States army.

6. Captain Charles Callaway, sixth child of Colonel William Callaway, was born June 18, 1754, died June 3, 1827, and was buried in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. He served in the revolutionary war in Hazen's regiment of continental troops. He was commissioned first lieutenant in October, 1777, qualified as captain, August 24, 1781. He was a man of prominence and wealth, and as a true son of Virginia gave freely of his time and means to her defence. There is a miniature of him painted in 1815 which is in the possession of a descendant, also his diamond studs, brass candlesticks, furniture, china, etc. Most of his family went to Missouri and settled in that state. The six sons of one of his granddaughters, Martha Jane (Anderson) Franklin, served with conspicuous gallantry in the Confederate army during the war between the states. They were: Captain John Franklin, of Texas; Major Jacob Franklin, of Virginia; Thomas Cook Franklin, of Virginia; Lieutenant Charles Callaway Franklin, killed at the head of his company in the battle of Chancellorsville; Captain James Franklin, of Virginia; William Edward Franklin, of Virginia, truly a patriotic record. General Thomas T. Munford writes to a niece of Captain James Franklin, as follows:

Oakland near Uniontown, Ala., Feb. 17, 1914.

Mrs. Florence Lee Tate:

I return your paper. It was a pleasure to have an opportunity to do justice to some old comrades. I was fond of your uncle, Captain James Franklin, and knew him well. He was my comrade in the Army and my friend and neighbor in after years. Thanking you,

Sincerely your friend,

THOMAS T. MUNFORD.

Your other uncles were known to me in my old regiment, 2nd Virginia Cavalry, as good soldiers. I knew them personally.

T. T. M.

Captain Charles Callaway married Mrs. Pate, who was Judith Early, born in 1752, died in 1814, daughter of Colonel Jeremiah Early, of the revolutionary war, also French and Indian wars, and his wife, Sarah (Anderson) Early, daughter of George and Anna (Cofer) Anderson, and granddaughter of Colonel Jeremiah Early, of the French and Indian war, and his wife, Elizabeth (Buiford) Early, daughter of Thomas Buiford, of Christ Church parish, Middlesex



T. Ashby Ryeche

county, Virginia. Children of Captain Charles and Judith (Early-Pate) Callaway: (i) Joel, born 1767. (ii) Archilles, born 1771. (iii) William, born 1773. (iv) Sarah, born 1775, aforementioned as the wife of John Anderson. (v) James, born 1777. (vi) Polly, born 1779. (vii) Charles, born 1781. (viii) Judith, born 1783, married William Shands. (ix) John, born 1785. (x) Francis, born 1787. (xi) Henry, born 1792.

7. Joseph Callaway, seventh child of Colonel William Callaway, was born December 10, 1756.

8. Milly Callaway, eighth child of Colonel William Callaway, was born June 5, 1759.

9. Cathlena Callaway, ninth child of Colonel William Callaway, was born December 8, 1761. She married William Brown Price.

References—Colonial Virginia Register; William and Mary Quarterly; Henning's Statutes at Large; Minutes Bedford County Court; Louise Pecquet Du Bellet, in "Some Prominent Families of Virginia;" Cabels and Their Kin; Green's Historic Families of Kentucky.

Turner Ashby Blythe. Born in Southampton county, Virginia, and descendant of the famous Chappell, Ashby and Blythe families of Virginia, Turner Ashby Blythe is also connected with and bears the name of that gallant officer of the Confederacy, General Turner Ashby, commander of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, an accomplished horseman, brave and daring. Turner Ashby raised a regiment of cavalry and with them made so brilliant a record as a cavalry officer that he was commissioned brigadier-general by the provisional Confederate government. He met an early death in a skirmish near Harrisonburg preceding the battle of Cedar Keys, Virginia, between the First New Jersey Cavalry and "Stonewall" Jackson's rear-guard. His last words were: "Charge, men! For God's sake, charge!" He died June 5, 1862. General Turner Ashby was a son of Colonel Turner Ashby, of "Rose Bank," Fauquier county, Virginia, a distinguished officer of the war of 1812. Colonel Turner Ashby was a son of Captain John Ashby, an officer of the Third Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, 1775-83. Captain John Ashby was a son of Robert Ashby, grandson of Edward Ashby, and great-grandson of Edmund Ashby, who came to Fauquier county, Virginia, from England during the Cromwellian period. The family were adherents of King Charles I.

Turner Ashby Blythe was born in Southampton county, Virginia, August 2, 1863, son of Richard Henry and Evelyn Rebecca (Chappell) Blythe. Richard H. Blythe was a planter and landowner of Southampton county, born in Norfolk, Virginia, died in 1882. He was a soldier of the Confederacy, serving in a Virginia regiment, two brothers of his wife, Robert and Richard Chappell, also serving in the Confederate army from Virginia. Richard Chappell was wounded during the siege of Vicksburg, complete loss of sight resulting from his injuries. The Chappells were from Sussex county, Virginia.

Turner Ashby Blythe was educated in private schools in Petersburg, Virginia, and Southampton county, Virginia, remaining in his native state until January, 1882, when he located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, there forming a partnership with his brother Richard A. Blythe, and engaging in business as brokers and manufacturers of cotton yarns. The business was incorporated as the Richard A. Blythe Company, and later Turner A. Blythe succeeded to the presidency of the company. The company is a large handler of cotton, both in the brokerage and manufacturing line, operating mills in Philadelphia for the manufacture of cotton yarn. Mr. Blythe is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding all degrees of the York and Scottish Rites up to and including the thirty-second. He is a member of Mozart Lodge, No. 436, Free and Accepted Masons, Harmony Chapter, No. 52, Royal Arch Masons, Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, Knights Templar, Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, all Masonic bodies of Philadelphia. His clubs are the Philadelphia Country and Art. In political faith he is a Democrat, and in religious affiliation a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Blythe married, in 1889, Anne H. Hunnewell, of colonial ancestry, a member of the Colonial Dames of America.

Herbert Thomas Hartman. Through maternal lines Herbert T. Hartman, president of the Municipal Service Company, of Philadelphia, descends from the ancient Johnston family, of Rockingham county, Virginia, of whom the first account deals with Captain Andrew Johnston, a captain

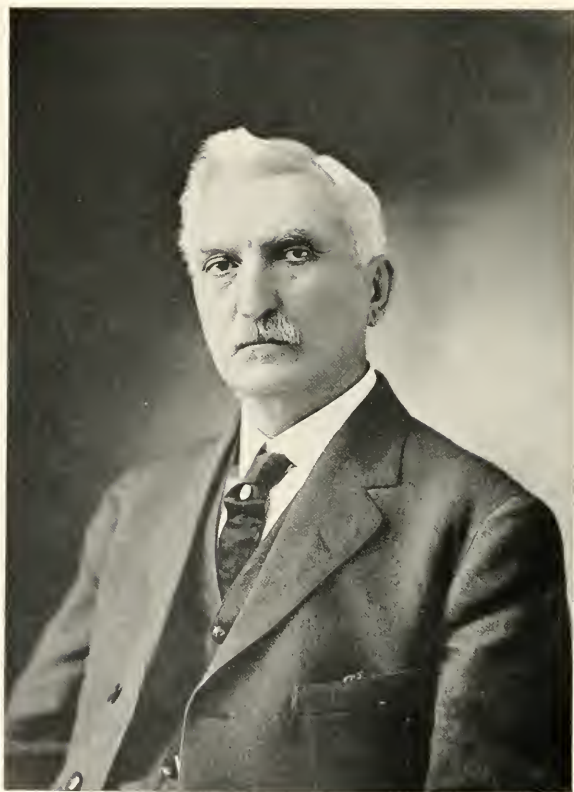
of the Rockingham county militia, who resigned his position, September 24, 1781. He married, October 11, 1783, Elsie Black.

Captain Johnston had a son, Thomas Johnston, who died at the great age of ninety-one years. He married, in Rockingham county, Nancy Bowyer, who bore him a daughter, Sarepta E., born in Rockingham county in 1842. She married Homer C. Hartman, father of Herbert Thomas Hartman, of Philadelphia, and a descendant of Johann Hartman, who came to Pennsylvania in 1751, landing at Philadelphia from the ship "Queen of Denmark." This John Hartman married (second) a widow, Mrs. Bleiler, who bore him five children, including two sons, John (2) and Michael. From them sprang the large and important Hartman families widely distributed throughout the northern counties of Pennsylvania and through the states of the middle west.

Homer Cicero Hartman was born in the state of Ohio in 1840, died in 1905. He was classically educated at Fort Wayne, Indiana, graduating A. B. He then studied law and for many years was engaged in successful legal practice in Fort Wayne. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served with the rank of sergeant-major in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. An uncle, William Hartman, was attached to the United States Signal Corps. Homer C. Hartman was a Republican in politics and during his active years was prominent in party councils. He served as a delegate to several national conventions and was one of the strong men of his party. Homer C. Hartman married Sarepta E. Johnston, of Fowler county, Indiana, born in 1842, daughter of Thomas Johnston, of previous mention. Children: Herbert Thomas, of further mention; Hugh Homer, born in 1874 in Fort Wayne, now a retired farmer; Fanny Taylor; Mary Josephine. Mrs. Hartman survives him, a resident of Detroit, Michigan.

Herbert Thomas Hartman, eldest son of Homer Cicero and Sarepta E. (Johnston) Hartman, was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, July 2, 1867. He prepared in the public schools of Fort Wayne, then entered Fort Wayne College. Later he matriculated at Lehigh University, remaining two years, 1884 and 1885. He then spent one year at Amherst College, there completing his college work. His business life began with

the Fort Wayne Electric Company, his term of service with that company extending over a period of two and one-half years. He continued his business career with the great manufacturing concern, the Sprague Electric and Motor Company, connected with the engineering department, remaining until the consolidation of his company with the Edison General Electric Company. He then spent some time in Canada, as superintendent of construction for the province of Quebec for the Edison General Electric Company. From superintendent of construction he rose to the position of district engineer in Canadian territory, holding the latter position until the absorption of his company by the General Electric Company. He remained with that company as assistant engineer for about six months, and was then promoted to be engineer of works at their shops at Peterboro, Ontario, remaining until the autumn of 1895. At this time he resigned his position and located in Philadelphia, where his expert knowledge and experience gained him instant recognition. He became assistant engineer with the Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power Company, continuing after the consolidation of that company with the Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light and Power Company. In 1898 he resigned from this employ and with others organized the Electric Company of America, becoming chief engineer of the new company. Six months later he was chosen a director and second vice-president so continuing until the winter of 1906, when the company sold its properties to the American Gas and Electric Company. This company conducted operations over a large extent of territory, operating plants at Atlantic City, New Jersey; Scranton, Carbondale, Altoona, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania; Wheeling, West Virginia; Canton and Bridgeport, Ohio; Marion and Muncie, Indiana; and Rockford, Illinois. Mr. Hartman, as vice-president, director, and general manager, was the active head of the engineering, constructive and operative departments, later adding to his responsibilities the duties of chairman of the bondholders committee. In 1912 he was elected to his present position, president of the Municipal Service Company, of Philadelphia, a corporation operating public utility plants in the cities and towns of Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia. He is a recognized authority



A. M. Sinclair

on matters pertaining to electric service, and is the author of many technical and practical articles in the electrical journals and read before gatherings of electrical experts. His executive ability is of a high order and in his chosen field of operations he is known as one of the strong, capable and efficient men of his day.

In political and religious thought he is a broad, liberal and independent thinker, bound by neither party nor creed. He is a member of the University Club, of Philadelphia, St. David's Golf Club, of Delaware county, and the Chi Phi fraternity. He also holds membership in many professional and business associations and wherever men meet who are interested in his line of activity he is an honored guest.

Mr. Hartman married, November 18, 1891, Mary Ella, daughter of Richard Henry and Tabitha (Curry) Lee, of old Alabama families.

Arthur Williams Sinclair, present postmaster of Manassas, Virginia, in which office he makes his entry into the public service in a capacity other than that for which his professional training has made his services valuable. Throughout the greater part of his life connected with the legal profession in his native state, Virginia, for ten years, from 1903 to 1913, the law firm of Sinclair & Son was one well and favorably known, the name continuing its active association with that calling in Virginia in the person of Charles Armistead Sinclair, son of Arthur Williams Sinclair, of this chronicle. Arthur Williams Sinclair is a son of James Mordecai Sinclair, of Scotch parentage, born in Dumfries, Virginia, and Margaret (Williams) Sinclair, his mother a daughter of John Williams, from whom is descended also Judge C. E. Nicol, of Alexandria, Virginia. James Mordecai Sinclair, a merchant and commercial traveler, was a member of the Confederate army in the war between the states from 1862 until the surrender at Appomattox Court House, enlisting from Prince William county, Virginia, as a private in Company A, Third Regiment of Virginia Cavalry.

Through the connection of the present generations of the line of Sinclair with the legal profession the following narrative told of a member of the family, Judge Charles E. Sinclair, is of especial interest. Judge

Sinclair was on the bench in Utah before that territory was admitted to the Union when the famous Mormon leader, Brigham Young, was summoned into court. So perfect did the old Mormon believe was the equality between man and man that, in observance of a rule of the church which forbids the uncovering of the head before mere temporal authority, he was requested through a friend not to appear in court before the judge with his hat on. Brigham Young complying with the order of the court, took off his hat, but, making a fine distinction in favor of his religion, took from his pocket a handkerchief of generous dimensions and placed it upon his head before entering the court, thus not only satisfying the court, but likewise his conscience. His apt remedy for the conflict between the laws of the state and church reminds one of the ingenious solutions to troublesome problems found in the Old Testament stories of King Solomon, and proved that, however great a fallacy his religious belief may have been, the old Mormon was at least quick of wit.

Arthur Williams Sinclair, son of James Mordecai and Margaret (Williams) Sinclair, was born in Brentsville, Prince William county, Virginia, September 1, 1851, and was there educated in the private schools. He began his business career as a clerk in a book store in Washington, D. C. After several years he returned to the place of his birth, and entered the law office of Judge C. E. Nicol, there remaining for seven years. Being admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1881, he subsequently became a partner of his former preceptor, an association continuing during the year 1893. From that time until 1903, when he received his son, Charles Armistead, into partnership, Mr. Sinclair practiced independently, the firm of Sinclair & Son continuing until 1913, when, receiving the appointment as postmaster at Manassas, he retired from his legal practice which had been continued with excellent active success for twenty-five years. For twenty-seven years he was commissioner in chancery for the circuit court of Prince William county, an office to which he was appointed by Judge James Keith, now president judge of the supreme court of Virginia, and was appointed by Judge C. E. Nicol examiner of records in the eighth judicial circuit of Virginia. Having re-

ceived his appointment as postmaster from President Wilson. Mr. Sinclair entered upon the duties of his new office in June, 1913, and now, familiar with his office, fills it ably and competently. He was one of the organizers of the People's National Bank of Manassas, and is at present its vice-president, having served in that capacity since its organization. He is a member of the Virginia Bar Association, and fraternizes with the Masonic Order and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in the former society belonging to Manassas Lodge, No. 182, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having at one time been secretary of that body. In religion a Baptist, his political faith is Democratic.

Mr. Sinclair married, June 28, 1876, Eloise, born in Front Royal, Warren county, Virginia, daughter of George Carter and Laura Virginia (Green) Armistead. The only other child of the family is Mary Landon, who married Dr. Robert Willett Leache, now deceased, three children were born to them, namely: Irene, Aline, and Eugene Hunton Leache. All are married and living in Texas. George Carter Armistead was a son of Colonel Robert Landon and Mary (Carter) Armistead, of near Upperville, Fauquier county, Virginia, descendants of Robert Carter (King) and Betty Landon, his second wife. Colonel Robert Landon Armistead was a son of Major John Baylor and Ann (Carter) Armistead. John Baylor Armistead was a son of John Armistead, colonel in revolutionary war, and Lucy Baylor, daughter of Colonel John Baylor, of Newmarket, Carolina county, Virginia, who was first aide-de-camp on the staff of General George Washington. One of the family who gave valiant service to the cause of the Confederacy, was General Lewis Addison Armistead who was conspicuously engaged at the battle of Gettysburg and killed in Pickett's charge. Mrs. Sinclair is a direct descendant of Lord Baltimore, founder of Maryland, and is identified with the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society of the Daughters of the War of 1812, and Daughters of the Confederacy. Children of Arthur W. and Eloise (Armistead) Sinclair: 1. Laura Williams, born August 14, 1877; married Edgar Herbert Nash. 2. Charles Armistead, born in Brentsville,

Prince William county, Virginia, August 3, 1880; was educated in the public schools, Manassas Institute, and Richmond College, being graduated from the last-named institution as B. L., June 12, 1902, and was admitted to the Virginia bar in the same month; he formed a partnership with his father which continued until 1913, when the elder Sinclair retired to accept the position of postmaster, since which time he has practiced alone; he married Edmonia, daughter of Thomas O. Taylor, of Prince William county, Virginia, and they have four children, Charles Armistead, Jr., Anna B., Elizabeth T. and Arthur Williams, Jr. 3. Kathleen Cook, born in Brentsville, Virginia, July 25, 1883; married Eugene B. Giddings, of Leesburg, Virginia, a merchant of Manassas, Virginia, and has children, Eloise Armistead and Mary Hempstone.

James William Robinson, a merchant of Newport News, is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, of one of the numerous families of this name in Virginia. They came from northern Ireland and settled in Frederick county, Virginia, in the neighborhood of Gainesboro, whence two members removed to Maryland and were prosperous and useful citizens. The family has been noted for producing many large planters and merchants.

Andrew A. Robinson, of this family, was a successful farmer and miller of Gainesboro, Frederick county, Virginia. He married a Miss Jackson, and they had eleven children: David, Archibald, Joseph, Alexander, Jackson, Josiah, Jonathan, James, William, Mary Jane and Margaret Ann.

Jonathan Robinson, son of Andrew A. Robinson, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, and educated in public schools and an academy. He was subsequently very successful as a farmer, became proprietor of a flouring mill, and was among the most industrious and useful citizens of the county. Farmers came long distances to bring their grain to Robinson, the miller. He was a Quaker in religious belief, and one of the most upright and conscientious citizens of the community, a gentleman of the old school, a man of great executive ability, and universally esteemed and respected. Politically he was an exception to most of his contemporaries, being a Republican. He married Mary Frances Clev-

enger, daughter of David and Hannah (Brown) Clevenger, of Stephenson, Virginia. Children: 1. David Arthur, married Rachel Jolliffe, and had children: Albert R., Bessie, Portia and Willa. 2. James William, of further mention below. 3. Mary R., married Frank M. Clevenger, an attorney and prominent citizen of Wilmington, Ohio, who has served as state senator; they have children: Albert and Agnes.

James William Robinson, second son of Jonathan and Mary Frances (Clevenger) Robinson, was born at Gainesboro, where he grew up, receiving instruction in the public schools and from private tutors. For two years he was engaged in teaching in Frederick county, Virginia, and then went to Macon, Missouri, accepting a position with Thomas Robinson, where he was engaged in the dry goods business under the title of Robinson Brothers. Subsequently he was engaged in mercantile business four years in Kingman and Arkansas City, Kansas, after which he returned to Missouri, and located at Lamar, where, in company with C. G. Robinson, he conducted a dry goods and general store for a period of nine years. He located in Newport News, Virginia, March 28, 1898, and nine days later opened what is known as the Broadway Store, which is now a very extensive establishment, known as a department store where a very handsome house furnishing business is conducted. They also conduct a ship-furnishing business, and do a mail order business, much after the plan of the celebrated Charles Broadway Rouse store of New York City. The motto of the establishment is "Ask for something; we have it." Its guaranty is: "All goods sold by us are Guaranteed to be as represented. Our purpose is to supply you with the Best of everything in our line at the Lowest Possible Price," and the chief lines of goods carried are: dry goods, notions, shoes, ladies' and men's furnishing goods, rugs, carpets, linoleum, tin ware, enamel ware and furniture. Mr. Robinson is an ideal merchant, and has built up a very extensive trade by his sound management, upright business methods and high personal character. He is a director of the First National Bank of Newport News, of the Merchants & Mechanics Savings Association, and is an ex-vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce. He has ever been ready to foster and en-

courage all kinds of public improvements, and to him the city of Newport News owes much of its modern progress and substantial development. Mr. Robinson is an old-fashioned Quaker, and uses the plainest of language, but his sincerity is ever apparent, and he is esteemed by every class as a man. The community is to be congratulated in having in its midst a citizen of old-time standards in morality and business, whose example should be an inspiration to every ambitious youth. Mr. Robinson married, January 1, 1902, Clara Piggott, daughter of Thomas and Sally (Brown) Piggott, of Loudoun county, Virginia, and they have two sons: William Donald and Thomas Harold.

Benjamin Mason Hill, of Petersburg, belongs to that race of hardy men, who in their native Scotland endured many hardships and privations in defence of their religious opinions, and whose descendants have been conspicuous in carrying the doctrine of religious freedom to many pioneer communities in the United States. His father, Robert Ritchie Hill, was born 1817, in Scotland, and when a young man came to Petersburg, Virginia, where he was a partner in the tobacco commission house of Martin Hill & Company, and later, Vaughan, Hill & Company. He was a member of the reserves which fought in the defence of Petersburg during the war between the states, was at one time president of the National Bank of Petersburg, and died June, 1898, at the age of eighty-one years. He married Rosa Bland Batte, born in Prince George county, Virginia, died in 1910, at the age of sixty-five years. They were the parents of two children: Benjamin M., of further mention; Almeria Orr, now the wife of LeRoy Hodges, of Petersburg.

Benjamin Mason Hill, only son of Robert Ritchie and Rosa Bland (Batte) Hill, was born August 7, 1884, in Petersburg, where his life has been passed. He attended the public schools of the city, including the high school, and was a student at Hampden-Sidney College, and Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York. He pursued a course in electrical engineering, and after leaving Cornell went to Schenectady, New York, where he was employed one year by the General Electric Company. In 1908 he settled at Petersburg, Virginia, and established

his present business as an electrical contractor on Washington street, under the style of B. Mason Hill. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Petersburg, and of the Kappa Sigma, a Greek letter fraternity connected with Hampden-Sidney College and Cornell.

William Alexander Anderson, soldier, lawyer, and legislator, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1842. His parents were Francis T. Anderson and Mary Ann Anderson, daughter of Andrew Alexander. On his father's side he is descended from Robert Anderson, who came from county Donegal, Ireland, in 1755, settled first in Delaware (where he married), and afterwards in what is now Botetourt county, Virginia. Archibald Alexander, his maternal ancestor, came from county Antrim, Ireland, and, in 1747, settled in what was then Augusta, now Rockbridge county, Virginia.

His father was one of the distinguished men of his day in Virginia, serving during his long and useful life, as a member of the Virginia legislature, presidential elector, trustee and rector of Washington and Lee University, judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, and in other positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Anderson passed much of his youth in the country, and obtained his primary education in the local schools. He was a student at Washington and Lee University at the beginning of the war between the states, and in April, 1861, enlisted in the military service of the state as orderly sergeant of the Liberty Hall Volunteers, which became Company I of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, Stonewall Brigade. With this company he participated in the campaign in the lower valley of Virginia in June and July, and in the battle of July 21, 1861, at Manassas, where he received a wound in the knee, which permanently disabled him. Nevertheless, in 1864, while yet on crutches, he was a member of a temporary artillery command formed in Albemarle county, largely of disabled soldiers, and again saw service during the period of Hunter's invasion of the state.

After the war he studied law at the University of Virginia, and was graduated in 1866 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then commenced the practice of his pro-

fession at Lexington, Virginia, and his ability soon put him in the foremost rank of the lawyers of the state. For eighteen years, Mr. Anderson was a member of the state central, and for six years the state executive committee of the Democratic party, and during a long period of time has had a large share in shaping its policies. Few men in Virginia have rendered the party more effective service than he. His character and his fearless spirit, combined with his masterful intellect and a rare gift of eloquence, make him, a "tower of strength" in political combat.

From 1869 to 1873 he was a member of the Virginia senate, and, from 1883 to 1885, and again from 1887 to 1889, a member of the house of delegates of Virginia. During the Paris International Exposition of 1878, he served as one of the United States commissioners, and prepared a report on "Means of Transportation by Railroads." Since 1885, he has been a member of the board of trustees of Washington and Lee University, and since June, 1914, the rector of that institution. In 1899, he was elected president of the Virginia Bar Association. He was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1901; was elected temporary president of that body, and chairman of its committee on final revision of the constitution. While the convention was in session, he was elected attorney-general of Virginia for a term of four years, and, in 1905 was again elected for a like term. Since his election as attorney-general, he has also rendered valuable services as a member of the state board of education and in other public capacities.

The constitution of 1902, which made important and radical changes in the fundamental law and civil polity of the state, not only rendered it necessary for the attorney-general to pass upon a great number of novel and vital questions, but also devolved upon that officer many new and grave duties. His service in this office extended over an eventful period in the history of the commonwealth, a period remarkable for the importance and celebrity of litigation in the highest state and federal courts. In all this litigation, involving interests most vital to the people of Virginia, he served with conspicuous ability as her counsel. Perhaps the most important of these cases are the suits in the United States courts involving

the validity of the present state constitution and its suffrage article, and the suit of Virginia against West Virginia, which he instituted in the supreme court of the United States for the ascertainment of the proportion which West Virginia should pay of the indebtedness of the Old Dominion.

General Anderson is a fine example of the "Old Virginia gentleman"—courtly, cultured, courageous, and lovable. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has for many years served as a vestryman, and in the councils of the church. He has been twice married, (first) to Ellen G. Anderson, of Richmond, who died in January, 1872, and (second) to Mary Louisa Blair, of Lexington, Virginia. He has had five children, all of whom survive at the present writing. His address is Lexington, Richmond, Virginia.

Charles Minor Blackford was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 17th day of October, 1833, the son of William Matthews Blackford and Mary Berkeley Blackford (*nec* Minor). He was named for his mother's brother, Captain Charles Laudon Carter Minor, of the United States army.

Believing earnestly in the obligations imposed by a heritage of good name and clean blood, and in the danger of disregarding hereditary weaknesses, he gathered and compiled for his descendants a wealth of interesting records and character sketches of their ancestors and collateral kindred, embracing the more important events in his own life, and his wife's. In a preface to this data, he says:

By reading these pages my sons will learn that through every strain of their blood they are descended from those who for generations by clean lives have elevated themselves and have lived in a home circle of culture and refinement, redolent of what is pure and of good repute; who in the service of their country have ever been distinguished for their simplicity, intelligence, integrity and their devotion to their State; who in war have been where danger was greatest and in peace where counsel was wisest. Past generations with such a record, having contributed with such lavish wealth to the status of their descendants, have a right to demand from the grave that those of their blood who follow shall maintain their name spotless and bright and in time hand it down unsullied and with fresh honors to generations yet unborn. None but a craven in the battle of life, or a sluggard in its race, will turn a deaf ear to such a call, or, unmindful of the obligation his ancestry has imposed, bring disgrace on the honored dead or let the high standard of the past be lowered in the present of which he is the guardian.

In the light of his belief in the influences of heredity, a correct biographical sketch of Mr. Blackford must be based upon knowledge of the characteristics of his own forbears.

His father, William Matthews Blackford, was the fourth child of Benjamin and Isabella Blackford. Of the parentage of Benjamin Blackford, the family has no record, except that both father and mother died when he was quite young, leaving him, their only child, but small estate. The father is believed to have been one of three brothers, John, Reuben and Martin Blackford, who came over from Scotland and settled in New Jersey before the revolution.

Benjamin Blackford was born in New Jersey, on the 31st day of October, 1767. Even as a boy, he was very industrious and thrifty. Securing first some position with a furnace at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, he rapidly accumulated money, so that when he came to Virginia, in his twenty-first year, he had about \$25,000 of capital, most of which he had made himself. He soon purchased a place near Luray, in Page county, where he built the Isabella Furnace, and subsequently, in the same valley, the Caroline Furnace. He also established the largest stove factory and foundry then in Virginia, and with these two furnaces and his foundry, was perhaps the largest operator in the state. A forceful man of high character and business acumen, he was a potent influence in the financial affairs of his day. In political faith he was an uncompromising Whig, as he had been Federalist. An ardent churchman, he was one of the pioneers of the Episcopal church in Virginia, representing his parish in the convention of the church in Richmond in 1816. When quite an old man, he met with heavy financial reverses, through accommodation endorsement, and coming to Lynchburg, Virginia, made his home with his son, William Matthews Blackford, until his death in August, 1855.

In 1792, he married Isabella Arthur, daughter of Joseph Arthur, of Cumberland county, Maryland, who died January 24, 1837, near Luray, Virginia, where she is buried. She was a woman of great force of character and influence, whose memory her children held in great reverence. The children of Benjamin and Isabella Blackford were:

Thomas Thornberg Blackford, born February 9, 1794, at Pine Grove Furnace, Cumberland county, Maryland; married Caroline Steinbergen, of Shenandoah county, Virginia, and died in Lynchburg, Virginia, February 28, 1863, after a successful career as physician.

Joseph Arthur Blackford, born December 18, 1795; died June 18, 1797.

Jane Ege Blackford, born August 31, 1798, at Pine Grove Furnace; married William Powell Leiper; died February 17, 1826, at Isabella Furnace, Page county, Virginia.

John Arthur Blackford, born February 1, 1804, at Catocin Furnace, Frederick county, Maryland, married (first) Catherine Smith, a sister of Governor William Smith, of Virginia, and upon her death, married again.

Mary Martin Blackford, born October 13, 1806, at Catocin Furnace; married (first) Joseph Lauk, and (second) James Arthur; died August 18, 1837.

William Matthews Blackford, father of Charles Minor Blackford, the fourth child of Benjamin and Isabella Blackford, was born at Catocin Furnace, Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th day of August, 1801, and died in Lynchburg, April 14, 1864. He was educated for the bar, but his literary tastes soon drew him away from his profession to more congenial work, which his independent means gave him liberty to enjoy. For five or six years he edited and owned the "Political Arena," a Whig newspaper in Fredericksburg, wielding, with his strong and facile pen, great influence as its editor, as well as by reviews for many literary magazines. In 1841, he was appointed by President Tyler charge d'affairs to New Granada, where he made enviable record as a diplomatist. After four years he resigned, that he might come home, and accepted the position of editor of the "Lynchburg Virginian," of which he became part owner. This paper, then the only Whig organ in that part of the state, was very flourishing and potential, and Mr. Blackford, justly regarded as one of the ablest editors in Virginia, added greatly to its power and influence. In 1853, he sold out his interest in the "Virginian" to become cashier of the Exchange Bank of Lynchburg, where he continued until his death in 1864. Under his successful administration, this bank became the largest and most popular in the city. During the civil war he was financial agent

at Lynchburg for the Confederate government. He was not a strong man physically, and the mental anxieties incident to the war—those connected with his business and his solicitude for his five sons in the army—brought on an attack of some brain trouble, under which he died, after a few days' illness, loved and respected by all who knew him.

He accumulated a large library of the choicest books, and was rarely in the house without reading or writing something. He used the few minutes of waiting for dinner each day in studying French, which he thus learned to read with such ease and fluency as to enjoy the literary classics of that language in the original. In a diary kept from 1841 until the week of his death he left a vivid and accurate picture of the times of which he wrote. A loyal churchman, he represented his parish in the church conventions from 1827, and for many years was secretary of that body; was senior warden of St. Paul's Church, Lynchburg, and the leading spirit in every movement connected with the good of the church. His was an unusual combination of that refined taste, broad culture, and trained intellect which, when coupled with strong business sense, leads to success in the paths of finance. His manners were perfect—winning friends and cementing friendships, impressing all who came in contact with him with the sincerity of his expressions, the honesty of his purpose and the singleness of his aim.

On the 12th of October, 1825, he married Mary Berkeley Minor, only daughter of General John Minor, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and of his wife, Lucy Landon Minor (*nee* Carter). The marriage was celebrated at "Topping Castle." General Minor's country seat on the North Anna river, in Caroline county, Virginia, an estate given to his grandfather, the first John Minor of Virginia, by his father-in-law, Thomas Carr.

Mrs. Blackford was born on the 2nd of December, 1802, at Hazel Hill, her father's Fredericksburg home. She and her mother were called in their day the two most beautiful women in Virginia, and she retained her beauty to the last. It was not, however, her personal loveliness, but her strength of character and the enthusiasm and poetic fire of her nature that made her a social power, wielding great influences for good. There

were two subjects upon which she was sometimes deemed fanatical—temperance and slavery. She was one of the earliest workers in the temperance reform, and she and her husband gave freedom to all their slaves and, at their own expense, sent the most of them to Liberia, just as her mother had done with the great number of negroes she inherited from the Cleve estate. Despite these strong views on the slavery question, and the fact that her husband and sons were all opposed to secession, Mrs. Blackford uttered not a murmur nor a protest when the crisis came and her five boys joined the Confederate forces to defend their state against the invaders. Although an invalid for the greater part of her life, she accomplished much of good and deeply impressed her influence upon all who came within its range. A skilled housekeeper, she dispensed almost boundless hospitality, keeping up a charming home comfortably within the limits of her husband's moderate income.

Mrs. Blackford's father, General John Minor, of Hazel Hill, Fredericksburg, Virginia, was born in 1761, and married (first) Mary Berkeley, daughter of Landon Carter Berkeley, of Airwell, Hanover county, Virginia, who died after a year, leaving no children. He then married Lucy Landon Carter, daughter of Landon Carter, of Cleve, King George county, Virginia.

General Minor was an officer in both the revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and in private life was a lawyer of renown. He died in Richmond while sitting as one of the electors of the college which cast the vote for Monroe as president. He and President Monroe were warm personal friends.

The first of the Minor name of whom there is any record in Virginia is "Doodas" or "Doodes" Minor, born in Holland in 1644. The name in Holland was "Miendert." He was naturalized in 1673, at the same time with Minor Doodes (see "Hening's Statutes at Large," vol 2, page 308), who, some records state, was his father, and who is sometimes called Miendert Doodes. This Minor (or Miendert) Doodes married Miss Geret (or Garet) of Holland.

Mr. Blackford, commenting upon this strain of his blood, says: "The Minor family is a very peculiar one. It has been in Virginia for over 250 years and all that time its members have been persons of high re-

spectability and great local influence, but almost without exception they have shunned public office and positions of prominence. There seems to be something in the blood which carries with it a distaste for office and an unwillingness to come before the people for their suffrage."

Doodes Minor married Mary Elizabeth Cocke, who survived him. According to his will, admitted to probate in Middlesex county, May 27, 1695, he had four sons: Minor Minor, William Minor, Garet Minor and Peter Minor, and he mentions a granddaughter, Elizabeth Michelborough. He appoints his "loving wife, Elizabeth Minor," and his "loving sons" his "lawful exrs" and "lends" to her during her widowhood what appears to have been a goodly part of his estate.

Garrett Minor (or Garet, as the will has it), born in 1680, married Diana Carr. They had one son, John Minor, who was born January 29, 1707, and died in 1755. On November 14, 1732, he married Sarah, daughter of Captain Thomas and Mary (Dabney) Carr, born November, 1714; died September 28, 1772. Her mother, Mary Dabney, was born January 22, 1685.

This first John Minor, of Virginia, left eleven children, of whom the eldest was Mr. Blackford's ancestor, John Minor (the second) of Topping Castle, known as "Major John Minor"; born November 13, 1735, died March 21, 1800. He is reputed to have been a man of affairs, whose shrewdness, business ability, energy, and power of endurance gave him such influence that his counsel was much sought by his contemporaries. He married Elizabeth Cosby and their descendants are very numerous. His eldest son was Thomas Carr Minor, born January 13, 1757, married Ann Rudd, and moved to Tennessee. His second son, William Minor, of Hybla, Hanover county, married Mildred T. Lewis, daughter of Captain John Lewis, of Fredericksburg. Mr. Blackford's grandfather, General John Minor, of Hazel Hill, Fredericksburg, was the third son.

Lancelot Minor, the fourth son, was born in 1763, married Mary Overton Tompkins, lived at "Minor's Folly" in Louisa county, and died in 1848. Among his descendants who achieved marked distinction was his seventh child, John Barbee Minor, born January 2, 1813, and died July 30, 1895. As professor of law at the University of Vir-

ginia, and a writer of legal text books, he made great reputation for its law school, and won lasting honors for himself as the South's great teacher, who "taught the law and the reason thereof." The new law building at the university is named "Minor Hall" in his honor. It is said of him that "in the fifty years of his work in the law school of the university, he exerted, and still indirectly exerts, a wider influence for good upon society in the United States than any man who has lived in this generation." His second wife, Ann Fisher Colston, was a sister of Mr. Blackford's wife. Of this marriage there survive him two sons, John B. Minor, Jr., a lawyer of Richmond, and Raleigh Colston Minor, professor of law at the university, and two daughters, Susan Colston Minor, who married John Wilson, and Nannie, unmarried, head of the Nurses Settlement work in Richmond.

Major John Minor's fifth child was Mary Overton, born in 1765. His sixth, another daughter, Diana, born 1767, married Richard Maury, of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, whose fourth son was the famous Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, the "Pathfinder of the Seas."

Sarah, Major Minor's seventh child, was born in 1773, and married Harwood Goodwin. His son, Charles Minor, educated in Edinburgh, a physician, died young, unmarried. Elizabeth Minor, his ninth child, born in 1776, became the second wife of Mr. Humphrey Hill, and died without issue. Barbara, the tenth child, married Kemp Gatewood, of Essex county.

Major Minor's brothers and sisters, the other children of the first John Minor and his wife, Sarah, were: (2) William Minor, born 1736; died December 14, 1815, leaving a large estate. Nothing further is known of him or his descendants. (3) Thomas Minor, of Spottsylvania county, born August 5, 1740; died March, 1815; married Mary Dabney. (4) Nancy (or Mary), born March 5, 1741, died 1818, married Joseph Herndon, of Spottsylvania county. (5) Garrett, born March 14, 1743, died June 25, 1799, married Mary Overton Terrell, built "Sunning Hill," Spottsylvania county. (6) James, of Albemarle, born 1745, died 1790, married Mary Carr, of Bear Castle, Goochland county. (7) Diana, born 1747, died unmarried. (8) Dabney, born June 11, 1749, died November 4, 1794, married Nancy An-

derson, lived at Woodlawn, Orange county. (9) Vivian, born November 4, 1750, died October 15, 1798, lived at Springfield, Caroline county, married (first) Barbara Cosby, and (second) Elizabeth Dick. (10) Elizabeth Minor, born August 16, 1752, married James Lewis, of Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania county, died March 30, 1786. (11) Peter, born August 16, 1755, married Miss Jones, lived in Petersburg, and died in 1793.

Mr. Blackford's mother, Mary Berkeley Minor, was named for her father's first wife. Her own mother was Lucy Landon Carter, a daughter of Landon Carter, of Cleve, King George county.

The records of the Carter family, in all its many ramifications, are familiar to every student of Virginia genealogy, and are easily accessible. Therefore, only the direct ancestors of Mr. Blackford are given in this line. The first of the Carter name in Virginia of whom there is definite information was John Carter, of "Upper Norfolk," in the county of "Nanzimun in the years 1643 and 44," subsequently of Lancaster county. He represented Lancaster in the House of Burgesses in 1655, and the same year he was appointed commander of the forces sent against the Rappahannock Indians. He served again in the House of Burgesses in 1657-58-59 and 60. After the dissolution of the House in 1657-58 he was sworn in as one of the governor's council, and on the 3rd of April, 1659, "was nominated by Governor Bennet to be of the council and appointed by the assembly." His tomb in Christ Church, Lancaster county, records June 10, 1669, as the date of his death. This edifice, erected by his son, Robert Carter, replaced an earlier structure built by him.

He married three times, and of his third marriage with Sarah Ludlowe, daughter of Gabriel Ludlowe, was born in 1663, in Christ Church parish, Robert Carter of Corotoman, in Lancaster county, known as "King Carter" from his great wealth and influence. The epitaph on his tomb in Christ Church, records his virtues and achievements. Translated from the Latin, it says:

Here lies Robert Carter an honorable man who by noble endowments and pure morals gave lustre to his gentle birth.

Rector of William and Mary College he sustained that institution in its most trying times. He was Speaker of the House of Burgesses and Treasurer under the most serene princes, William, Ann, George I. and George II. Elected by the House

of Burgesses its Speaker six years and Governor of the Colony for more than a year he upheld equally the regal dignity and the public freedom.

Possessed of ample wealth, blamelessly acquired, he built and endowed this sacred edifice, a signal monument of his piety towards God. He furnished it richly. Entertaining his friends kindly, he was neither a prodigal nor a parsimonious host.

His first wife was Judith, daughter of John Armistead, Esq. His second, Betty, a descendant of the noble house of Landon. By these wives he had many children in whose education he expended large sums of money.

At length, full of honors and of years, when he had well performed all the duties of an exemplary life he departed from this world on the 4th of August, 1732, in the 60th year of his age.

The unhappy lament their lost comforter, the widows their lost protector, and the orphans their lost father.

Mr. Blackford was descended from the second wife, Betty Landon, born in 1684, married in 1701, and died July 3, 1710. Her epitaph, together with that of the first wife, Judith Armistead, is carved on a tombstone found at the east end of Christ Church, Lancaster county:

To the memory of Betty Carter, second wife of Robert Carter, Esq. Youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Landon and Mary (St. Leger) his wife, of Grednal, in the county of Hereford, England, the ancient seat of the family, and place of her nativity.

She bore to her husband ten children, five sons and five daughters, three of whom, Sarah, Betty and Ludlowe, died before her and are buried near her. She was a person of great and exemplary piety and charity in every relation in which she stood, whether considered as a Christian, a wife, a mother, a mistress, a neighbor, or a friend, her conduct was equalled by few, excelled by none.

She changed this life for a better on the 3rd of July, 1710, in the 36th year of her age, and the ninth of her marriage. May her descendants make their mother's virtues and graces the pattern of their lives and actions.

Mr. Blackford writes of the Carters:

It is an enormously large family and doubtless has in it some black sheep, but in reviewing it I think any candid man must be well satisfied to have the blood in his veins. Unlike the Minors and their collaterals, the Carters and their collaterals have taken much part in public affairs and have ever been leaders of public sentiment and thought. From Robert Carter of Corotoman (King Carter) many men of great distinction and honor have descended. Among them we have two Presidents of the United States, William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison; four Governors of Virginia, a Governor of Kentucky and two of Louisiana, a Governor of Maryland, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and numberless Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, Generals and Colonels, including General Robert E. Lee, who, and

whose wife, were both direct descendants. Few families in so short a time have so great a record. The descendants of Robert Carter intermarried with every prominent family in the State, and their progeny find their aptest illustration in the countless sands of the sea.

The third child of Robert Carter's marriage with Betty Landon was Charles Carter, of Cleve, King George county, born in 1707, and died in 1764, having married three times. His second wife was Ann Byrd, daughter of Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, sister of the famous Evelyn Byrd. The fifth child of this marriage (Charles Carter's ninth child) was Landon Carter, of Cleve—so called to distinguish him from his uncle, Landon Carter, of Sabine Hall—born July 11, 1751, died December 10, 1811. At nine years of age he was sent to England to be educated, as was the custom of the time, but on the death of his father in 1764, he was recalled by his guardian, Landon Carter, of Sabine Hall. He married (first) in 1771, Mildred Washington Willis, daughter of his brother-in-law, Lewis Willis, of Willis Hall, Fredericksburg, by his first marriage with Mary Champe. She was a granddaughter of Henry Willis, and of his wife, Mildred Washington. This Mildred Washington was a daughter of Lawrence Washington and Mildred Warner, and hence a full sister of Augustine Washington, and aunt of General Washington, for whom she stood godmother, when she was Mrs. Gregory, before her marriage with Henry Willis.

The third child of this marriage was Lucy Landon Carter, the grandmother of Mr. Blackford, who married John Minor, of Hazel Hill, Fredericksburg (see ante. p. 847). She was born in 1776, at her father's beautiful country seat "Cleve," on the Rappahannock river, in King George county, and died in Fredericksburg, January 7, 1856. She was a most remarkable woman—of great piety, beauty, energy and intelligence. She inherited a large estate, and was the executor of her husband's, which was also large, and managed all with great ability (see ante.).

The children of General Minor and his wife, Lucy Landon Carter, were:

John Minor, of Fredericksburg, born 1797, died unmarried, January 12, 1862.

Overton Cosby Minor, who died young.

Charles Landon Carter Minor, captain in United States army.

Lewis Willis Minor, surgeon in the United States navy and Confederate States navy, married Eloise Inerarity, of Mobile, Alabama.

Mary Berkeley Minor, Mr. Blackford's mother (see ante. p. 846).

James Monroe Minor, surgeon in United States navy, married Ellen Pierpont, of Brooklyn, New York, father of Dr. Charles Lancelot Minor, of Asheville, North Carolina.

Lancelot Byrd Minor, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, who went to Africa as a missionary and died there, near Cape Patmore. He married Mary Stuart, of Baltimore.

It was the only daughter of this family, Mary Berkeley Minor, who married William Matthews Blackford, and was the mother of Charles Minor Blackford, the subject of this sketch. She survived her husband more than thirty-two years, and died on the 14th of September, 1896, in the ninety-fourth year of her age, at the home of her son, Dr. Lancelot Minor Blackford, at the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Virginia. The children of this marriage, all born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, were:

Lucy Landon Blackford, born November 6, 1826; married Dr. John Staige Davis, one of the professors in the school of medicine at the University of Virginia, July 10, 1847, and died at the university, February 18, 1859.

William Willis Blackford, born March 23, 1831; married, January 10, 1856, Mary Robertson, eldest daughter of Wyndam Robertson, of Richmond, Virginia, subsequently of Abingdon, Virginia, died at Lynnhaven Bay, Virginia, May 1, 1905.

Charles Minor Blackford, born October 17, 1833; married, February 17, 1856, to Susan Leigh Colston; died in Lynchburg, Virginia, March 10, 1903.

Benjamin Lewis Blackford, born August 5, 1835; married Nannie Steinbergen; died in Staunton, Virginia, September 25, 1908.

Lancelot Minor Blackford, born February 27, 1837; married Eliza Chew Ambler, August 5, 1884; died at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia, May 23, 1914.

Eugene Blackford, born April 11, 1839; married Rebecca Chapman Gordon, only

child of John M. Gordon, of Baltimore; died at Pikesville, Maryland, February 4, 1908.

Mary Isabella Blackford, born November 27, 1840; married J. Churchill Cooke, March 16, 1865; now (1915) living on York river, in King William county, Virginia.

Charles Minor Blackford, the second son of this family, was a delicate child. The account he gives of his earlier childhood, "saddened and rendered unhappy by suffering from sore eyes," serves to mark the advance of medical science during the eighty years which have elapsed. He says:

For about five years I was kept in a dark room and by virtue of the barbaric arts practiced by the medical men of that day I was subjected to the tortures of multifarious remedies and suffered many things of many physicians, among which poulticing, bleeding, cupping, leeching, blistering, starving, and every phase of depleting, were scarcely the worst. Finally after one eye was entirely blind, and the other nearly so, I had a seton put on the back of my neck, as though to punish me for my misfortune. About this time, some ray of light seemed to strike the faculty, and they concluded, as all their efforts had failed, they would give Nature a chance; having violated her every rule, they concluded as a desperate remedy in a desperate case, to conform to her requirements and see the effect. I was taken out of the dark room, the various processes of depletion stopped, the bleeding, leeching and cupping ceased, the blisters were taken off, the seton dried up, generous and nourishing food given me, and I was sent into the country, and given free range at Miss Betty Hill's place, Mt. Airy, in Caroline County, where soon Nature asserted herself and my vigorous constitution triumphed over disease, my eyesight returned, and I got well—one eye is impaired and stands a monument of the doctors' folly.

He remained at Mount Airy, under the care of Miss Hill, his mother's lifelong intimate friend, from 1840 until 1844, when, eleven years old, he went back to Fredericksburg, for the first time in his life physically fit to go to school. Even at this early age, he gave evidence of the patient persistence, dogged determination, and sympathetic nature which marked his career and made his success. His grandmother offered a dollar to which ever of her grandsons memorized within a stated period certain designated Bible verses. Of them all, only this little fellow, handicapped by bad eyes and delayed schooling, proved himself willing to sacrifice his playtime to win the prize. He wanted it and seeing an honorable way to get it, he went after it and won, just as in maturer life he overrode obstacles which

would have turned a less forceful man aside from the path to successful achievement. The money was the least of his reward, for he always said his love of the Bible had its foundation in the words then memorized and never forgotten, and that the task was relieved of its tedium by his grandmother's pleasure in his efforts.

In 1846 his father removed his family to Lynchburg, and, except for the years spent in the Confederate service, the remainder of Mr. Blackford's long and successful life was interwoven with the business, civic and social life of that city, where he lived until his death, earning the right to be designated as its "busiest, brainiest and most useful citizen."

He records the date of his arrival in Lynchburg as "Tuesday, the second day of September, 1846, when nearly thirteen years of age," and adds: "We went up the river by canal boat from Richmond, making the journey in what was then considered quick time, 40 hours" (one hundred and forty-six miles).

In Fredericksburg he went to school successively to Mr. Sterling, Mr. Dodd and Mr. Halsey. In Lynchburg he was sent first to Dunn & Saunders, who had a large school in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Twelfth street, between Church and Main. After a month his father, thinking it wiser to make other provision for the education of his sons, engaged Mr. Lancelot M. Kean as tutor for them and some other boys. In this private school, under different teachers, Mr. Blackford studied until 1849, when he went to a large academy in Louisa county, taught by Mr. John A. Winston. After one year at this academy, he entered the University of Virginia, on October 1, 1850, seventeen years of age, "too young and not prepared," he writes, "this was a mistake and I have felt its ill effects all my life. I was very happy, but by no means a distinguished student." After devoting three years to academic classes at the university, he entered the law school on the 1st of October, 1853, under Professors John B. Minor and James P. Holcombe, and graduated Bachelor of Laws on June 29, 1853.

The influence which determined his vocation is interesting in this day of much concern for "pre-vocational guidance." A famous bank embezzlement case, involving large sums of money and people of promi-

nence, was of such paramount interest to the whole community that curiosity drew him to the court house on the first day of the trial. He says:

I was in a court house for the first time. I pushed my way up near the judge (Judge Daniel Wilson) who recognized me and called me up to a seat near him, and was very kind in explaining to me what was going on. I got interested and sat during the day's proceedings. When court adjourned the judge invited me to come the next day and offered me the same seat. I accepted and never missed an hour of the trial during the three weeks it lasted. This taste of legal proceedings made me determine to be a lawyer.

On the 1st of August, 1855, he commenced the practice of law in Lynchburg, in a partnership with Mr. William Tudor Yancey, dissolved after two years. From August, 1857, until the beginning of the civil war he practiced alone. Of this period he says:

My success was not particularly brilliant, but it was sure and steady, and in the year immediately preceding the closing of my office and going to war, I collected \$1,750.00, which for the fifth year of practice was very encouraging. The sum does not look large to me now, but then I considered it astonishing.

Immediately after leaving the university, he became engaged to Miss Susan Leigh Colston, and they were married by the Rev. Dabney C. T. Davis, on Tuesday, February 17, 1856, at "Hill and Dale," the country home of her brother, Raleigh Colston, in Albemarle county, he in his twenty-third year and she in her twenty-second. His account of their wedding gives too true and vivid a picture of days and customs that are past to be omitted. He writes:

The wedding was typical of the Virginian hospitality of the day. The winters of 1855-6 and 1856-7 were made famous for their great snows, and at the time of the wedding the snow was very deep, hard and dry. The houses of all the gentlemen of the neighborhood, like Mr. Colston's, were crowded with guests who had come to the wedding, and they, with the numbers who came up from Charlottesville, made a large and gay company. I had been a student of the University of Virginia for five years and had graduated in law the year before and my wife had been a well known and popular member of Albemarle and Charlottesville society for several years, so we were well known. The festivities lasted for nearly a week and we went from house to house, as was the custom of those days, and every innocent pleasure which ingenuity could dictate or youth suggest wiled away the happy hours.

At that time there was no railroad from Char-

lottesville to Lynchburg, and all railroad travel, owing to the snow, was very uncertain. To be sure and be on hand, I started in a buggy with a good horse, and with my brother, Eugene, then a school boy, as my companion, I reached the University Saturday night. On Tuesday evening I started with Eugene to go up to Mr. Colston's in my buggy. I understood that the arrangement was that I should go to Mr. R. W. N. Noland's, who lived on the adjoining farm, where I was to dress and go with them to the wedding. With that belief I took my trunk in the buggy and reached Mr. Noland's from Dr. Davis's about dark. To my horror I found there was some mistake, and that the Nolands were gone, the house was locked up, and all the house servants gone with them to Mr. Colston's to aid in the preparations. The house was cold, dark, and inaccessible. I was in despair. At last a farm hand suggested he could force a window and succeed and I crawled in, but all the lamps were gone and the fire was out. The lamps were adding their light to the brilliancy of the wedding, leaving the groom in utter darkness and with chattering teeth. The emergency was great, but the inventive power of my farm hand friend rose to the occasion. He got a lightwood torch and stood outside and by the flickering light which came through the window I donned my wedding garments and took my last bachelor shave without a fire and with the thermometer but little above zero. The toilet thus performed was not elaborate or long, but it answered the purpose. Eugene dressed under the same circumstances.

Though not directly related, young Mr. and Mrs. Blackford were connected as "Virginia cousins" through the Carters, both being direct descendants of Robert Carter, of Corotoman, and, through collateral branches, their genealogical lines often touch.

Susan Leigh Colston was the daughter of Thomas Marshall Colston and Eliza Jacqueline Fisher; Thomas Marshall Colston was the son of Raleigh Colston, of Honeywood, Berkeley county, and of Elizabeth Marshall, a sister of Chief Justice Marshall; Raleigh Colston was the son of Traverse Colston (born 1712) by his second marriage with Susanna Opie; Traverse Colston was the son of Charles Colston (born 1690) and Susanna Traverse; Charles Colston was the son of William Colston (born 1618), who came to Virginia in 1640, and this William Colston, of Virginia, was the son of William Colston, of Bristol, England.

Carter Line.—Her mother, Eliza Jacqueline Fisher, was the daughter of George Fisher and Ann Ambler; Ann Ambler was the daughter of Jacqueline Ambler and Rebecca Burwell; Rebecca Burwell was the daughter of Lewis Burwell, of White Marsh,

Gloucester county, Virginia, and of Judith Page; Lewis Burwell was the son of Nathaniel Burwell and Elizabeth Carter; Elizabeth Carter was the daughter of Robert Carter, of Corotoman, by his marriage with Judith Armistead, his first wife.

Marshall Line.—The mother of her father, Thomas Marshall Colston, was Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Colonel Thomas Marshall, of Oak Hill, and of Mary Randolph Keith; Colonel Thomas Marshall was the son of John Marshall, of the Forest (born 1722), and of Elizabeth Markham.

Randolph Line.—Her great-grandmother, Mary Randolph Keith, was the daughter of Mary Randolph and Rev. James Keith; Mary Randolph was the daughter of Thomas Randolph, of Tuckahoe, and Judith Churchill.

Jacqueline and Ambler Lines.—Her mother, Eliza Jacqueline Fisher, was the daughter of Ann Ambler and George Fisher; Ann Ambler was the daughter of Jacqueline Ambler and Rebecca Burwell. Of the daughters of this marriage, one married John Marshall, chief justice, another Daniel Call, and another General Edward Carrington. Jacqueline Ambler was the son of Richard Ambler, of Yorktown, son of John Ambler, of York, England, and of Elizabeth Jacqueline, daughter of Edward Jacqueline.

The wedding festivities over, Mr. Blackford brought his bride home to Lynchburg, coming by way of Richmond. After about a week spent under his father's roof, they went to their home on Diamond Hill, at the corner of Pearl and Harrison streets, purchased in contemplation of his marriage. With the exception of a short time during the war when it was abandoned, they lived happily together there until his death, and there his wife still lives (1915). Of this marriage six children were born:

Nannie Colston Blackford, born April 20, 1857; married Samuel T. Withers, February 6, 1883, and on February 8, 1884, after one year of happy married life, spent under her father's roof, she died, and was buried with her new born child.

William Marshall Blackford, born August 23, 1859, died March 5, 1862.

Lucy Landon Blackford, born September 2, 1861, died March 14, 1862.

When these two children were sick with scarlet fever, from which they died, their father was in the army, actively engaged

covering Johnson's rear, as he fell back from Manassas. He did not hear of their death for a month. The regiment was drawn up in line of battle when a courier rode up and handed him his wife's letter announcing the sad news. Before he finished reading it, the order came to advance and he had to take the head of his company and lead it under heavy fire. The little daughter he had never seen.

Eugene Blackford, born February 11, 1863, lived but a short time.

Charles Minor Blackford, Jr., born September 5, 1865, now living in Staunton, Virginia (1915).

Raleigh Colston Blackford, born June 25, 1870, now practicing law in Lynchburg, Virginia, and living with his mother (1915).

At the time of the military excitement incident to the "John Brown Raid," Mr. Blackford joined a company of cavalry, commanded by R. C. W. Radford, formerly a captain of cavalry in the United States army. With a company from Bedford, commanded by Captain W. R. Terry, it formed the nucleus of the regiment afterward known as the Second Virginia Cavalry. Early in April, 1861, these companies were put on a war footing and ordered into camp in the woods now in the enclosure of Miller Park, Lynchburg, and Captain Radford was made colonel of the regiment, John S. Langhorne was elected captain of the Lynchburg company and Mr. Blackford its first lieutenant. Here they were constantly drilled and their equipment improved until the 3rd of May, 1861, when they were ordered to the seat of war around Manassas Junction, to join the army of Northern Virginia, organizing under General G. T. Beauregard. About sunrise they broke up their camp and started, each company with over one hundred well-armed and well-mounted men, and slowly wended their way through town, followed by sorrowing friends and relatives, fording James river about where the dam at Scott's mill now stands. Of that fine body of men, not one-half ever returned.

The evening before—Sunday—he had bidden farewell to his wife and two children and said good-bye to his father and mother—the fourth of their sons to go to the war. The fifth was then in camp with the Rockbridge artillery.

These two cavalry companies marched from Lynchburg to Manassas Junction,

thence to Centreville and on to Fairfax Court House, where they remained until the battle of Manassas, taking active part there on the 21st, charging the enemy as they retired and aiding in the capture of many cannon, wagons and other stores and ammunition. Mr. Blackford had once before been under fire when commanding a small force of cavalry in a skirmish at Vienna, on the Loudoun & Hampshire railroad, but Manassas was his first battle. A week or two afterward he was elected captain of the company to succeed Captain Langhorne, then made major of the regiment, and through all his after life he was called "Captain Blackford."

All during the summer and fall of 1861, they performed the usual duties of cavalry on the outposts. The day after the battle of Ball's Bluff, Loudoun county, the company was ordered to Leesburg to reinforce General Evans. Three other companies of the regiment soon joined them and wintered there, doing heavy outpost and scouting duty. Much of this winter he was in command of all four companies, his ranking officers being often absent on account of sickness and other duties.

When General Johnston broke up the lines of which Manassas was the point of supply, and retired towards Gordonsville, the Second Virginia Cavalry was used to cover the change of base. For four weeks of March and April, 1862, in bad weather and worse roads, they engaged in marching and counter marching, fighting and watching, separated from their baggage and without army comforts. With no tents, no clothes, no cooking utensils, nothing to make camp life even one-tenth as comfortable as usual, they suffered discomforts hard to imagine.

On the reorganization of the company in May, 1862, he was reelected captain. The regiment followed Jackson in his famous campaign down the valley, but Captain Blackford was left behind with typhoid fever, and finally taken home. He did not recover in time to be in the seven days' fighting around Richmond, but in those engagements the cavalry took little part. He joined the army again shortly afterward and at once moved up to Gordonsville with Jackson and was with him at the battle of Slaughter's Mountain. He took a very active part there, as well as in the rest of that bloody campaign, winding up with the

great battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, 1862, when his company was engaged on the Confederate right, near Hamilton's Crossing. He says: "The Battle of Fredericksburg was a magnificent sight. I took the more interest in it because it was the home of my childhood and boyhood and I was familiar with every foot of ground. Four of my father's sons were in that battle, but all escaped injury." Jackson asked to have a company detailed for special duty with him around Fredericksburg whose captain was familiar with the country. Captain Blackford, being a native of the place, was selected.

During the winter of 1863 his company was camped near Fredericksburg and did its full share of cavalry duty—the roads heavy with mud and horse feed scarce.

It was while here that he read in a Richmond paper the unexpected news that he had been appointed judge advocate of the First Army Corps, upon the application of General Longstreet, and assigned to his staff with the rank of captain of cavalry in the Confederate States army. The rank was the same, but the position was much more desirable. Feeling that after his two years of heavy duty in the line, he could conscientiously take such a post, he accepted it. He reported at once for duty to General Longstreet, whose headquarters were close by, and remained with him until late in 1864, performing his share of the duties of staff officer, as well as his special duties as judge advocate of the corps. His brother Lancelot was assigned as his clerk and Captain John Cochran, of Charlottesville—afterward Judge Cochran—was made marshal of the court.

Captain Blackford followed the corps to Suffolk in 1863, then to Gettysburg, back again to Atlanta, and bloody Chickamauga and Knoxville, and then (after a few days leave to stop over in Lynchburg to attend his father in his last illness and burial) to the Wilderness, where Longstreet was shot in 1864. Then on again to the battle of Spottsylvania Court House and the many bloody encounters between Lee and Grant on Grant's march to the lines below Richmond. Longstreet soon sufficiently recovered from his wounds to rejoin the army and established headquarters about a mile from Petersburg, not far from General Lee's. Here Captain Blackford remained until No-

vember or December, 1864, when he was detailed to Richmond to temporarily relieve Colonel William S. Barton as judge advocate general, remaining to aid him, upon his return, until Richmond was evacuated.

During most of the winter of 1864-65 Mrs. Blackford was with him, but on the 1st of March, becoming satisfied that Richmond must soon be abandoned, she went to the University of Virginia.

The night of the evacuation of Richmond, Captain Blackford made his way out of the city up the towpath of the James river and Kanawha canal, and in three days reached the university. He found his wife and little daughter Nannie keeping a single room, with a single servant, in one of the professor's houses. Two days after he joined her they heard of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and for them the war was over. He had \$3.50 in money, his house in Lynchburg mortgaged for \$4,000, which was more than it was then worth, his horse, and a very scanty supply of clothing for himself and family. His own graphic account of this period of his life makes a picture of historic value. He says:

My wife, Nannie and myself stayed at the University, living in one room, and with only three dollars and fifty cents, in current money, for two months. We made the money go very far. I bought two hams and a barrel of flour on credit, giving my bond at 12 months for \$25.00 therefor, and with the money we bought some sugar and coffee, which we hoarded. Strange as it may appear, the time passed pleasantly, for all were trying to make the best of everything. There were a great many charming men and women there at the time and a great many pretty girls and quite a number of crippled soldiers who had entered college for awhile. Vegetables and milk were given us daily by Mr. Colston (Mrs. Blackford's brother) and others and we got along very well. I had managed through Mr. John M. Miller, of Lynchburg, to get some money for mother's use in Lynchburg; and though I had none myself, I was quite happy, except as to how I was to secure bread and meat in the future, but my long experience as soldier had taught me to let the future take care of itself, to a philosophical degree.

This state of things could not last, and I determined to go back to Lynchburg on a prospecting tour. My horse had been making his own living grazing in the University grounds, but he had cast a shoe and I had no money to have it replaced, and I left him until I could have him shod. At that time there was a gravel train which ran out from Lynchburg to Tye River, where they were rebuilding the bridge. It started back at four o'clock. There was also a sort of hand car which left Coveseville at ten o'clock in the morning and connected with it. My intention was to reach Covese-

ville in time to use it, though I did not have any money. I told my wife good-bye at five o'clock and struck out at a swinging gait, without stopping a moment until I reached Coveseville, where I found the car started at nine o'clock and had been gone some twenty minutes. I did not hesitate a moment, but pushed on, determined to make the whole forty-two miles to Tye River before four o'clock, and I did, only stopping once at Miss Peggy Rives', where I spent ten cents, all I had, in eggs for myself and a negro man whom I overtook, and to whom I promised a ride over from Tye River on the cars if he would carry my coat, vest and watch, which he faithfully did, much to my relief. I reached Tye River at half past three o'clock, having made the forty-two miles, including the stop to boil and cook the eggs in ten and one-half hours on a hot summer day. This is not written from memory, but from a letter written the next day to my wife. I induced the conductor to permit my colored friend and myself to go over on the flats dead head. It was my first ride over that road as a dead head, yet strange to say I have never paid anything for traveling on it since. I was made a director of the road by Governor Pierpont the next year and have been, first director, and then counsel, for it ever since.

I got to town by sundown and on the way up to my mother's met Mr. William T. Booker, to whom I told my condition as to finances and asked for a loan, only meaning to borrow five dollars. He drew out five twenty-dollar gold pieces and offered them to me. Seeing no chance for paying him back, I took only twenty dollars, telling him I feared he would never see it again. While talking to him I saw Mr. Abell, a bank officer in Charlottesville, passing down street on horseback. I hailed him and found he was going over to a friend's in Amherst to spend the night and the next day to Charlottesville. I gave him the twenty dollars and he promised to give it to my wife, which he did.

I found my mother well. Lancelot was with her. I was in no wise hurt by the walk, and could have made thirty miles the next day. I at once went to work getting ready for any employment which might come. I got back into my old office and had my books unpacked and some furniture I had at mother's and an old carpet put down, making quite a respectable appearance. I was the only lawyer in town who kept his office open, for there were no courts and no business. People on Main Street sat out on the sidewalk gossiping and smoking and some with tables playing chess, backgammon and cards, and as the sun moved, they moved from one side of the street to the other to get the shade. Some men were settling up their books and old matters, and occasionally a controversy would arise about "Confederate Contracts" as they were called, and my services were invoked to settle them. I was very rusty in the law, of course, and stuck close to my office, trying by hard study to catch up.

I shall never forget my first case. Two gentlemen, who afterwards became very prominent business men in the city and good clients of mine, walked into my office and startled me by saying they wanted me to decide a question in regard to a contract payable in Confederate money. I looked wise, heard them both, and gave my decision. They

then asked my fee. I told them I charged them nothing, as the matter was small. They said they must pay something, and each laid down a half dollar and walked out. I was amazed at my wealth, seized it, closed the office and went home to show the spoils of my bow to my wife, who had come home by way of Scottsville and the canal. With a part of it we bought our first herring and a slice of cheese. No one can tell how good a herring and a piece of cheese is until they have had none for four years.

Other small work came in of the same character, and in July I made good laborer's wages by giving opinions and sitting as arbitrator.

I was very earnest and very needy, and attended faithfully to the small matters; very soon the courts were opened, larger matters became plentiful, and I got my full share.

When I got home the Yankees were in full possession and the town was under military law, but they did nothing to annoy us, and we got on with them very smoothly, for which we were very thankful to General Gregg, who was in command, and who acted with wisdom and consideration.

The same cheerful courage and determination, the same indefatigable energy and industry which brought him back to his office, on foot and without money, and set him to work ahead of any other lawyer in the place, marked his whole career, and account for his success. Thirty-two years old, with the responsibility of a family, he had to start again from the beginning, in a country ravaged by four years of war. He won, but he worked for all he won, and won because he worked, and because with all his work he never forgot how to play. He records that from the 1st of December, 1865, to the 1st of December, 1866, he collected \$7,200 of fees, "which seemed boundless wealth."

In 1866 he formed a law partnership with Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, under the style of Kirkpatrick & Blackford, and quickly the firm established, and for long years maintained, a brilliant reputation. They were counsel on one side or the other of nearly every case of note in their part of the state, representing all the railroads that entered Lynchburg and many other business interests of magnitude. Major Kirkpatrick was the brilliant advocate who shone brightest in hard fought forensic battles. Captain Blackford, though also a jury lawyer of power, did his greatest legal work in keeping people out of litigation. His legal knowledge was based upon the clearest perception of law as the science of justice in human intercourse. To this was added the student's familiarity with great men and

events of history and literature, and the business man's knowledge of men and insight into character. In the light of his keen analysis of right and wrong as applied to men in everyday affairs, unrighteous contentions displayed their weakness, fallacious arguments lost their force, and difficulties were settled upon so equitable a basis as to leave all parties his friends, and often both would-be litigants his clients. With such a combination of talents, the business world was not long in recognizing the advantage accruing to those whom he represented. As the years advanced, Kirkpatrick & Blackford became more and more widely known, and the success they won in litigation, in the settlement of numerous difficult cases, and in organization work for large interests, brought them for a number of years the largest and most valuable clientele of any firm of lawyers in Virginia, if not in the South.

In 1895, both partners having sons with whom they wished to share the fruits of their success, they dissolved partnership. Major Kirkpatrick associated with him his son, F. Sydnor Kirkpatrick. Captain Blackford became the senior member of the firm of Blackford, Horsley & Blackford, his partners being his youngest son, Raleigh Colston Blackford and Judge John D. Horsley, with whom he was associated until his death.

Although over sixty years of age when this change took place, he had lost none of his remarkable vigor of intellect and physical strength. He brought into the new firm the same energy and activity that had always characterized him, and they occupied from the very start an eminent position in the ranks of the profession.

Just as the years of his earlier childhood were "saddened and rendered unhappy" by trouble with his eyes, so were his later years. Nothing better proved the mettle of the man than the courage with which he went on with his work through a considerable period of total blindness and a much longer period of seriously impaired vision when he had to depend upon someone to read and write every word for him. During this time he argued many cases, and won his fair share, prepared many briefs, and kept up his part of the office work of the firm.

For many years he was director and counsel of the old Virginia Midland Railway

Company, and subsequently counsel for the Southern. Among the thousands of employees of the Southern system, from brakeman to president, he was known and honored and loved.

The legal work in which he, perhaps, felt the deepest satisfaction was for the Virginia Midland, in the largest case at that time ever tried in Virginia: Graham vs. Washington City, Virginia Midland & Great Southern railway, and the different branches of it which went to the court of appeals, notably *Gibert vs. Washington City, Virginia Midland & Great Southern railroad*. Although the official report of this case (33 Grattan, p. 645) in error omits his name as counsel, the burden of it rested on him. He prepared all the papers in the court below, and the supreme court judges handed him back a marked copy of his argument and told him they had drawn their opinion by it. This was his largest case, but the great number of important legal contests in which he took successful part are attested by the records and reports of the courts of Virginia.

In the years 1894-95 he was president of the Virginia Bar Association, which he had helped to organize.

For a number of years, at different periods, he served the city of Lynchburg as member of council and chairman of the finance committee. He was city attorney from 1869 until 1881, when he resigned because of a conflict of interest between the city and the railroads he represented. He also served for some time on the city school board. While officially connected with the city, he prepared a revised edition of the city code, as well as most of the important papers needed in the administration of its affairs.

On the 16th of July, 1868, he was elected vice-president of the People's Savings Bank, and on February 3, 1874, in the midst of the panic of that year, he was made president. By his courage and common sense and his strict regard for business integrity, he safely steered it through the deep waters of that trying period. When in July, 1882, the bank became the People's National Bank he was again elected to the office of president, and continued to serve in that capacity until his death. To his skill and judgment as a financier the success of the bank was largely due.

During the panic of 1893, he led in the

organization of the Lynchburg Bankers' Association, of which he was made president, and all his experience, ability, and influence were cast in the scales to keep the balance which averted the threatened financial disaster.

He never sought political position. On the contrary, he often refused nomination to office where nomination was equivalent to election. He believed it unwise to hold one's support, or any position essential to happiness, at the will of any man or set of men; that to be truly independent and happy, one should make his living outside of office or position. He took a deep interest, however, in public affairs, and in every political crisis he was dependably counted upon as among the men who would always rally to the support of clean American principles of democracy, and do his part on the stump, in the press, or wherever public sentiment could be moulded. First a Whig, and then a Democrat, he kept to his party allegiance until Bryan's advocacy of free silver drove him to vote for McKinley as the representative of sound finance.

Captain Blackford was a staunch churchman, as were his forebears before him. He was baptized in infancy in St. George's Church in his native parish, by Rev. Edward C. McGuire, and confirmed in Orange county in 1862. His heritage and early training fitted him for the prominent place he held in the affairs of the Episcopal church. Soon after the close of the war he took his place in the vestry of St. Paul's Church, Lynchburg, and was elected lay delegate from his parish to the council that met in 1867 in Trinity Church, Staunton, Virginia. From that time until his death, he was absent from not more than two sessions of the council. It is interesting to note that for more than three-quarters of a century, through him, his father, and his grandfather, the family represented the church in vestry, council and convention.

From the beginning he favored a division of the diocese of Virginia, and as early as 1877, offered a resolution looking to the creation of the diocese of Southern Virginia, though the division did not actually occur until 1892. In 1877 and 1880 he was elected alternate lay delegate to the general convention. In 1888 he was elected a delegate and was one of the four lay delegates from

his diocese to every general convention of the church until his death.

Upon the organization of the diocese of Southern Virginia, he was made a member of the standing committee, which office he held until his death. He never spared himself, but ever counted it a pleasure to give of his time and his talents to the church he loved. He was generous in impulse, broad in sympathy, and loyal in devotion, ordering his life in harmony with the ideal of "strictness in essentials, liberty in non-essentials, charity in all things."

He contributed to the literature of the church a valuable paper on the subject of the division of the diocese of Virginia, and another on the "History of the Book of Common Prayer," both of which, in pamphlet form, had wide circulation.

Captain Blackford's ability as a writer was called into use so often for gratuitous service to the public, in drafting important public documents and writing sketches of men and events, that little time was left from his otherwise busy life for the fullest expression of himself through his talent. A retentive but discriminating memory, enriched by a keen appreciation of historical and dramatic values, and brightened by a keen sense of humor, had stored up for him a rich fund of incidents connected with periods of unusual interest in Virginia. His great desire had been to retire from the active practice of law and spend his declining years in recording these pictures of the Virginia he had known and loved and helped to make. Guided by these tastes he had accumulated the library needed for their cultivation and gratification. His address as president of the Virginia Bar Association stating his "reasons why the lawyer should devote a part of his time and labor to literature and why its cultivation is essential to the full development of the powers and pleasures of the great calling and should not be neglected by any lawyer who desires that his reputation should outlive his day and generation," pictures the literary pleasures in which he longed to indulge. Into that paper, subsequently printed in pamphlet form to supply the great demand for it, he wrote himself and his ideals. Death came before this loved labor could be performed, and the state suffered an irreparable loss to its literature and to its history.

During the civil war, the letters he and Mrs. Blackford wrote constantly to each other were all preserved. Long afterwards, by their joint labors, these letters, with extracts from his father's diary, and some graphic accounts written by his brother, Colonel William Blackford, of important battles in which he had part as a member of Stuart's staff, were put together to form a contemporaneous history of the war, as seen from the battlefield and from the home. It was printed in two volumes for private circulation only, but copies were lodged in several of the more important libraries of the East, and these volumes have frequently been said by close students of history to contain the best account ever written of the Civil War.

His address on the "Campaign and Battle of Lynchburg," delivered to his comrades of the Garland Rodes Camp of Confederate Veterans, on July 18, 1901, was printed in book form, and is a most treasured memoir of that stirring event. Another of his notable contributions to literature was his famous address on "The Trial and Trials of Jefferson Davis," delivered by him at the annual meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association in 1900, and subsequently printed and widely read.

In private life, in the home circle, and among his friends, Captain Blackford was a most lovable man. Wherever he happened to be, in the presence of a few friends, or in social assemblage, he was much sought after. His brilliant intellect and courtesy of manner made him a most delightful companion, while his fund of information, his powers of conversation, and his charm as a raconteur, rendered him at all times entertaining. His hospitable home was the center of the social life of Lynchburg. With a spirit of youthfulness that advancing years could never dull, he entered heartily into the enterprises of his younger friends, and many were the long and health-giving walks that he took through his section of Virginia, with parties of young people for his companions, none of whom could outstrip him as a pedestrian. He spent hours of happy work in greenhouse and garden, and a day rarely passed that someone was not gladdened by flowers of his growing. Plants and blossoms were sent in generous abundance wherever he thought they might give pleasure.

His public spirit stood the test of every sacrifice, for city, for church and for state. His contemporaries paid tribute to his intellect, his industry, his fair dealing, and clean living, with many honorable rewards of personal confidence and public trust. Judged alone by outward signs of success, his life was rich in achievement, but these are not the things that mark him a great man, destined to live after his name is forgotten; these are not the things that planted his influence deep in his community to spring up in countless and continuing evidences of civic righteousness. He lives on in the lives of his townspeople because his energies were borne to achievement on a restless current of human kindness; because his spirit was kept young by the vitalizing power of sympathetic understanding; because he held himself responsible as his "brother's keeper." The gospel of service that he lived by has been spread, by the lives of such men as he, from the few, to the many, who can understand the motives which impelled him to spend himself in unselfish effort for others. Rarely met, even yet, is the successful man of affairs who is able and always willing to lay aside his own interests to lend sympathetic ear and helping hand to the smallest trouble, and then make up lost time by light of midnight oil. It is not too much to claim for him that quite half of his life in its prime was given over to little acts of kindness, so cordially and simply done that even the beneficiaries could not gauge the value or the cost. He was always ready to use his powerful influence to give young men their start in the community where he had carved out his own place by a force and industry few could emulate. He was so easily approachable that they flocked about him; so buoyantly encouraging, they were inspired to their best effort; and so resourceful, they were always given opportunity to prove themselves. The man who felt he was "down and out," began the upward climb again under the motive power of Captain Blackford's faith in him, and the consciousness that, if necessary, faith would be proved by helpful deed. He was tenderly sympathetic toward the aged and unfortunate, charitable toward frailties in others, and ready always to hear whatsoever of woes or problems, hopes or plans were brought to him. Hearing them, he was never satisfied with giving

mere words of sympathy, but, ever resourceful, a practical way out of difficulty was speedily conceived in his active brain, and vigorously followed. It would not have been humanly possible to continue longer than his active help was needed an intense personal interest in all the great numbers who felt the inspiration of his ready sympathy. His friendliness was for all who came his way, his friendship for but the few. Many mistook the charm of the friendliness for the honor of the friendship, and charged him with insincerity when his manifestation of interest passed on to some other in need of his help. In their disappointment they but forgot how slight was their claim, how heavy their obligation. His well won prosperity made him a shining mark for petty jealousies. He carried the guileless heart of a child into a world grown old in selfishness. While he lived, his frank joy in accomplishment was often misjudged as ostentation, and his vital forcefulness counted as arrogance. Now, the years have carried from youth to maturity the men and women he helped with a kindness only he and they knew; the ideals for which he stood have become the ideals of the many, and his world has come to realize how rare a spirit was his. His influence is to-day a living force, made manifest wherever the many, the few, the one alone, may work for community betterment and human happiness, with the love of God in their hearts.

Lyon Gardiner Tyler was born at "Sherwood Forest," in Charles City county, Virginia, in August, 1853, and is the son of John and Julia Gardiner Tyler. On his father's side, he is descended from Henry Tyler, who came from England and settled at Williamsburg about 1640, and was one of the justices of York county. Henry Tyler's eldest son was Henry, who served also as justice and high sheriff of the county. He married Elizabeth Chiles, granddaughter of Colonel Walter Chiles, a member of the Virginia council in 1651. Next in descent was John Tyler, a justice of James City, who married Elizabeth Jarrett, daughter of John Jarrett, and whose son John was marshal of the vice-admiralty court of the colony, and married Anne Contesse, daughter of Dr. Lewis Contesse, a French Huguenot.

Then came John Tyler, born February 28, 1747, who blended the best features of

his French ancestry with those of his English. He was a man of warm feelings, high patriotism, and inspired with the broadest and noblest aspirations, chaste as an icicle, with a heart of fire. He filled a long roll of offices—was at the beginning of the revolution a captain of the militia, afterwards member of the legislature and speaker of the house of delegates during most of the war, was judge of the admiralty, general and supreme courts of Virginia, vice-president of the Virginia convention of 1788, then governor of Virginia, and finally judge of the United States district court. As member of the house of delegates, he carried through the legislature a resolution to convocate the assembly at Annapolis, which led to the Federal constitution. As judge he was one of the first in the celebrated case of *Kemper vs. Hawkins* to take position in favor of the overruling power of the judiciary, and, as governor, his message, in 1809, urging the general assembly to take some steps to promote education in the state, was the cause of the establishment of the "Literary Fund." He was the intimate friend of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and Edmund Randolph—all of whom testified in the highest terms to his character and ability. Judge Tyler married Mary Marot Armistead, of York county, daughter of Robert Booth Armistead, who numbered among his ancestors Williams Armistead, who came to Virginia from Yorkshire about 1636; Robert Booth, clerk of York county, Virginia, in 1660; and Colonel James Bray, a member of the colonial council in 1676.

Judge Tyler's son John went through even a longer list of political offices. He was a member of the house of delegates, member of the house of representatives, governor of Virginia, United States senator, member of the convention of 1829-1830, president of the Virginia African Colonization Society, vice-president and president of the United States, president of the peace conference in 1861, commissioner to President Buchanan from the state of Virginia, member of the provisional congress of the Confederate States, and finally a member-elect of the house of representatives of the Confederate States.

On his mother's side, Lyon G. Tyler is descended from Lyon Gardiner, a lieutenant in the British army, who, in 1636, was sent over to Connecticut by Lord Say-and-Seal

and Lord Brooke to construct a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut river to keep back the Dutch. He afterwards purchased an island of three thousand acres off the east end of Long Island, and his property has descended in his family ever since. Mr. Tyler's maternal grandfather, Hon. David Gardiner, was born at East Hampton, Long Island, was educated at Yale College, served in the New York senate and was a man of dignity and character. His daughter, Julia Gardiner, born on Gardiner's Island, was celebrated for her beauty, and was married to President John Tyler, June 26, 1844.

Their son, Lyon Gardiner, was a strong, healthy boy and early displayed a studious disposition. And yet, though he never missed a day from school, he loved outdoor exercises, especially hunting and fishing. As his father died when he was only eight years old, he fell wholly under the influence of his mother, who inspired him with some of her ambition to excel. She was indeed one of the most ambitious women that ever lived. He went first to school to Austin Ferguson, in Charles City county, Virginia, and when his mother left the South during the war (1861-1865), and took refuge with her little children at her mother's on Staten Island, New York, he was taught by Ralph Day-ton and Dr. Percy G. Mejer, who were ripe scholars in the classics. In February, 1870, he entered the University of Virginia, and in July, 1874, graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then graduated in 1875, as Master of Arts. He next studied law one year under John B. Minor, but did not apply for graduation. While at the university, Mr. Tyler was twice elected by a committee of the faculty, orator of the Jefferson Society, and obtained the scholarship as the best editor of the magazine. After leaving the university, Mr. Tyler was elected in January, 1877, professor of belles-lettres in William and Mary College, a position which he held until November, 1878, when he accepted an invitation to Memphis, Tennessee. Here Mr. Tyler was head of a high school for four years. At the end of that time he returned to Virginia, and, in September, 1882, settled in Richmond, where he entered on the law, and soon acquired a fair practice. His residence here lasted six years, and his work was very active in many lines. During this time he wrote the life of his father and grandfather in two large

volumes. He joined also with another young lawyer, Mr. Overton Howard, in founding the Virginia Mechanics' Institute night school; and he was chairman of a committee who appeared before the city council and obtained the first thousand dollars ever voted to its support. He was for five years one of the teachers in the institute and one of its board of managers. When he left Richmond, the institute was receiving four thousand dollars annually from the city, and was well equipped.

In 1887, Mr. Tyler was elected to the house of delegates from Richmond, and patron in that body of the bill which reëstablished the college of William and Mary (after a suspension of seven years), by appropriating to its support the sum of ten thousand dollars annually. He had the satisfaction of seeing the bill made a law, and in August, 1888, was elected by the board of visitors president of the college, to succeed the venerable Benjamin S. Ewell. Among the testimonials presented by him to the board at the time of his election was one from Colonel William E. Peters, the distinguished professor of Latin in the University of Virginia, who wrote: "The friends of the college could not secure the services anywhere, within or without the state, of one who would more certainly reanimate the college. As a student I regarded him as one of the most promising and gifted men I ever taught. A man more fit for the position could not be found in America." He and his faculty have raised the institution from the dust, and placed it among the foremost colleges in the state. He has repeatedly fought the battles of the college in congress, in the legislature, and the state convention, and considers the bill passed making the college a state institution the consummation of his labors in its behalf. The annuity of the college has been raised by degrees from ten thousand dollars to forty thousand dollars, and special appropriations have been made by congress and the legislature aggregating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In addition to this, President Tyler has obtained by his own personal efforts no inconsiderable sums of money from private sources. All this was done while the college held the ubiquitous relation of being part state and part private institution, which very much handicapped the exertions of its friends

In addition to his work in educational matters, President Tyler has accomplished much in the historical line. He was probably the first man in Virginia to make a regular study of the county records by personal visits to the clerk's offices in all parts of Eastern Virginia; and in 1895 he persuaded the legislature to appropriate five thousand dollars to begin the copying of the early books in the county courts. The result of this movement has been to add to the state library seventy-five or more folio and quarto volumes containing copies of the records of ten or twelve of the oldest counties—thus affording a treasure-house of facts relating to the early history of Virginia. In 1892, Mr. Tyler began the publication of "The William and Mary Quarterly," the first strictly historical magazine published in Virginia. In its columns he has put on record many facts relating to the college history, the history of Virginia, and the history of the United States. Philip Alexander Bruce, the distinguished author, has written that the William and Mary College "Quarterly" would constitute by itself a "monument" to any man.

Amidst all these engaging labors, President Tyler has found time to write numerous essays and addresses and even books for the public notice. Among the more important of his books may be mentioned "Parties and Patronage in the United States" (1890), one of G. P. Putnam's "Questions of the Day" series; "The Cradle of the Republic" (1900); and "The English in America," Harper Brothers (1905).

President Tyler is a member of many societies, social as well as literary. In Richmond he became a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Red Man, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of other social orders, but, since becoming connected with the college, he has found his duties too engaging to permit him to continue his affiliation with them. He is a member of the American Philosophical Association, of the American Historical Association, vice-president of the Virginia Historical Society; honorary member of the Maryland Historical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and other literary societies. He is a member of the order of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and other patri-

otic bodies. For four years he served as a member of the state board of education. Lately he has been elected a member of the state library board. He has received the Doctor of Laws degrees from the following institutions: Trinity College, Connecticut, 1895; University of Pittsburgh, 1912; and Brown University, 1914.

Dr. Tyler draws from the experiences of his life the lesson that a strong will power is half the battle of success. The practical test of any important proposed action is a night's sleep upon it. He tells young men never to undertake anything important without letting one night pass before action. After action is taken, then he urges them never to back down, but fight the fight to the end. The most important part of any man's mental strength is his will power, and it must not be trifled with.

In conclusion, we may say that Dr. Tyler, as an authority on the antiquities of the state, is almost without a rival, his opinion being sought for in many quarters. His William and Mary "Quarterly" adds prestige to even that famous institution.

One of President Tyler's greatest achievements is his defence of his father's administration. Since his publication of "Letters and Times of the Tylers," and various papers based upon that, the attacks upon President John Tyler in books and encyclopedias have been less numerous and less violent. He has ably vindicated his father from many unjust slurs and assaults.

Dr. Tyler married, in 1878, Annie B. Tucker, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel St. George Tucker, poet, and author of "Hansford, a tale of Bacon's Rebellion." He has three children, two daughters and one son, John.

Dr. Tyler's address is Williamsburg, Virginia.

Beverley Dandridge Tucker, Protestant Episcopal clergyman, was born in Richmond, Virginia, November 9, 1846, son of Nathaniel Beverley and Jane Shelton (Ellis) Tucker. He is descended from a long line of American ancestors of English descent, the first American progenitor of which was one George Tucker, of Crayford, Milton Manor, County Kent, England, who emigrated to Bermuda about the year 1619. His descendant, Judge St. George Tucker, went to Virginia about 1770, settling in Williams-

burg. He was a colonel in the war of the revolution, a member of congress, a member of the Virginia court of appeals, United States district judge, and professor of law at William and Mary College.

St. George Tucker's grandson, Nathaniel B. Tucker, father of the subject of this sketch, was a journalist and lawyer of note, who rendered important public service to the country and to the Confederate States. From 1857 to 1861 he was United States consul to Liverpool, England; had previously been printer to the United States senate, and subsequent to the ordinance of secession of Virginia represented in Europe the cause of the Confederate States. He was a man of much force of character, genial, witty, kind hearted, and a lover of men in an unusual degree.

In his youth, Mr. Tucker was a strong, healthy lad, fond of books and sports, and ambitious to excel. A part of his boyhood was spent in England and Switzerland, in the schools of which countries he received his elementary education. Afterwards, he attended the University of Toronto for some time, and then, having the ministry of the Gospel in view, he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, in 1871, and was graduated therefrom in 1873. During the closing years of the civil war, however, he had spent eighteen months in the Confederate service, with the infantry and artillery commands of the Army of Northern Virginia, and had taught school five years at Winchester, Virginia.

Immediately following his graduation from the seminary, Mr. Tucker was appointed rector of Lunenburg parish church, Richmond county, Virginia, and continued a resident of that county until 1882. In the latter year, he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, Virginia, in whose service he has continued until October 3, 1906. He has served as examining chaplain of the Protestant Episcopal church for Southern Virginia; deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church; member of the board of visitors of William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia; and trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary. He is now bishop coadjutor of Southern Virginia—his consecration to the latter position in the church having taken place on October 3, 1906.

Fraternally, Rev. Dr. Tucker is a mem-

ber of the Royal Arcanum, and chaplain of Pickett-Buchanan Camp, Confederate Veterans. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat. He is the author of "Confederate Memorial Verses," "Scattered Essays and Poems," "Sketch of St. Paul's Church," and a volume of verse entitled "My Three Loves," and many articles contributed to the contemporary press. In 1897 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Roanoke College, Roanoke, Virginia.

In all the qualities that go to make up a man of the first order Dr. Tucker has few equals. He has what is rarely seen in preachers—a splendid practical business sense. He is eloquent in the pulpit and has a poetic and imaginative temperament. Some of his verses are as fine as any poetry which has been produced in Virginia. He is delightful in social converse and a staunch and faithful friend.

On July 22, 1873, he married Anna Maria Washington, daughter of Colonel John Augustine Washington, of Mount Vernon. They have had thirteen children, all of whom were living in 1906. Of the sons: Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, formerly president of St. Paul's College, Tokyo, Japan, and now bishop of Kyoto, Japan; Beverley Dandridge Tucker holds a Cecil Rhodes scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford, England, and Dr. Augustine Washington Tucker is a medical missionary in China, in charge of St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai.

The address of Dr. Tucker is 610 Court street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Richard S. Thomas. The late Richard S. Thomas, who attained prominence in the legal profession in his native state, Virginia, becoming one of the most successful practitioners in Smithfield and in the surrounding counties was a genial and entertaining companion, a true and reliable friend, and withal a Christian gentleman, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, mindful of the rights of his fellowmen, and faithful in the service of his Master.

Richard S. Thomas was born at his maternal ancestral home, "Four Square," Isle of Wight county, Virginia, March 15, 1837, died in Smithfield, Virginia, September 19, 1914. He was educated at the University of Virginia, where he had as classmates the late Professor Thomas R. Price, Captain

Hampden Chamberlayne, Colonel Archer Anderson and other brilliant young Virginians of that day. He was graduated from that institution in the class of 1858, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, law, and in due course of time became what used to be generally called the "country lawyer," kindly, acute, ready of resource, and, above all, "always knew his jury." In addition, he was a practical and shrewd business man, and by safe investment of his patrimony and the proceeds of his constantly increasing and highly remunerative law practice, achieved a comfortable fortune which insured for him immunity from labor in his later years, he gradually giving up active pursuits as he advanced in years. He was a staunch "Churchman," neither "High" nor "Low," was active in all church work, was "Historiographer of the Southern Diocese of Virginia," and was a familiar figure, as regular lay delegate, at the annual councils of his communion. Steeped in colonial lore, and a first-hand student of Virginia records, he was an enthusiastic member of the Virginia Historical Society, and published several valuable monographs, which brought him no small reputation among scholars. Of these, the most noteworthy are: "The Religious Element in the Settlement of Jamestown in 1607" (1898); "The Loyalty of the Clergy of the Church of England in Virginia to the Colony in 1776 and Their Conduct" (1907); and "Four Square and Fox Hunting" (1905), in which he first sketches from county records of the seventeenth century the early history of the estate, and then, in keeping with the jovial occasion, portrays in humorous fashion the rollicking life of hard-riding Virginia squires of his boyhood. This was prepared originally for the annual "meet" of the hounds at "Four Square," then owned by his eldest brother, who had been "Master of Hounds" in Isle of Wight for more than half a century.

Mr. Thomas and his accomplished wife were "fond of company," delighted to keep open house and to see gathered about their hospitable board kinsmen and friends. His wife was his inseparable companion wherever he went, and as they had no children, they became great travelers both in Europe and in the East, and her death, which occurred a few years previous to his, was a grievous blow to him, and he rarely left home after that sad event, becoming

more and more immersed in his books. With perfect truth might be said of Mr. Thomas what was said of Joseph Bryan, former president of the Virginia Historical Society: "His devotion to his mother state was no abstract sentiment, but the passionate loyalty that a Highlander of the eighteenth century felt for the chief of his clan." It cropped out constantly in his idlest talk and colored everything that he wrote.

The above is taken from an obituary by Captain W. Gordon McCabe, president of the Virginia Historical Society, which appeared in the proceedings of that society at its annual meeting in 1915.

Thomas Fortune Ryan. It is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor, and in this connection it is compatible that mention be made of Thomas F. Ryan, a native of Nelson county, Virginia, born October 17, 1851. As a man and as a citizen he has displayed a personal worth and an excellence of character that has not only commanded the respect of those with whom he associates but has won for him the warmest personal admiration and the staunchest friendships.

In 1868, after completing his studies, he began his business career in a dry goods house in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and two years later entered Wall street, New York City, and in 1874 became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and subsequently became interested in the consolidation and extension of street railway and lighting systems in New York, Chicago and other cities, also in the reorganization of various railways in the South, in coal properties in Ohio and West Virginia, and railways in Ohio, and in addition purchased a controlling interest of stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, with which extensive concern he has been identified since 1905. The fact that he was a member of the board of directors or an officer in more than thirty corporations, in which he was a controlling factor, he retiring from the same in December, 1908, is ample evidence that he is a man of rare executive ability, of clear-sighted judgment, active and enterprising, possessing the characteristics that make for success. The principle companies of which he was a director were the Guaranty Trust Company and the

American Tobacco Company. He was a delegate from Virginia to the Democratic national convention of 1904, in which capacity he rendered valuable service. He holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, Southern Society, and in the following clubs: Metropolitan, Manhattan, Union, Lawyers', Catholic, New York Athletic, Democratic, Army and Navy, Automobile, Country, Knollwood Country, Riding, Tuxedo (New York) and Metropolitan (Washington).

Mr. Ryan married, November 25, 1873, Ida M. Barry, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Emmet Family. The name Emmet has existed in England for centuries. The records of Oxford show that in one of the colleges of that university, Henry Emmet received the degree of Doctor of Music in the time of Henry the Second.

Sir Bernard Burke, in his work on the "Landed Gentry," claims that members of the family bearing the name of Emot and Emmott have been landholders in Lancashire since the days of William the Conqueror; and the name variously spelled, is not infrequently found at the present day in that portion of England as well as in the adjoining county of Yorkshire. He also states: "Of this family, established in England at the conquest, the first or second on record is Robert de Emot, who held lands in Colne, 4 Edward II.; as per inquisition; he built the mansion of Emot, and died 1310.

The Emmott family is still living on these lands at Colne, and from this source all of the race originally sprang, without reference to the different modes of spelling the name.

The Shakesperian Society of England has published a document showing who were Shakespeare's neighbors in Chapel Street Ward, Stratforde borough, Warwick. "At a certain time of great scarcity this document was doubtless made as an inventory for ascertaining the quantity of grain held by each family in the town." It is endorsed: "The noate of Corne and malte, taken the 4th of February, 1597, in the 40th year of the raigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Ladie, Queen Elizabeth," etc.

"William Shakespere is credited with ten-quarters, and William Emmette's stock on hand is given as eight quarters of Corne." As there were but four other persons in the town who held a larger quantity, and but little in excess, it is apparent from this fact, and from the locality of his residence,

that this William Emmet, in 1597, was a man of means and position in Stratford-upon-Avon.

As a result of careful investigation, it was found that there had existed no standard mode of spelling the name, and it is equally evident that in many instances the same individual frequently varied his orthography at different periods of his life.

There are certain striking peculiarities strangely associated almost everywhere with the name of Emmet. The most striking is in the close resemblance of the arms borne by the different branches of the family for centuries past, without regard to the different ways of spelling the name. They are the same as are used by the Emmott family of today at Colne, and were no doubt borne by Robert de Emot in the 14th century. In consideration of the importance which has been given heraldic claims in other portions of the world and the jealousy with which the use was guarded, the fact stated should bear weight in proving a common origin. The records of England and Ireland also show, that an unusually large proportion of the Emmets have been professional men, not at any time having great wealth, but all seeming to have been in comfortable circumstances. This would indicate a thrifty race, with little taste for show, and one inclined to live within its means. But the most remarkable circumstance noted was the fact "that the family has occupied about the same social position from the earliest record to the present day—a fact doubtless attributed to the training of professional life and the consequent development and maintenance of the intellectual faculties."*

Emmet-Emmet.† The Virginia Emmets are represented in the present generation by

*I am indebted to personal letters from Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York City, and to his "Memoir of Dr. John Patten Emmet, of University of Virginia, for most of this information. Authorities—Virginia State Library, Virginia Historical Society, Pennsylvania State Library.

†References—Henry Howe's Outline History of Virginia Early Days In and Around Stephens City. Bishop Mead's Old Churches. Burke's Landed Gentry. Dictionary of Family Names. Genealogy of Baskerville Family, by F. H. Baskerville. Richmond Enquirer, October 29, 1824. Library of Congress—Free Collection. William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. XX, Vol. XV, Vol. VIII. Memoir of Dr. John Patten Emmet, by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York City. Family Bibles, verified by records of these counties: Madison, Nelson, Campbell, Halifax, Albemarle, Cumberland. D. A. R. Magazine, Vol. XLV., No. 6.

Note.—This outline of the Emmet and Allied Families is incomplete, but is just what I could gather in a limited time. Mrs. D. T. Edwards.

Mrs. David Terry Edwards, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and Mrs. Robert Hurt, of New York City. They are descendants of John Emmet who, as a youth of eighteen came to this country from Ireland, about the middle of the eighteenth century (possibly 1740), and settled at Stephensburg, now Stephens City, Virginia. He married Mary Stephens, only daughter of Major Peter Stephens, who was a native of Germany and a soldier in the revolutionary war. Major Stephens had married a Miss Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and came to Virginia from Pennsylvania in 1732 with Joist Hite and sixteen other German families. Here he was granted by patent, a large tract of land in the Shenandoah Valley, Frederick county. Eight miles south of the present county seat, Winchester, he laid off a farm and built his residence, founding Stephens City and naming it for himself. In addition to his daughter Mary, mentioned above, Major Stephens had one son, Lewis. Children of John* and Mary (Stephens) Emmet: Lewis, of whom further; Mary.

(II) Lewis² Emmet, son of John and Mary (Stephens) Emmet, married Jane Barnett Gibbs, eldest daughter of Captain Churchill Gibbs, and Judith (Richardson) Gibbs, of Richmond. Captain Churchill Gibbs, born 1754, died 1845, at his home in Madison county, Virginia. He was first lieutenant in First Virginia Regiment, served the entire time of the revolutionary war. Captain Churchill and Judith (Richardson) Gibbs' issue: Jane Barnett, born 1784, married Lewis Emmet, June 15, 1809; Penelope, born 1788, married Richard Rixey, of Culpeper county, 1815; Eliza, born 1800, married Henry Barnes, 1817; May, born 1790, married Benjamin Porter of Orange county, 1811; Judith, born 1793, married Reuben Strother; Cynthia, married John R. Bohannan; Charles, married Mary Truehart, of Richmond; Dr. John, unmarried; Turner R., married and moved to Tennessee. Captain Churchill Gibbs was a son of John Gibbs and Elizabeth Churchill. John Gibbs, born November 14, 1729, son of Zacharias Gibbs. Zacharias Gibbs, born October 10, 1680, son of Gregory Gibbs and Mary ——. Gregory Gibbs, born 1635, died in Middlesex parish, 1696, son of Lieutenant John Gibbs,

an Englishman, who arrived at Jamestown aboard "The Supply" in 1619. He was commissioned "lieutenant at Jordans Journey" in 1625, was one of the gentleman justices of "Charles Citty" county in 1655. The Gibbs coat-of-arms bears the inscription "*Tenax prepositi*."

The children of Lewis and Jane Barnett (Gibbs) Emmet: 1. Judith R., married James R. Brooking, an Episcopal minister of Orange county, Virginia; issue, Martha J., born April 3, 1828, at Stephens City, married a Marvin. 2. Mary Eliza. 3. Jane,[†] married Rev. Samuel Tompkins, moved to Volcano, Wood county, West Virginia; issue: Emmet, Charles, now in Mississippi; Sam, went to Texas. 4. Juliet, married a Mr. Bell, issue: Charles, Julia. 5. John Churchill moved to Texas and married; issue: i. Thomas Addis, died without issue. ii. Dan, who has a son Thomas Addis Emmet. 6. Thomas Truxton, of whom further, married Elizabeth Pendleton. 7. Lewis Stephens, moved to Missouri, married and had issue: Lewis, Etta and one other daughter. The home of Lewis and Jane Barnett (Gibbs) Emmet is still standing in Stephens City, and is owned by the Luidamoods.

(III) Thomas Truxton³ Emmet (as he spelled the name), son of Lewis and Jane Barnett (Gibbs) Emmet, was a merchant and planter, residing for some time at Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, later removing to Nelson county, Virginia. Here he married Elizabeth Pendleton, daughter of Micajah and Mary Cabell (Horsley) Pendleton (see Pendleton VI). Issue: Pendleton, of whom further.

(IV) Pendleton Emmet⁴, son of Thomas Truxton and Elizabeth (Pendleton) Emmet, was born July 2, 1841, died August 13, 1911. He moved to Lynchburg shortly after the close of the war between the states, and engaged in the dry goods business, which he followed until failing health compelled him to retire from active pursuits. He was one of the prominent merchants of his adopted city for a number of years after the war and was highly esteemed and honored by his fellow citizens. He was a devoted member of the Court Street Methodist Church, which he joined shortly after taking up his residence in Lynchburg. He was of a quiet

*The knowledge that John¹ Emmet, the immigrant, was a first cousin of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, has been handed down in the family and there can be no reasonable doubt of it.

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^{††}Early days in and around Stephens City" gives his name as belonging to the M. E. Sunday-school class, 1834.

retiring sincere disposition, won and retained a large circle of friends and was known for his integrity of character and high sense of right. In March, 1862, he entered the Confederate army, becoming a member of Company D, Twentieth Virginia Artillery, J. D. Pierce captain, and although only twenty-one years old, he was soon made second lieutenant. He was at the bombardment of Drury's Bluff when the "Galena" and other Federal gunboats attempted to pass that point on their way to Richmond, Virginia, was also in the engagement in which General Dahlgren was killed on Brook Road, and when the evacuation was ordered, he was stationed on Chaffin's Farm, under command of General Ewell. He was captured at Sailor's Creek and taken to "Old Capitol" prison in Washington. After remaining there two weeks, he was taken, with a number of other Confederate officers, to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was confined in prison until June 18, 1865. He rendered distinguished service to the cause of the Confederacy, was always ready and prompt in answering the call of duty, and brave to a fault on the field of battle.

Mr. Pendleton Emett married, December 15, 1881, Rebecca Alice Pringle, daughter of Captain William Goode and Cornelia R. (Wright) Pringle, granddaughter of William Pringle, who served in war of 1812 and married Alice Goode Baskerville (see Baskerville, Goode, Pringle). Children of Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton Emett: 1. Ethel Thornhill. 2. Ada Virginia.

(V) 1. Ethel¹ Thornhill Emett was born in Lynchburg and educated in the public schools of that city and Randolph-Macon Woman's College. She married, October 15, 1910, David Terry Edwards, of whom further, and has a daughter, Alice Churchill Edwards, born August 24, 1911.

2. Ada¹ Virginia Emett, born and educated in Lynchburg, Virginia, married April 17, 1912, Robert Hurt, of New York City, of whom further, and has a son, Henry Charles Hurt.

With the marriage of the two daughters of Pendleton Emett, this Emett line in Virginia ends.

Mr. David T. Edwards, who married Ethel Emett, is district manager for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company in Lynchburg. He descended from the old Edwards family of Surry county, who

came to Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century. The family is of Welsh lineage dating back from Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford, founder of the tribe of "The Marches." The name in Welsh was "Rhys-ap-Ednyfed" from which it resolved into Edwards.

Burke, who goes back to the origin of the family in Wales gives the Edwards arms thus: "Gules—A chevron engirdled, between three tiger heads, erased, arg. Crest—On a wreath, a man's head, within a helmet, ppr; garnished, or. Motto: *A cyno Deu Clervid* (Welsh): What God has willed will be accomplished." There is, however, a Virginia armor for the family.

David T. Edwards is a son of James Edwards, grandson of Calohlib Edwards and great-grandson of George A. Edwards and Rebecca Ellysen.

Mr. Robert Hurt, born October, 1884, in Halifax county, Virginia, and married Ada Virginia Emett, is connected with the New York Savings Bank of New York City. He is a great-great-grandson of Philemon Hurt, a Virginia Baptist minister, born October, 1758. Philemon Hurt married and had a son, John Robert Hurt, who was also a Baptist minister of Halifax county. John Robert Hurt married and had issue: William Walker Hurt, born April 25, 1809, married Nancy Sims Linn, born November, 1811. Issue of William Walker and Nancy Sims (Linn) Hurt: Elizabeth, Colonel John L., state senator from Pittsylvania county; Robert, Mary, General Henry Hays, state senator from Halifax county; Jane, William Bailey, James Young, Stanhope S., Elvira and Eugene Charles, born November, 1855, of whom further.

Eugene Charles Hurt married Roxanna Williamson Spencer, of whom further; they have the following children, all of whom were born in Halifax county: Sallie Sims, Henry Hays, of New York City, Robert, of New York City, married Ada Emett; Ephriam Spencer, John L., Danville, Virginia; Anna M., Eugene Charles, Jr., University of Virginia.

Roxanna (Spencer) Hurt, wife of Eugene Charles Hurt, Sr., is a great-granddaughter of Gideon Spencer, who was lieutenant-colonel Twenty-sixth Virginia Regiment in the revolutionary war. Gideon Spencer married Catherine Clements, September 5, 1796; issue: Thomas Flournoy.

Thomas Flournoy Spencer married Sallie Bouldin, January 10, 1822; issue: Ephraim Bouldin, M. D.

Dr. Ephraim Bouldin Spencer, of Halifax county, married, August 6, 1851, Sallie Fleming, daughter of Beverly Fleming, of Prince Edward county. They had several children, among them was Roxanna W., who married Eugene Charles Hurt, aforementioned.

(English Descent from 1266).

1. Sir John de Baskervyle, Kt., grandee of Old Withington, Cheshire, who married Matilda ———, 1266.

2. John² de Baskervyle, of Old Withington, married Nichola ———, records 1298-1334.

3. John³ de Baskervile, of Old Withington, records 1315-1345.

4. Thomas⁴ de Baskervyle, of Old Withington, married Idonea Blurton, records 1306-1386.

5. William⁵ Baskervyle, of Old Withington, records 1420-1446.

6. William⁶ Baskervyle, of Old Withington, 1464-1480.

7. Randle Baskervile, of Old Withington, married Agnes Bostock, records 1477-1483.

8. William⁷ Baskerville, of Old Withington, records 1482-1513.

9. William⁸ Baskervile, of Old Withington, married Agnes Mainwaring, records 1483-1503.

10. George Baskervile, of Old Withington, married Cecily de Bradford, records 1517-1542.

11. William⁹ Baskervile, of Old Withington, married Elizabeth Henshaw, records 1579.

12. Thomas¹⁰ Baskervile, of Old Withington, married Margaret Kinsey, died 1588.

13. Thomas¹¹ Baskervyle, of Old Withington, married Dorothy Adderly, born 1566, died 1625.

14. John¹² Baskervyle, of Old Withington, married Madaline Hope, born 1599, died 1662. Descendants of his son, Thomas¹³ are still living on the family estate in England.

15. John¹⁴ and first of Virginia, Baskervyle, fifth son of last, born 1637, died 1679, emigrated to Virginia about 1662, married Mary Barber.

16. George² Baskervyle*, of York county,

Virginia, married Elizabeth Norwell, born about 1675.

17 John¹⁵ Baskervyle, of York (1738) and Cumberland counties.

18. Richard¹ Baskerville of Cumberland and Halifax counties, married Martha Goode, October 9, 1770.

19. Alice Goode¹ Baskerville, born in Cumberland county, August 23, 1792, married William Pringle, records Halifax county.

20. William Goode Pringle, married Cornelia Wright, December 28, 1854, record Halifax county.

21. Rebecca Alice Pringle, married Pendleton Emett, December 15, 1881, recorded in Campbell county.

22. Ethel Thornhill Emett, married David Terry Edwards, October 15, 1910.

23. Alice Churchill Edwards.

Note—I have written this English Descent out for my own use, but since deciding to have this genealogy published I would like it to precede the Baskerville line.

(Baskerville-Goode-Pringle).

R. Alice (Pringle) Emett, wife of Pendleton Emett has, through her grandmother, Alice Goode (Baskerville) Pringle, an interesting lineage, tracing her ancestry in an unbroken line, into England twenty-one generations to Sir John de Baskervyle, Kt., grandee of Old Withington, Cheshire, England, A. D. 1266.*

Burke tells us in his "Landed Gentry" the family of Baskerville is one of the most ancient and honorable in England. "The family is of noble Norman origin, and came from the parish of Baskerville, on the English Channel. It has ever maintained the highest rank among the gentry, and can boast of the blood of the Plantagenets. The head of the family, Martels de Baskerville was in the battle of Hastings in 1066, as one of the leaders of the army of William the Conqueror, with whom he had come over."[†]

The coat-of-arms of the Baskerville family is: Argent, a chevron Gules between three hurts. This is the same as the one found at Dives, France, and on Battle Abbey Roll.

The crest of the Cheshire branch (Alice Goode (Baskerville) Pringle's branch) is:

On a wreath, a forester vert, edged or,

*This descent up to this point was obtained from Genealogy of the Baskerville Family by Mr. P. H. Baskerville.

*See Baskerville Family, Pages 1, 2, 3, Table A, Virginia Descent, by P. H. Baskerville.

†Dictionary of Family Names, P. 20.

holding over the right shoulder a cross-bow or, and with the other hand in a leash, a hound—passant argent.

(I) The Virginia Baskervilles all descended from John¹ Baskerville, who emigrated about 1662 from Old Withington, Cheshire, England, to York county, Virginia, where he was made clerk of the court February 24, 1664. John¹ Baskerville, born 1637—died 1669, married Mary Barber, daughter of Colonel William Barber, who was justice of peace in York county in 1652, a colonel of militia of York and probably adjoining counties, member of house of burgesses, 1663-1669. This being the "Long Assembly" which Governor Sir William Berkeley liked so well that he would not dissolve. From this marriage we have record of six children, among them George² Baskerville, born about 1676, and married Elizabeth Norvell, daughter of Hugh Norvell, of James City county.

(II) George² and Elizabeth (Norvell) Baskerville had five children, of these George³ and John³ married and left issue. The descendants of George³ form the Mecklenburg branch and John³ is the progenitor of the Cumberland branch.

(III) John³ is on record as having lived in York county in 1738, but in 1742, he bought a tract of land in Cumberland county and settled. Here we find records of his having been vestryman in the Episcopal church in 1748 and 1755. He had seven children—third among them was Richard⁴ Baskerville.

(IV) Richard⁴ Baskerville married October 9, 1770, Martha Goode, of Cumberland county, where the marriage bond is still on file.[†] She was a daughter of Bennet Goode* who married about 1740, Martha Jefferson of "Osbornes," aunt of Thomas Jefferson, of Monticello. Bennet Goode was a son of John Goode of "Falls Plantation," Chesterfield county, who was a son of John Goode, of Whitty,[§] the immigrant.

This Martha Jefferson was of Welsh descent. She was a sister of Peter Jefferson, who was the father of President Thomas Jefferson.

Martha Jefferson descended from Peter¹

Jefferson, the emigrant, who represented Flowerdieu Hundred in the first assembly, 1619.

Peter¹ Jefferson's son, Thomas², married Mary Branch.

Thomas² and Mary Branch Jefferson had a son Thomas³, who married Mary Field, daughter of Major Peter Field and Judith Randolph, who was a daughter of Henry Randolph and his wife Judith Soane, daughter of Speaker Soane, of the first house of burgesses, 1619.

Among the children of Thomas³ and Mary Field Jefferson were Peter⁴ Jefferson and Martha⁴ Jefferson.

Peter⁴ Jefferson married Jane Randolph and was the father of President Thomas⁵ Jefferson.

Martha⁴ Jefferson married Bennet Goode and her descendants are here traced through the Baskerville, Pringle, Emmett and Edwards families.

Richard⁴ and Martha (Goode) Baskerville had issue: 1. Alice Goode⁵, born in Cumberland county, August 23, 1792, died June 30, 1872; married William Pringle, of whom further. 2. Thomas⁵, died unmarried. 3. Major John Barber⁵, settled in Carroll county, near Hillsville, where he owned a large tract of land, including Grayson Sulphur Springs. He died unmarried. 4. A daughter, married a Mr. Steele. 5. Frances, married a Mr. Seat.

(V) Alice⁵ Goode Baskerville married June 1, 1814 or 15, William Pringle (of whom further), in Halifax county. Among her treasures, which Alice Goode (Baskerville) Pringle used to show her grandchildren was a pink and white silk dress, which her mother, Martha (Goode) Baskerville, wore to a ball given by Thomas Jefferson. When Alice Goode Baskerville was very small her parents moved to Buckingham county and lived between Bent Creek and James river, opposite Monticello, where they remained fifteen or twenty years, during which time they enjoyed the friendship and repeated calls of Thomas Jefferson. Children of William and Alice Goode (Baskerville) Pringle: 1. Mahala Jefferson, married Elbert Owen. 2. John Allen. 3. William Goode, married Cornelia R. Wright. 4. Martha, married James Davis. 5. Mary, married J. A. Mitchell, of Halifax county; issue: Judge John R. Olympia, Washington; Dr. Joseph, Dilwyn, Virginia; G. E.,

[†]William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. XX, Page 28.
*Virginia Cousins.

[§]Mrs. Ethel Emmett Edwards descends from John Goode of Whitty on her mother's side through Bennet Goode and Martha Jefferson, and on her father's side through Martha Goode, who married Colonel William Megginson. (See Horsely).

Halifax county; Alice, married Samuel Adams; Mary, married John Owen, of South Boston, Virginia.

(VI) William Goode Pringle, son of William and Alice Goode (Baskerville) Pringle, was born in Halifax county, April 18, 1819, died October 12, 1890, married, December 28, 1854, Cornelia R. Wright, of whom further.

William Goode Pringle was a man of fine mind, well educated, deeply pious, of striking personality—a Virginia gentleman. He was in the Confederate States army, being lieutenant in the Washington Artillery under Captain Samuel T. Wright, his brother-in-law.

He was a descendant of William Pringle who emigrated from near London, England, just previous to the revolutionary war and settled in Cumberland county, Virginia. After the death of the immigrant his heirs converted his estate into money and moved to Halifax county, Virginia. From this county two of the Pringles went south, one to Georgia and the other to South Carolina. William¹ Pringle had issue: Oliver² and others.

Oliver² Pringle married a Miss Brumfield. Issue: William³ and others.

William³ Pringle, born January 25, 1784, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and married Alice Goode Baskerville (see Baskerville IV). He died in Halifax, January 29, 1857, leaving a large estate.

William⁴ Goode, son of William³ Pringle and Alice Goode Baskerville, married Cornelia Wright; issue: Rebecca Alice, married Pendleton Ennett, aforementioned; William; Samuella, married Thomas Elmore; John J., married Jessie Croil, of Canada; Richard Baskerville, married Daisy Lawson; Ada; died young; Mary C., married Cabell Carlington Scott, a son of Patrick Henry Scott, who was a son of Alexander Scott and Sarah (Henry) Scott. Sarah Henry was a daughter of Patrick Henry and Dorothea Dandridge. She first married a Mr. Campbell, who lost his life when the Ford's Theatre in Richmond was burned. She then married Alexander Scott.

Cornelia R. (Wright) Pringle, was a daughter of William D. Wright and Rebecca Wade (Acree) Wright, both of Lynchburg, Virginia.

William D. Wright was the son of William Wright, the immigrant, who came from

Scotland to Virginia, married and settled in Petersburg. He returned to Scotland on a visit. The ship was wrecked, and he was lost at sea. He had three children: William D., aforementioned; Henry, died without issue, and a daughter, unmarried.

Rebecca Wade (Acree) Wright, mother of Cornelia (Wright) Pringle, was a daughter of a Mr. Acree and Rhoda Thurman, both of Lynchburg.

Rhoda Thurman was a daughter of Richard Thurman and Ann Brown. Other children of this marriage, besides Rhoda, who married Mr. Acree: 2. Nancy, married Nathan Schoolfield. 3. Sallie, married John Schoolfield. 4. Nathan B., married Martha W. Marshall.

Richard Thurman, who came to Virginia from Kentucky, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, Holcomb's regiment, Donthats command. His name is in the muster roll of officers and men, who met in Richmond, Virginia, October 26, 1824, to welcome Lafayette upon his visit to America.

The father of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, was a brother of Richard Thurman.

(The Pendleton Line).

The arms of the Pendleton family of Virginia are as follows: Gules, an inescutcheon, argent, between four escallops, or. Crest: On a cap of maintenance gules, turned up, ermine, a dragon, or, wings inverted, holding in its paw an escallop, argent. Motto: *Manens qualis manebam* (Staying just as I am).

(I) George Pendleton, the first ancestor of the line here under consideration, was a resident of Manchester and Norwich, England. He married and was the father of Henry, of whom further.

(II) Henry Pendleton, son of George Pendleton, was a resident of Norwich, England. He married and was the father of two sons: Nathaniel, a minister of the Church of England, who died without issue; Philip, of whom further.

(III) Philip Pendleton, son of Henry Pendleton, was born in England, 1650, died 1721. He came to this country in 1674 and settled in that part of New Kent county, Virginia, which now forms Caroline county. He visited England, 1680, but shortly afterward returned to Virginia. He married, 1682, Isabella Hurt or Hart. The children of this marriage were: 1. Elizabeth, mar-

ried Samuel Clayton. 2. Rachel, married John Vass. 3. Catherine, married John Taylor. 4. Henry, of whom further. 5. Isabella, married (first) Richard Thomas, (second) a Mr. Barboni. 6. John, born 1691, married a Miss Tinsley. 7. Philip, married Elizabeth Pollard.

(IV) Henry² Pendleton, son of Philip Pendleton, was born in 1683, died in May, 1721. He married, 1701, Mary Taylor, daughter of James Taylor, of Carlisle, England, and after his death she married (second) Edward Watkins. Children: 1. James, born 1702, died 1761; married and had children: James, Henry, Philip, Anne, married a Mr. Taylor. 2. Philip, of whom further. 3. Nathaniel, born 1715, died 1794; married a daughter of Philip Clayton. Among the children of Nathaniel was Philip, born 1752, whose daughter, Maria, married John R. Cooke and had two sons: Philip Pendleton and John Esten Cooke. 4. John, born 1719, died 1799; married and left several daughters. 5. Edmund, the distinguished statesman and patriot, whose name is indissolubly connected with the noblest acts of the revolutionary period. He was born 1721, died 1803; married (first) 1741, Elizabeth Roy; (second) 1743, Sarah Pollard. 6. Mary, married James Gaines. 7. Isabella, married William H. Gaines.

(V) Philip² Pendleton, son of Henry² Pendleton, died in 1778. He married and left fifteen children, the youngest of whom was Micajah, of whom further.

(VI) Micajah¹ Pendleton, son of Philip Pendleton, died at a great age loved, honored and wealthy, although he began life as a poor man, he was persevering, industrious and thrifty. He was founder of the first temperance society in America. He married Mary Cabell Horsley, daughter of William and Martha (Megginson) Horsley and lived in Amherst county, Virginia. Children: 1. Martha, unmarried. 2. Edward, unmarried. 3. Edna, married Dabney P. Gooch (related to Sir William Gooch, governor of Virginia, 1727 to 1749). 4. Joseph, unmarried. 5. Letitia Breckinridge, married Hudson Martin Garland, Jr., a literary man and poet. 6. Elizabeth, married Thomas Truxton Emett (see Emett III). 7. Robert, married Mary Taliaferro of Amherst county, and had one daughter, Jane Rose.

William Horsley, aforementioned, was born about the year 1745, son of William

and Mary (Cabell) Horsley, the latter named a daughter of Dr. William Cabell, a surgeon in the British navy and founder of the Cabell family in Virginia. (A full account of him and the Cabell family may be found in Dr. Alexander Brown's book, "The Cabells and Their Kin"). William Horsley, Jr., was one of his majesty's justices from Amherst from 1770 to 1775; one of the justices under the commonwealth in 1776; a lieutenant in the revolutionary war, 1778 to 1781, inclusive; sheriff of Amherst, 1788. He married January 3, 1768*, Martha, daughter of Colonel William Megginson, of "Clover Plains," Amherst county, who was a justice of the peace of Goochland, 1741; a captain prior to 1743, when he "laid the levies" in the upper part of St. Anne's parish; afterwards a justice of the peace for Albemarle; purchased five hundred and eighty acres of land from Mrs. Elizabeth Cabell in 1739, on the south side of the James river at Greenway Station, to which he afterwards added over two thousand acres, and called the estate "Clover Plains;" after the year 1761 his lands were in Buckingham county; his wife, Martha (Goode) Megginson, was a daughter of John Goode, of "Falls Plantation, Chesterfield county, Virginia, who was born about 1675 at Whitby," and killed by the Indians about 1725. His father, John Goode, the emigrant, was born in Cornwall, England, emigrated to the Barbadoes, and from thence to Virginia prior to 1660. The will of William Horsley, Jr., was dated April 15, 1791, and proved September 5, 1791. His wife survived him only a few years.

Thomas Randolph Keith. The Keith family is supposed to derive its origin from one Robert, a chieftain among the Catti, a Saxon tribe, from which it is said came the surname of Keith. At the battle of Panbridge, in 1006, he slew with his own hands Camus, general of the Danes, and King Malcolm, perceiving this achievement, dipped his fingers in Camus' blood, and drew red strokes, or pales, on the top of Robert's shield, which have ever since been the armorial bearing of his descendants. In 1010 he was made hereditary mareschal of Scotland, and was rewarded with a barony in East Lothian, which was called Keith Mareschal, after his own name. The island of Inchkeith, in the Firth of

*D. A. R. Magazine, Vol. XLV. No. 6.



Thomas A. Keith

Forth, was also bestowed on him. His descendant, Sir William, who married a daughter of the Earl of Crawford, had a son, William, who was created Earl Mareschal before June, 1458. The fifth earl was George, founder of the Mareschal College, Aberdeen, in 1593.

The progenitor of the Keiths of Virginia was the Rev. James Keith, known as Parson Keith, who came to Virginia from Scotland some time after the Stuart uprising in 1715, in which he took part, and the tradition is that he was wounded at the battle of Sheriff Muir. He had been educated for the church, and from 1730 to 1733 he was rector of Henrico parish. Later he removed to what is now Fauquier county (it was then Prince William county), where he lived the remainder of his life, and was rector of Hamilton parish, included in which was the old Elk Run Church. For a while, also, he served as rector of Truro parish. He married Mary Isham Randolph, daughter of Thomas Randolph, of "Tuckahoe." Many of his descendants still live in Fauquier county, Virginia, and some of them own the old "Woodbourne" homestead, which is near Warrenton, Virginia. Children of James and Mary Isham (Randolph) Keith: James, John, Thomas, of whom further; Alexander, Isham, Mary, Elizabeth and Judith. Mary Keith married Thomas Marshall, and was the mother of Chief Justice John Marshall.

Thomas Keith, Alexander Keith and Isham Keith, sons of James and Mary Isham (Randolph) Keith, served in the American revolutionary army, and Thomas Keith, who attained the rank of captain, is thus mentioned in the report of the congressional committee on revolutionary pensions, submitted January 16, 1846: "The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, have, according to order, had under consideration the petition of Mrs. Judith Keith, asking an increase of her pension for the services of her deceased husband, the late Captain Thomas Keith, a commissary in the Virginia line in the continental establishment and submit the following report: 'It appears that the said Captain Keith was engaged in the military service at the earliest period of the Revolution; that he was a Captain and afterwards a Commissary until the surrender of Cornwallis.'" Captain Thomas Keith married, in 1774, Judith, born

in 1759, died in 1857, daughter of Joseph and Lucy Blackwell, and had children: Marshall, Harriet, Mary Isham, Susan, Tarleton Fleming, Peter Grant, James, and Isham, of whom further.

Isham Keith, son of Captain Thomas and Judith (Blackwell) Keith, married Juliet Chilton, granddaughter of Captain John Chilton, who was killed at the battle of Brandywine, and had children, only two of whom survived childhood: Isham, of whom further, and James, who entered the Confederate States army in the Black Horse Cavalry Company, gaining the rank of lieutenant and later adjutant of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry; a member of the Virginia legislature; judge of the circuit court for the eleventh judicial circuit of Virginia, from 1870 to 1895, and president of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia since January 1, 1895. He was twice married, first, to Lilius Gordon Morson, and his second wife was her sister, Frances Barksdale Morson, who died June 9, 1908. Children of the latter marriage: Juliet Chilton and A. A. Morson.

Isham (2) Keith, son of Isham (1) and Juliet (Chilton) Keith, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in September, 1833, and died September 19, 1902. He attended the University of Virginia, and in later life followed agricultural pursuits. In the war between the states he was a member of the Black Horse Cavalry, later serving under Mosby. He married Sarah Agnes, daughter of William and Anne Sparke (Gordon) Blackwell, the Blackwells being one of the old English families which came to this country in the early colonial days and have been in Fauquier county for two centuries or more. Joseph Blackwell, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Keith, was the first sheriff of Fauquier county after it was taken from Prince William county in 1759, in the days when the courts were opened in the name of His Majesty, King George the Second. His son, Joseph Blackwell, grandfather of Mrs. Keith, served in the Fauquier Company in the revolutionary army. Mrs. Sarah Agnes (Blackwell) Keith was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, February 14, 1837, and died November 3, 1912, and had children: 1. William Steptoe, born November 17, 1855, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, died October 23, 1879. 2. Julian Chilton, born in 1857, a farmer, married (first) Mary

Lapsley, (second) Margaret Barry, and had children; those of the first marriage: Lucien, Mary, Isham; those of the second marriage: Margaret, Julian, Betsey and Helen. 3. Lucien, born in 1860, an attorney of Warrenton, Virginia, married Elizabeth Sharpless. 4. Margaret, born in 1861, married Robert W. Neilson, and has sons, Robert K. and Edward Steptoe. 5. Ann Gordon, born in 1863, married Edward M. Spilman. 6. Catherine Isham, born 1865. 7. Isham (3), born February 25, 1867, a farmer, married Jesse Hall, and has one son, Isham. 8. James, born November 21, 1868, a banker of Anniston, Alabama, in 1915 made president of the Alabama Bankers' Association, married Josephine Noble; children: Sarah, Steptoe, Catherine and James. 9. John Augustine Chilton, born in June, 1870, married Mary Welby Scott, daughter of Major R. Taylor Scott, former attorney-general of Virginia, and has children: Taylor Scott, John Augustine Chilton, Jr., Fannie Carter and James; John A. C. Keith died April 8, 1915, having for many years been commonwealth's attorney of Fauquier county. 10. Thomas Randolph, of whom further.

Thomas Randolph Keith, son of Isham (2) and Sarah Agnes (Blackwell) Keith, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, September 19, 1872. After attending the public schools of his native county he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1894, being admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1894. In that year he first took up the practice of his profession in Fairfax Court House, where he has since been located. He is a member of the Bar Association of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia, the Virginia State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. His college fraternities are the Chi Phi and Phi Delta Phi. Mr. Keith is the author of a "Quiz Book" of law courses at the University of Virginia, published in 1894 by Anderson Brothers. Since 1910 he has been a member of the Virginia state board of law examiners, and was one of those nominated by the supreme court of appeals of Virginia to the governor for appointment as code revisor in 1914. He affiliates with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Keith married, November 16, 1899, Edith, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, July 30, 1870, daughter of Thomas and Hannah

(Morris) Moore. Mrs. Moore was a member of the Gouverneur Morris family of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Keith are the parents of: Ann Gordon, born at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, March 8, 1901; Hannah Morris, born at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, August 10, 1902; Margaret Randolph, born at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, October 19, 1908.

Herbert Scaggs Larrick. Herbert Scaggs Larrick, a prominent attorney of Winchester, where he has won a leading position by force of his ability, character and energy, is descended from an old Virginia family of French Huguenot origin. The name Larrick seems to have undergone several changes in spelling, the original French spelling was La Roque, this was later changed to Laruek, which was anglicized to its present form of Larrick.

His ancestors were natives of the then French province of Alsace-Lorraine. In the early part of the eighteenth century members of this family, by reason of religious persecution, were forced to leave their native land. At the invitation of Queen Anne of England, they, with other Huguenots, found an asylum in the Jersey Isles, where under the protection of the British government they found a more congenial religious atmosphere.

From the Jersey Isles several members of the family emigrated to America. They were registered in the ship's lists as La Roque "natives of France but by the grace of her Majesty Queen Anne their abode was England." Landing at New Castle, Delaware, they proceeded to York, Pennsylvania, where they settled.

George Larrick, one of the family that had settled at York, Pennsylvania, was lured south by the mild climate and fertile lands of Virginia. Taking up the trail through the Cumberland Valley which had been blazed by Jost Hite, he landed in what is now Frederick county, shortly after Jost Hite, that sturdy German pioneer, had established the first settlement in the lower Valley of Virginia.

George Larrick settled near the present location of the town of Middletown on the lands of Lord Fairfax, without first having obtained the consent of his lordship. This resulted in a suit in ejectment instituted by the English nobleman against the pioneer.

The law suit evidently terminated in favor of Fairfax, because the lands upon which George Larrick settled were subsequently conveyed by Lord Fairfax to John Larrick, a son of George Larrick. That part of those lands upon which George Larrick first built his home are still held in the family, having since passed from father to son, the present owner being Robert A. Larrick, a brother of Herbert S. Larrick. These lands were conveyed by Lord Fairfax to John Larrick by several different deeds. The last of these deeds bears date August 9, 1760. The original of this deed written upon parchment is in the possession of Herbert S. Larrick.

George (2) Larrick, son of John Larrick, was born in 1770. He married Rebecca, daughter of Captain George Brinker, whose wife was a granddaughter of Jost Hite. George and Rebecca (Brinker) Larrick were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom, with the exception of Jacob Bright Larrick, located in the western states.

Jacob Bright Larrick, son of George and Rebecca (Brinker) Larrick, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, March 12, 1826, died October 22, 1887. He was engaged nearly all of his life in the cultivation of the old homestead. He was a lieutenant in the Confederate army, having prior to the war been a member of the Virginia militia, and served with distinction in the Army of the South. He married Mary Ann, daughter of George B. Scaggs, born in 1830, in Prince George county, Maryland, died in 1891. The Scaggs family was of Scotch descent, and held large landed estates in Southern Maryland, devoted principally to tobacco culture. Through the marriage of George B. Scaggs it was connected with the Anderson family, descendants of Scotch forbears, residing in Prince George county, Maryland. Children of Jacob Bright and Mary Ann (Scaggs) Larrick: Dr. George W. (deceased), a medical practitioner of Middletown, Virginia; Edgar Olin and James I., partners in mercantile dealings, also owners of extensive orchards at Middletown, Virginia; Jacob Buhman, in the United States government service at Washington, District of Columbia; Robert A., resides on the old homestead in Frederick county; Lucy R., married James F. Faulkner, of Winchester, Virginia; Sarah E., married Samuel M. Williams, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Cora Lee, married P. A. Scaggs, of Prince George

county, Maryland; Herbert Scaggs, of further mention.

Herbert Scaggs Larrick, son of Jacob Bright and Mary Ann (Scaggs) Larrick, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, December 24, 1871. After a course in public and private schools in his native county, he became a student at William and Mary College. After three years in this institution he entered Washington and Lee University, whence he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1897. Previous to his graduation from Washington and Lee he had for two years been identified with pedagogy as principal of the Middletown high school, and in 1897 he was admitted to the Virginia bar, having since practiced in Winchester, Virginia, where he has attained prominent position in his profession. Mr. Larrick was, in 1908, elected commonwealth attorney of Frederick county, and through reelection, in 1912, is still the incumbent of that position. In the year that he was first placed in this office he formed a partnership in law with Senator Robert M. Ward, Ward & Larrick being now one of the most influential legal firms in the county, favored with wide practice and accorded universal high reputation. Mr. Ward and Mr. Larrick are both lawyers whose standing in their profession has been established by repeated victory in legal struggles, their achievements explaining and justifying the confidence reposed in the firm by their extensive clientele. Mr. Larrick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in political belief is a Democrat. Local and state political questions have held much interest for him and he is one of the leaders of his party in Frederick county. It was as the candidate of this party that he was elected to the commonwealth attorneyship, in which office he has served faithfully and well.

Mr. Larrick married, in December, 1909, Nancy Clark, born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1884, daughter of Colonel Joseph A. and Virginia (Clark) Nulton. They are the parents of one daughter, Nancy Gray, born in Winchester, Virginia, December 28, 1910.

Samuel Henry Bowman. This branch of the Bowman family settled in Virginia, and is one of the prominent names in the Methodist Episcopal church, north and south, many of the family having held exalted

position in the church, one having risen to the episcopacy. The great-grandfather of Samuel Henry Bowman, of Richmond, was Benjamin Bowman, born November 1, 1754, died September 29, 1829. His wife Catherine was born December 25, 1752, and died March 21, 1836. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born February 12, 1778, died in Washington county, Tennessee, August 10, 1865, aged ninety-seven years, five months and twenty-six days; she married a Byerly and had issue. 2. Samuel, of further mention. 3. Daniel, born March 5, 1781. 4. Catherine, born December 11, 1783, died October 17, 1877, aged ninety-three years, ten months and nine days; she married Jacob Myers and had issue. 5. Rev. Benjamin, born June 28, 1785, died at his home near Greenv Mount, Rockingham county, Virginia, April 9, 1872, aged eighty-six years, nine months and eleven days. 6. John, born April 24, 1790, died at his home near Marionsburg, Virginia, May 30, 1873, aged eighty-three years, one month and six days. 7. Jacob, born September 15, 1793, died June 23, 1848, married Mary ———, born July 6, 1790, and had issue.

Samuel Bowman, eldest son of Benjamin and Catherine Bowman, was born in Virginia, September 10, 1779, died November 18, 1861, in his eighty-third year, the longevity of his family also being remarkable. He married, January 3, 1804, Susannah Fratzer, born November 29, 1851. Children: Joseph, born November 5, 1804, died at Middletown, Indiana, December 12, 1866, married Mary Shaver; Daniel, born February 7, 1806, died in Rockingham county, Virginia, March 12, 1863, married Barbara Neff; Annie, born December 8, 1807, died at Mt. Clinton, Virginia, October 22, 1859, married Michael White More; Simon, born October 27, 1808, died at Mt. Clinton, Virginia, November 17, 1877, married Elizabeth Whitmore; Catherine, born September 11, 1811, in Botetourt county, Virginia, died October 20, 1880, married Peter Whitmore; Benjamin, born January 28, 1814, died in Rockingham county, Virginia, May 12, 1893, unmarried; Hetty, born October 16, 1815, died at Mt. Clinton, Virginia, July 30, 1867, married James Crawford; John, born November 10, 1817, married Elizabeth Flick; Samuel (2), born December 8, 1819, died in Rockingham county, Virginia, May 14, 1893, married Mrs. Sally Shull; William D., of

whom further; Ephraim, born April 30, 1824, died July 3, 1826, the first in two generations to die in childhood; Elizabeth, born December 3, 1826, married W. T. Hopkins. Ten of these children of Samuel and Susannah Bowman married and reared families, some of them large ones.

William D. Bowman, tenth child of Samuel and Susannah (Fratzer) Bowman, was born November 18, 1821, died May 15, 1893, at 10:50 a. m. He married Mary Miller. Children: Susan L., married David Leonard; Samuel H., of whom further; Elizabeth, married J. H. Berry; Mary, Calvin, James C., Venora S. and Charles L.

Samuel H. Bowman, eldest son of William D. and Mary (Miller) Bowman, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, March 8, 1848. His only schooling was in the Kuzletown private school near his home. In 1860 he went to Richmond where, when he was but fourteen years of age, he served until he was sixteen in Hendley's Battalion for local defence. In May, 1864, being then just past sixteen years of age, he volunteered for service in the First Richmond Howitzers, Confederate States army, and fought until the surrender at Appomattox. After the war he worked on a farm, and for six years was with the Richmond Street Railway Company. Then for five years he was in the tobacco business. He then entered the employ of the Southern Express Company, serving eight years as clerk. Then for nine years he was with the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad Company, as express, ticket and general baggage agent. From the railroad he went to the United Express Company as general agent, and for twelve years was with that company at Richmond, Virginia, and Washington, D. C. For the next nine years until 1907, he was general manager of the Richmond Transfer Company. In the latter year he established in business for himself in Richmond as tourist agent, and built up a prosperous enterprise. In 1913 he consolidated his business with the Richmond Trust and Savings Company, and he is now manager of the foreign and travel department of that company. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Lafayette Chapter, No. 43, Royal Arch Masons; St. Andrew's Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; Acca Temple, Nobles of the Mystical Shrine; McCarthy Council, Royal Arca-

num; and is past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Business Men's and Country clubs, is vice-chairman of the board of stewards and trustee of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never accepted a public office.

Mr. Bowman married in Richmond, May 28, 1875, Anna Maud Martin, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, daughter of John and Emma Martin; children: Marvin Steel, born July 26, 1877; and Lillian Tudor, March 23, 1879.

Joseph Edward Cox is a member of an old Virginian family, which for many generations has resided in that state and become completely identified with its life and traditions. It is in Virginia, perhaps, more than in any other of the United States, that the association of the great past, the stirring events connected with the birth of our great nation, are kept most vividly in the memory of the present generation, and are most active in the formation of that generation's character, preserving thus into the present many of the standards and ideals of a more gracious and courtly age. Of these amenities and graces, so well worth preservation, no less than of the sterner virtues of integrity and a jealous concern for the liberty for which the past has striven, the Cox family has been an exemplar.

The paternal grandfather of Joseph Edward Cox, of this sketch, was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, and there spent much of his life, though he moved later to Powhatan county and lived there for some time. He was married to Miss Paul, by whom he had five children, three of whom are now living, Josephine M. and Rosa L., both of whom are residents of Richmond, Virginia, and Duncan B., a merchant of Ashland, Virginia.

Marcellus E. Cox, the father of Joseph Edward Cox, was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in the year 1831. Early in life he removed to Richmond, and there lived a number of years. He became associated with the concern of H. M. Smith, dealer in agricultural implements, continuing therein until 1860. In that year he entered the service of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad in the capacity of railroad agent. The duties incident to this position rendered it necessary for him to make his

home in Ashland, Virginia, and he accordingly removed to that place and there passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred in 1884, when he was but fifty-three years of age. Mr. Cox married Sarah Elizabeth Carter in 1863. Mrs. Cox was a native of Hanover county, and a daughter of Thomas Francis and Frances (Green) Carter, also of Hanover county. To Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus E. Cox were born children, as follows: Charles Curtis, now a resident of Fredericksburg, Virginia; Joseph Edward, of whom further; Alice Virginia, now Mrs. Marshall Ellis, of Ashland, Virginia; Fannie L., now Mrs. Schooler Fox, of Ashland, Virginia; James M. and Frank H., both of Ashland; Clara, now Mrs. W. J. D. Bell, of Lynchburg, Virginia.

Joseph Edward Cox, the second child of Marcellus E. and Sarah Elizabeth (Carter) Cox, was born March 20, 1866, at Ashland, Hanover county, Virginia. The elementary portion of his education was received in the local schools of Ashland, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age, and prepared himself for a college course. He then matriculated at the Randolph-Macon College, of Ashland. Mr. Cox was unusually brilliant in his studies, and throughout both his school and college career was many classes ahead of those of his own age. Unlike so many students who leave college never to be heard of, Mr. Cox has exhibited abilities quite as marked in dealing with the political affairs of life as those which he displayed in the more theoretical matters of the class room. His first position was the humble one of telegraph operator in the same railroad which his father had served so many years, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, which, connecting the state capital with that of the nation, forms one of the most important links in the great system of southern railroads. This company has benefitted by his services ever since that time, though in constant increasing amount, as Mr. Cox has ascended in the rank and responsibility of his office. It was for two years that he remained as a telegraphic operator, but from that to his next position was a great step, and in 1885 he was appointed chief clerk in the accounting department. In his new duties Mr. Cox acquitted himself with distinction, and again drew favorable regard from the officers on the road to himself. In 1892 he was made

auditor of the road, an office which he fills to this day. His financial and business acumen have become well known beyond the limits of the particular concern with which he is connected. He is a director, on the executive board of the Richmond Transfer Company.

Mr. Cox does not, however, narrow his abilities within the limits of any one department of effort, a tendency all too prevalent among the clever and successful business men of to-day, the temptation being to devote all one's energy along the line which seems to bring the most direct results. On the contrary, his interest and activities are of that varied kind which tend ever to broaden and develop a man into more complete manhood. He takes a keen interest in the conduct of public affairs, and does not fail to observe intelligently the march of events across the political stage. He is a member of the Democratic party, and plays an active part in the affairs of that party in local matters. During the time of his residence in Ashland, he was elected to the Town Council of that place, holding the office for a number of years, greatly to the satisfaction of his constituency. His business renders it necessary for him to reside in the capital city now, and he has a residence at No. 622 Chamberlayne avenue, Ginter Park, Richmond. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Commonwealth Club, Pocahontas Club and Hanover Club of Ashland.

Mr. Cox married in Richmond, March 20, 1906, Harriet Howell Hall. Mrs. Cox is a native of Richmond where she was born October 29, 1879, and a daughter of Captain J. W. and Laura (Wilson) Hall. Captain Hall was a native of Halifax county, Virginia. He served four years in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and was severely wounded seven times. He died in the year 1908, seventy years of age, and is survived by his wife, now a resident of Ginter Park, Richmond. To Mr. and Mrs. Cox have been born two children, Joseph Edward Jr., in 1907, and Elizabeth Wilson, in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Presbyterian church, attending the Ginter Park Church of that denomination, in the work of which they are active, and afford material support to the many benevolences connected with the institution.

Norman Call. Although the first three years of his business life were passed in the employ of the Richmond Locomotive Works, the manufacture of locomotives is so closely allied with railroading that it might almost be stated that the business career of Mr. Call has been spent in railroading, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company, of which he is now secretary and assistant treasurer, having been his employer for thirteen years.

Norman Call is a descendant of Daniel Call, whose name would appear prominently in a list of noted lawyers of Virginia of the early part of the past century, and he likewise numbers among his forbears James Watt, the brilliant Scotch inventor, whose experiments with the steam engine were of incalculable value to those who later commercialized the ideas he followed. His grandfather was Moses Call. His father is Manfred Call, born in Newcastle, Maine, March 7, 1847. During his active years he was a manufacturer, and also perfected several inventions. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George and Sarah (Hooper) Watt, and had children, one of his sons Norman, of whom further.

Norman Call, son of Manfred and Elizabeth (Watt) Call, was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 29, 1880. He obtained his entire education in the grammar and high schools of Richmond, his youth passed in study and the athletic recreation in which boys delight. His first business experience was as a stenographer and clerk in the Richmond Locomotive Works, with which concern he was identified from his eighteenth year until he attained man's estate. In 1901 he became secretary to the president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company, and served in that capacity until 1910, in which latter year he was elevated to the position of secretary and assistant treasurer of the road. His rise in the service of this company has been rapid but no more so than he richly deserves, for his close observation, industrious application, retentive memory and dependable faithfulness are the attributes that have been rewarded in his promotion to his important offices. Mr. Call has from his youth found music his delight, and, a talented performer, finds associates of like tastes and inclinations in the Wednesday Club, an organiza-

tion of music lovers. He is a member of the Board of Governors of this club, and is likewise chairman of the music committee. His other clubs are the Commonwealth and the Business Men's. His political views are Democratic, and he affiliates with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Call married, September 30, 1903, Eileen, daughter of Daniel S. and Cleo M. Hearon. Of their three children, two are now living, Eileen and Daniel.

William Graham Gwatkin. While the detailed history of a community is best found in the biographies of its famous men, this list but too generally contains the names of only those who have achieved greatness as statesmen or in military or professional life. Far more is frequently achieved by those who have lived and worked in a quiet and unassuming manner, and even when called to public office performing the duties of this without unnecessary parade. Among the men of this class the late William Graham Gwatkin, of Richmond, Virginia, takes a high rank. The fact that he was successful in business never interfered with his devotion to the highest purposes of life, and is the strongest proof of his possession of a commanding intellect and a capacious and loving heart. His fidelity to principle and his industry and energy are amply illustrated in his career, and his life serves as an example well worthy of imitation. Descended from an old and honorable family, he was the son of Charles A. and Mary (Blackford) Gwatkin; a nephew of the late Dr. Benjamin Blackford, for many years superintendent of the Western State Hospital, at Staunton; nephew of William H. Blackford, of Baltimore, president of the Maryland Life Insurance Company, and very prominent in his day; nephew of the late William H. Blackford, of Baltimore, for whom he was named, and a brother of Charles Otey Gwatkin, of New York, Mrs. Charles P. Stokes, of Richmond, Mrs. Louis F. Marshall, of Washington, Mrs. Frederick Curtler, of Worcester, England, and Elizabeth Gwatkin, of Washington.

William Graham Gwatkin was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 18, 1866, and the greater part of his life was spent in that city, where his death occurred at his residence, No. 400 Allen avenue, in the summer

of 1914. He was the recipient of excellent educational advantages, these being obtained at the Episcopal High School and the Virginia Military Institute. Upon the completion of his education Mr. Gwatkin formed a connection with the old wholesale dry goods firm of M. Millhiser & Company, and when this business passed into the hands of M. Cohen, Son & Company, Mr. Gwatkin remained with the new firm until its voluntary retirement from business in February, 1912. The public affairs of the city had always engaged more or less of his attention, so that when he was appointed a division deputy under Collector of Internal Revenue M. K. Lowry, on January 16, 1914, he was well fitted to assume the responsible duties of this position. In fact, so excellent was his performance of these duties that he was notified of his promotion to the office of deputy collector of internal revenue under the income tax appropriation, only a few days prior to his death. He had been ill but a short time, and his death came as a great shock not only to his immediate family and friends, but to the entire community, which had already had an opportunity of judging of his sterling worth. His body was interred in Hollywood Cemetery, and among the honorary pallbearers were some of the best known men of the city.

Mr. Gwatkin married, October 28, 1890, Carlotta E. Smith, born in Richmond, Virginia, August 8, 1872, daughter of the late Isaac Tower Smith, granddaughter of the late Hiram M. Smith, and a niece of Hiram M. Smith Jr., of Richmond. Isaac T. Smith was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and was a member of the old firm of H. M. Smith & Company. He married Philomena Marie De Goulard (the Countess De Ver-van-se) born at Barcelona, Spain, died in the year 1902, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had eight children, four of whom are living at the present time (1914): Carlotta E. Gwatkin, Rosalie Harris, Rudolph A. Smith, Natalie E. Goodwin, of Baltimore, Maryland, wife of Percy H. Goodwin. Mr. and Mrs. Gwatkin were the parents of two sons: James G. and Charles A.

Mr. Gwatkin was a man of noble character and bearing. Dignified and reserved, he yet won the confidence and love of all with whom he came in contact by the kindly nature which was apparent in every word

and action. In the highest circles of the business world, as well as in private and public life, his name was revered as being borne by one who could be trusted to the utmost in every direction.

Colonel Thomas Taylor Knox. Forty-eight of the sixty-six years of Colonel Thomas Taylor Knox have been passed in the military service of the United States. That the proud record he has erected in that department to the credit of the name of Knox is not to stand alone in government annals is already an accomplished fact, for in both branches of the service, army and navy, two of his sons have begun careers not only of brilliant promise but of present accomplishment. Lieutenant Commander Dudley Wright Knox, United States Navy, and Captain Thomas McAllister Knox, United States Army. Colonel Knox's active career includes service in the cavalry in the western and Pacific army posts, connection with the War Department at Washington, duty in the field in Cuba in the Spanish-American war, where he was wounded, and since his retirement in 1903, with the rank of colonel, he has been identified in important positions with the Soldiers' Homes of the United States. He is at this time Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Phoebus, Virginia, a position he has occupied since January 1, 1906.

Colonel Knox is a son of William Wallace Knox, his Grandfather Knox also having a military record, his service being that of the King of England. William Wallace Knox, born in 1815, came from his home in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1835, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio. In his native land he had obtained a good public school education and had been connected with the iron manufacturing industry, and in his new home he resided for a time in Cincinnati, Ohio, then moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, later settling in Tennessee, making his home in Nashville until his death. He was a Whig in political sympathy and affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church. William Wallace Knox was a gentleman of character and principle, held in universal regard, and reared his family in paths of uprightness and honor. He died in 1879. His wife, whom he married in 1842, was Maria Seckerson, born in 1821, died in 1897, and they

were the parents of: George R., connected with the Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, married Geneva Johnson and resides in Nashville, Tennessee, the father of six children; William Wallace, Jr., connected with the Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, married Eliza Dunnavant and has six children; Thomas Taylor, of whom further; John S., a banker of Los Angeles, California; Harry C., in the railroad service in Nashville, Tennessee.

Colonel Thomas Taylor Knox, son of William Wallace and Maria (Seckerson) Knox, was born in eastern Tennessee in 1849, and when a child accompanied his parents to Nashville, where he became a student in the public and private schools. He took a law course of two years at the National University, Washington, D. C., and a post graduate course of one year at the Columbian University (now George Washington University) and he has a license to practice law before the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Obtaining an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1867, he met all of the physical and scholastic requirements for admission to that institution and was duly enrolled as a cadet, graduating four years later. After graduation he became attached to the First Regiment, Cavalry, United States Army, and was assigned to duty on the Pacific Coast, remaining there for eleven years and in that time being promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, having entered the service as second lieutenant. At the end of this period he became assistant chief of the war records office of the War Department at Washington, remaining until 1893; in 1889 he was raised to the rank of captain in his old regiment, the First. Service in Arizona and Kansas preceded the call of the First for service in Cuba, whither the regiment was sent by way of Tampa, Florida, at the beginning of hostilities between Spain and the United States. In the first engagement in which his regiment participated, that at Lasguasimas, he was severely wounded in the body, was placed on a hospital ship and sent to the New York Harbor Hospital. His is the only recorded case of a complete recovery from such an injury, and the details of his case and its treatment have appeared in the leading medical journals of the world.



COL. T. T. KNOX

Upon recovering from the effects of his wound he was promoted to the rank of major in recognition of his service in the field and was assigned to duty in the Inspector General's Department at Washington, with which he was connected until he was retired as colonel in 1903.

At this time he accepted an appointment as Inspector General of the Soldiers' Homes of the United States, a position entailing the supervision of ten Homes in different parts of the country, with residents totalling approximately thirty thousand. This post he filled until January 1, 1906, when he became Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Virginia, remaining as such until May 31, 1915, when he resigned. His success in the management of the Home was a matter of record, and those seeking the cause of the air of contentment and harmony that pervaded the Hampton Home during his incumbency as governor may find it in the ideal for which he ceaselessly strove and which he attained, genuine home atmosphere with strict observance of the discipline required. Colonel Knox has many friends among the residents of the Home, and he labored diligently to provide the maximum of comforts for those under his care. Colonel Knox is popular in army circles, keeps in close touch with his comrades of other days, and is a member of the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Manhattan Club, of New York City.

Colonel Knox married (first) Cornelia Grayson; (second) Mary Clare Hodges. Children of his first marriage: Cornelia Butler; Lieutenant Commander Dudley Wright, born June 21, 1877, married, in 1907, Lillie McCalla, and has a son, Dudley Sargent, born in December, 1909; Captain Thomas McAllister. Daughter of second marriage, Marguerite Stewart, married Max De Mott.

Lieutenant Commander Dudley Wright Knox was born in the state of Washington, and after attending the public and private schools of Washington, District of Columbia, entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, whence he was graduated in 1896. From Cuba, where he was first assigned to duty, he went to the Philippines, where he was promoted to the rank of junior lieutenant and placed in command

of a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers, later being made a full lieutenant. By special order of the secretary of the navy he returned to the United States and was attached to the ordnance office of the Pacific fleet, an appointment recognizing his unusually rapid rise in the service. He sailed with the United States fleet that circumnavigated the globe. Arriving at Hampton Roads on the return trip in March, 1909, and was subsequently raised to the rank of lieutenant commander and was appointed ordnance officer of the Atlantic fleet, serving on the staff of the commander of the torpedo boat flotilla. In November, 1914, Lieutenant Commander Knox received his present appointment to the Naval Intelligence Office at Washington, District of Columbia. He is a well known writer upon naval subjects and has received numerous awards for articles submitted in competition as well as honorary life membership in several naval organizations. His writings are of such recognized technical and practical value that they have been translated into a number of foreign languages.

Captain Thomas McAllister Knox was born in Idaho, May 13, 1881. As a boy he attended the public schools of Washington, District of Columbia, and when his father's calling took the family to Arizona and Kansas he continued his studies under private tutors, subsequently enrolling at the State College of Pennsylvania. In 1899 he became a private in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Infantry, United States army, and within a month gained a promotion to a second lieutenancy, assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands. He returned to the United States in 1901, then a first lieutenant in rank, and at this time changed from the infantry to the cavalry branch of the army, becoming a second lieutenant in the Second Regiment, Cavalry, United States army. Two years later he was raised to first lieutenant, and in March, 1913, received his commission as captain in the Fifth United States Cavalry.

Louis Keppler. Richmond, Virginia, is the place of birth and death of Louis Keppler, born October 23, 1871, died October 1, 1909. He was a son of Philip and Josephine (Fahr) Keppler, his father for about thirty years a business man of Richmond, where his death occurred when he was forty-eight years of age. The wife of Philip Keppler,

Josephine, also died aged forty-eight years, her husband surviving her a short time. Of the seven children of Philip and Josephine (Fahr) Keppler three, Charles B., Josephine and Philip, live in the family home in Richmond.

Louis Keppler was educated in Squire's School in the city of Richmond, and when a youth of eighteen became connected with real estate dealing in his native city in the capacity of clerk for F. H. Plumacher. This business he afterward abandoned to engage in agricultural pursuits, farming with good success for a number of years, his land located on the Bowling Green Road. Throughout his entire life, which his untimely death cut short at the age of thirty-eight years, he was a sturdy supporter of the Democratic party. He married, in Washington, District of Columbia, September 4, 1899, Emma Belle Johnston, born in Charlotte county, Virginia, December 2, 1871, daughter of Joseph and Emma (Moore) Johnston, her father born in Ireland in March, 1848, her mother a native of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, born in 1848, died July 7, 1907. Joseph Johnston was a lad of sixteen years when he left the land of his birth and came to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh and there becoming a clerk in the railroad employ, marrying when twenty-one years of age. Children of Joseph and Emma (Moore) Johnston: William, Joseph, Emma Belle, of previous mention, married Louis Keppler; Mary, George, Nellie, David, Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Keppler had children: Philip Johnston, born January 21, 1904; Janice Elaine, born July 5, 1905. Mrs. Keppler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Edward Carrington Mayo. Born and educated in Richmond, Mr. Mayo there began his business life and has spent his adult years closely identified with the large tobacco interests of his city. He is a descendant of Major William Mayo, an Englishman, who came to Virginia from the Barbadoes in 1723, and who ran the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, and of William Randolph, who came direct from England in 1673. Mayos and Randolphs have ever been prominent in Virginia history, these names having been held also by men of the highest national reputa-

tion. By the intermarriage of his ancestors Mr. Mayo traces to many of the families whose representatives have made glorious the pages of Virginia history.

Edward Carrington Mayo was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 5, 1860, son of Edward Mayo, born May 19, 1831, died May 14, 1883, and Katherine Isham (Randolph) Mayo, his wife. Edward Mayo was a son of Edward Carrington Mayo, born 1791, died June 5, 1852, and his wife, Adeline (Marx) Mayo. Katherine Isham Randolph was a daughter of Robert Randolph, born 1809, died 1839, and his wife, Mary Louisa (Carrington) Randolph. On the maternal side he is descended from William Randolph, of Turkey Island, councilor and man of wide fame.

Edward C. Mayo was educated in Richmond schools, and after completing his studies entered the tobacco business, in which his family were interested. He became thoroughly conversant with this business, and from 1890 to 1899 was secretary and treasurer of the large tobacco firm, P. H. Mayo & Brother, Incorporated. With the formation of the American Tobacco Company, P. H. Mayo & Brother was absorbed by that corporation, and since 1899 has been operated as a branch department of the American Tobacco Company, with Edward C. Mayo as business manager. The company handles vast quantities of leaf tobacco, their warehouses in Richmond being veritable storehouses of wealth.

In earlier life a devotee of outdoor sports, particularly fond of rowing and life on the water, Mr. Mayo yet retains his love of out-of-doors, indulging in golf at the Country Club of Virginia and in recreation trips to forest and stream. He is also a member of the Commonwealth and Westmoreland clubs of Richmond. Through his colonial and revolutionary ancestry he is eligible to the patriotic societies, holding membership in both the Society of the Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution. He is an Independent in politics, and his choice of candidates lets fitness rather than political bias determine. In religious faith he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Mayo married, November 17, 1906, Kate, daughter of Alfred T. (2) and Julia C. Hathaway, and granddaughter of Alfred T.

and Katherine (Brander) Hathaway, a descendant of Captain Thomas Harris, who came from England to Virginia in 1611.

Robert Stevens Ingersoll, M. D. Dr. Ingersoll descends from English forbears who on coming to the United States settled in the state of New York. Dr. Ingersoll's grandfather, Jonathan E. Ingersoll, was born in the city of Elmira, New York, and died about the year 1900, aged seventy-five years, his wife, Maria ———, also a native of New York state, died the same year.

Cyrus Birtis Ingersoll, son of Jonathan E. and Maria Ingersoll, was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, December 11, 1848, died in 1900. He was a dairyman and general farmer, and a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church. He married, October 17, 1872, Ida Susan Nichols, born in the same county as her husband, October 17, 1855, who survives him, a resident of West Olive, Michigan. She is the daughter of Aaron Nichols, a farmer, born in New York state, died in Michigan in 1861, and his wife, Susan (Monroe) Nichols, born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, died in 1880. Children, now living: Robert Stevens, of whom further; Harlow Herbert, born May 24, 1876, now a building contractor in Grand Rapids, Michigan; Susan M., born December 13, 1885, died April 17, 1912; Lottie O., born June 4, 1891, now living with her mother at West Olive, Michigan.

Dr. Robert Stevens Ingersoll, eldest son of Cyrus Birtis and Ida Susan (Nichols) Ingersoll, was born at Adrian, Michigan, January 12, 1874. His early and preparatory education was obtained in the public schools of Adrian and Hillsdale High School; his professional education at the medical department of the University of Michigan, Rush Medical School, Chicago, Guyes Hospital, London, England, and the University College of London. He was graduated Doctor of Medicine from the University of Michigan in 1898, and for a few months thereafter practiced in a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan. He then accepted an offer to go to Calcutta, India, where for eight years he had charge of a medical and surgical sanitarium. He returned to the United States where for seven months he pursued a post-graduate course at Rush Medical School in Chicago. He

then went abroad and for a year was in London, England, doing post-graduate work at Guyes Hospital and University College of Medicine, becoming a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. He returned to the United States on a call, and for two and a half years was medical superintendent of the Takoma Park Sanitarium at Washington, D. C. In 1911 he located at Richmond, Virginia, where he established at 210 East Grace street the Virginia Sanitarium. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church.

Dr. Ingersoll married, at Hillsdale, Michigan, June 23, 1898, Olive Grace Perry, born in that city, April 16, 1873, only child of David Perry, a harness manufacturer, and his wife, Sarah J. (Wells) Perry. Mrs. Ingersoll is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, Doctor of Medicine, class of 1898, and is associated professionally with her husband in the Virginia Sanitarium. Their children are: Sarah Ida, born August 1, 1900; Birtis Perry, born February 18, 1905; both attending the Seventh Adventist Day Church School on Morris street, Richmond.

William Samuel Murray. William Samuel Murray, for so many years a business man of the city of Richmond, was a descendant of John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, the last of Virginia's colonial governors. He was a son of Samuel Miller Murray, who owned the Murray homestead farm three miles northeast of Richmond, and there lived until the destruction of the home by fire. He then moved to Richmond and became famous locally as an artistic carver in hardwoods, much of his work yet being preserved in the old homes of the city in the form of exquisitely carved cabinets of mahogany and rosewood. The family possessions were largely lost during the Civil war which necessitated the rising generation engaging in business, although reared to lives of luxury and ease. William Samuel Murray was born at the Murray homestead, then owned by his father, May 31, 1843, died in Richmond, June 29, 1908, son of Samuel Miller and Flora Virginia (Holmes) Murray. He spent his boyhood upon the home farm and was educated in private schools, Dr. Frazier's

School in Richmond and Randolph-Macon College. The severe loss of property sustained by his father during the war compelled him to enter the business world, and coming to Richmond with his parents after the destruction of the homestead, he entered the employ of W. W. Baldwin, hardware merchant on Main street. He remained with Mr. Baldwin nine years as accountant and secretary, then for twenty-one years was associated with James McGraw, in the capacity of chief accountant and salesman. The confinement of store and office life told upon his health and for several years he was a commercial traveler, covering territory in Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina for the Richmond house of H. C. Sims. He was recognized as an able and capable man of business and maintained most confidential relations with the firms with which he was connected. He was a member of lodge and chapter of the Masonic order and held both a past masters and a past high priest's jewel, also serving both lodge and chapter as secretary for many years. He was a communicant of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and a Democrat in politics, but he never sought or accepted public office, his home and his business being his great interest.

Mr. Murray married, April 13, 1880, Lucy Frances, daughter of William T. and Lucy Frances (Rowe) King, granddaughter of Rev. George Rowe, a minister of the Baptist church of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mrs. Murray survives her husband, a resident of Richmond. Her only child, Frances, was married, November 6, 1912, to James H. Headen, born in Pittsboro, North Carolina. Their child, Frances Headen, was born January 27, 1914.

George Berry Williams. Descendant of an old New York state family, born in the state of Illinois, and a Virginian by adoption, Mr. Williams may lay claim to being cosmopolitan. He came to Richmond, April 1, 1903, as assistant auditor of the Virginia Passenger and Power Company.

George Berry Williams is a son of George Williams, born in New York state, March 31, 1823, died in Carmi, Illinois, March 8, 1900, having lived beyond the scriptural "three score years and ten." George Williams was a son of Joseph Williams, who was the pioneer ancestor of the family, com-

ing here from Londonderry, Ireland; his wife, Serena (Graham) Williams, was a native of Belfast, Ireland. On their arrival they settled in New York City. George Williams was a merchant of Carmi for many years, spending his latter days in honorable retirement. He married Frances Chinn Crebs, born in Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, daughter of Berry Crebs. He was born August 9, 1803, died September 8, 1884, married Lucy Jones Wilson. The children of George and Frances Chinn (Crebs) Williams were: George Berry, of whom further; John Montgomery, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Elam Stewart, of Terre Haute, Indiana; Joseph Fleming, of Carmi, Illinois; one child died in infancy.

George B. Williams was born in Carmi, Illinois, February 25, 1870, the eldest son of his parents. He attended public schools in Carmi until sixteen years of age, then entered business life as clerk in a dry goods store in his native town. He remained five years in that store, then having reached the legal age he left home, entering the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at St. Louis, Missouri. He remained with that company from June, 1891, until 1903, receiving several promotions. He resigned the position to accept the post of assistant auditor of the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, entering upon the duties of his office with the latter road April 1, 1903. In 1909 the road was reorganized as the Virginia Railway & Power Company, Mr. Williams being advanced to the position of assistant secretary and treasurer. In 1912 he was elected secretary-treasurer, which position he now holds.

Mr. Williams married, in Greenville, Illinois, June 1, 1903, Edith May Clarkson, born in Greenville, now the residence of her widowed mother, Elizabeth (McDowell) Clarkson. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have a daughter, Elizabeth Clarkson, born June 26, 1904.

John Brady Grayson. The first of the Graysons in America of whom there is any record at hand was Benjamin Grayson, who, with his sister, emigrated from England or Scotland to Westmoreland county, Virginia, afterwards settling on the Occoquan river near the spot which later became Colchester, his immigration finding its date in the early part of the seventeenth century.



John B. Grayson,

In his new home he became a merchant, trading largely in tobacco, and by great industry and the judicious management of his affairs acquired a large estate. He left Westmoreland county about 1715, settling in Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia, and engaged extensively in mercantile business and shipping. Benjamin Grayson married at Dumfries a wealthy widow, Mrs. Linton, whose maiden name was Susanna Monroe, sister of Spence Monroe, of Westmoreland county, father of President James Monroe, an ancient and distinguished Scotch family. After his second marriage, to a Mrs. Ewell, he built a residence on a large tract of land that he owned near the Occoquan and Potomac rivers, naming the estate "Belle Air," the name of the former home of his second wife. The residence was a handsome mansion, built in manorial style, with massive carved oaken doors, wainscotted throughout, and with lofty columned front, and there he died in 1757. The first husband of Susanna Monroe was a Mr. Tyler, of the stock of the family of President Tyler. The sister of Benjamin Grayson married a Harrison, a member of the family of that later produced President Harrison.

Among the children of Benjamin and Susanna Grayson was William Grayson, who gained the military rank of colonel in the war of the revolution, a close friend of Gen. George Washington, and elected a member of the first senate of the United States of America to take seat under the newly adopted constitution, but died a few months after taking his seat in that honorable body. On November 11, 1774, a military company called the "Independent Company of Cadets" was formed in Prince William county, Virginia, and William Grayson was chosen its captain. Mount Vernon and Dumfries were within easy visiting distance, and in that day there was much social intercourse between the Grayson and Washington families, while, in the diary of General Washington, Colonel Grayson is frequently mentioned as a guest at Mount Vernon, often joining General Washington in his favorite recreation of hunting. Colonel Grayson was with General Washington when he crossed to Brooklyn during the action in August, 1776, was afterward at the battle of White Plains. He was later one of a commission appointed to confer

with Lord Howe on the subject of the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war, and soon after a resolve of congress placed him in an administrative position as commissioner of the board of war, succeeding Lieutenant Colonel Harrison. Colonel Grayson was elected a member of the Confederate congress in 1784, and continued in membership therein until the articles of confederation were superseded by the constitution as now in force. On December 24, 1784, the commissioners of the states of Massachusetts and New York applied to congress for a court to decide certain disputes between them as to boundaries, and Colonel Grayson was named by congress as one of the commissioners, his appointment immediately accepted by the contesting states. Colonel Grayson was a member of the Virginia convention called to deliberate upon the adoption of the constitution and although he opposed such action the zeal, ability, patriotism and statesmanship that he had exhibited was such that after the final ratification of that code he was, with Richard Henry Lee, chosen Virginia's representative in the senate of the United States. He took his seat in the senate, May 21, 1789, and on that day his name was placed on the committee to define the crimes and offences cognizable under the laws of the United States and the penalty due. He died at Dumfries, Virginia, March 12, 1790, and was buried in the family vault on the Belle Air estate, the residence of his brother, the Rev. Spence Grayson. He married a sister of General Smallwood, former governor of Maryland.

From such an ancestry is descended John Brady Grayson, of this chronicle, son of George Washington and Mary Elizabeth (Brady) Grayson, and grandson of Frederick William Spence Grayson. His father was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and now resides at New Baltimore, Virginia. His lifelong occupation has been that of merchant, and in the war between the states he held the rank of sergeant in Company "C," Forty-ninth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States army, being wounded in the action at Seven Pines. George Washington and Mary Elizabeth (Brady) Grayson had children: George Bennett, born May 3, 1868; Thomas Keller, born November 3, 1880, married Mary Sanders and is the father of George Wallace

and Delia; Catherine Noel, married Thomas Smith Allison, and has one daughter, Mary; Mary, married Richard R. Sanders; Roberta, married George Sanders; Martha, married James Sudduth; Belle, married Oscar Lynn; Elizabeth, unmarried; John Brady, of whom further.

Besides the services of George Washington Grayson to the Confederate cause in the years from 1861 to 1865, this line of the family was represented in that conflict by his brother, A. Bennett Grayson, a soldier of the Seventeenth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, killed in the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia. There was still another brother, John W. Grayson, who did not participate in the war; he died in Jefferson City, Missouri. So did this branch of the family send its full quota of men in patriotism and courage to the front, while the record of General John Breckenridge Grayson, United States and Confederate States armies, reflects further credit upon the family name, already so rich in memories of devoted service to country.

John Brady Grayson, son of George Washington and Mary Elizabeth (Brady) Grayson, was born in New Baltimore, Virginia, May 14, 1871, and in his youth attended the public schools of New Baltimore and Scottsville. After leaving school he was first employed as clerk in mercantile houses in the place of his birth and in Warrenton, and in 1894 entered the United States Railway Postal Service. In 1903 he embarked in mercantile dealings in Warrenton, a venture that from its inception seemed marked for success and in which he has prospered, his establishment holding position among the foremost in the place in point of favor with the public. Since 1907 Mr. Grayson has been postmaster of Warrenton, appointed first by President Roosevelt, reappointed by President Taft, and holding office under President Wilson, his term to expire, July 8, 1914. His tenure of office was distinguished by no extraordinary incident, and the able manner in which he fulfilled the duties of his office brought general public satisfaction. Mr. Grayson affiliates with Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Warrenton; Warrenton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Warrenton Lodge, No. 27, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand; and the Royal Ar-

canum, of which he is past grand regent. His political party is the Republican, and he holds membership in the Baptist church.

Charles LeGrand Kirk. Charles LeGrand Kirk, a worthy representative of one of the oldest Scotch families, now identified with one of the leading industries of Richmond, was born August 1, 1857, in Troy, New York. His father, John Moore Kirk, was a native of New York state, for many years, engaged in the clothing trade at Rochester, New York. He served as first lieutenant in the old Thirtieth Regiment New York Volunteers, throughout the Civil war, and was with General Grant at the battles of the Peninsula and Manassas, and all of that noted general's campaigns thereafter. He was severely wounded in action, and never recovered from the effects of his injury, which caused his death at the age of forty-eight years, in Rochester. His wife, Cleopatra (Churchill) Kirk, also a native of New York state, survived him, and died in 1898 at the age of sixty years. They had five children, of whom three are now living, namely: Ida M., wife of John H. Acker, of Rochester; Charles LeGrand, of further mention; Henry K., of Rochester. Two daughters, Lillian and Ella, died in early life.

Charles LeGrand Kirk was one year old when his parents settled in Rochester, where he grew up and was educated. At the early age of fifteen years he became identified with the manufacture of shoes, entered the cutting room of E. W. Wright & Company, of Rochester, with whom he continued several years, following up the various branches of the work, and earning steady promotion until he became a foreman. Subsequently he was employed in that capacity by Cowles Curtis & Company, large shoe manufacturers, continuing four years, after which he engaged in the business of manufacturing on his account, as junior member of the firm of Weaver, Thomas & Kirk. This concern conducted a very successful business for a period of three years, when its plant was destroyed by fire, causing a very heavy loss. Mr. Kirk then removed to New York City, where he established a factory, which was ultimately removed to Lynn, Massachusetts, one of the great seats of the shoe industry in the United States. He located at Richmond, Virginia, February 19, 1900, becoming superintendent for the firm

of Thatcher & Company, who conducted a factory at the State Penitentiary. Mr. Kirk is now manager of the Virginia Shoe Company, a very successful concern of Richmond, with whose organization and establishment he was actively connected. He is a member of the great Masonic fraternity, and also a communicant of Holy Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church, of Richmond. He is an enthusiastic golf player, and has been identified with various organizations for the promotion of this healthful and manly sport. He was three times elected president of the Hermitage Golf Club of Richmond, is a member of the Commonwealth Club of that city, was four years vice-president and two years president of the Country Club of Virginia. He has been twice president of the Virginia State Golf League, and is at present president of the Middle Atlantic Golf Association, an organization comprised of the country and golf clubs of Wilmington, Delaware, Baltimore, Maryland, Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Hampton and Richmond, Virginia. In these various associations Mr. Kirk is brought into contact with many of the leading and most aristocratic citizens of the various states, and his election to the position of leadership in the various organizations testifies to his standing and popularity.

He married, in Rochester, New York, December 31, 1895, Edith Charlotte Griswold, a native of Connecticut, who was reared in Rochester. She is a daughter of the late H. P. Griswold, for many years a leading dentist of Rochester, and his wife, Belle Griswold, who now resides in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have a daughter, Beatrice Griswold, born March 30, 1896, now the wife of Horace K. Dickson, a prominent lumberman of Norfolk, Virginia.

Charles Jackson Billups. The paternal ancestors of Charles Jackson Billups, funeral director of Richmond, Virginia, came from England, his great-grandfather settling in Mathews county, where his son Richard was born. Richard Billups became a wealthy planter, owning many slaves and was largely interested in vessels and shipping trade. He married Mary Elizabeth Risbee, also born in Mathews county.

Lafayette Washington Billups, son of Richard and Mary Elizabeth (Risbee) Billups, was born in Mathews county, Vir-

ginia, May 1, 1824, died in Richmond, Virginia, July 14, 1893. He became an expert cabinetmaker and was for several years engaged in business in Portsmouth, Virginia. He located in Richmond in 1851, working at his trade, also as an undertaker for ten years for others. In 1861 he established in business for himself as undertaker and funeral director, continuing alone until joined by his son, Charles J., a few years prior to his death in 1893. During the war between the states he was employed by the Confederate government and was also captain of a company of home guards. He was an upright, honorable man, well known and respected. He married, in Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1851, Elizabeth Frances Glenn, of North Carolina, who died in 1904, aged seventy-six years, daughter of Dr. Thomas Washington Glenn, born in Virginia, and his wife, Penelope (Jones) Glenn, born in North Carolina. Children: Walter, George and John, all died in infancy; Mary Alyce, residing with her brother in Richmond; Charles Jackson, of whom further.

Charles Jackson Billups, only surviving son of Lafayette Washington and Elizabeth Frances (Glenn) Billups, was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 15, 1863. He was educated in the city public schools, and is a graduate of the high school, class of 1880. He immediately engaged in business with his father, in the undertaking line, at 1514 East Franklin street, and on the death of the latter in 1893 succeeded him in the business. He is now well located and established at 1505 East Main street, and worthily conducts the business established by his father in 1861. Mr. Billups is a prominent member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; belongs to lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite, and to Acca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He holds numerous other fraternal memberships, including the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Druids, Royal Arcanum, Heptasophs, Woodmen of the World, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is a communicant of Leigh Street Baptist Church, and a member of the Rotary Club of Richmond.

Mr. Billups married (first) in 1890, Lillie P. Figg, who died in 1891. He married (second) February 19, 1896, Lettie Lee Scott, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, born

October 1, 1876. Children: Charles Scott, died in infancy; Morton, born November 23, 1897; Stuart, born August 18, 1900.

Samuel Tilden Atkinson. As manager of the Hotel Richmond, Mr. Atkinson is known not only to the people of Richmond, but to the traveling public generally who in their migrations have partaken of the good cheer and hospitality of that greatly famed hostelry. He is a son of John Atkinson, and a maternal grandson of William and Sarah (White) Wood. John Atkinson was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, in 1828, and married Addie Detroit Wood, born in Bedford county, Virginia, July 30, 1841. Children: Celeste, John Marshall, Ilia Penn, Frederick William, Daisy Estelle, Samuel Tilden.

Samuel Tilden Atkinson was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, October 30, 1876. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Virginia. He has been connected with the hotel business in Richmond since 1892. For ten years he was manager of the Lexington Hotel, succeeding to the management of the Hotel Richmond in 1904. He continued in this position until the hotel passed to the Hotel Richmond Corporation in 1910, when he was elected vice-president and treasurer of the corporation, and he is now its general manager. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Metropolitan Lodge, No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Lafayette Chapter, No. 43, Royal Arch Masons; St. Andrew's Commandery, Knights Templar, all Richmond bodies; and Acca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, located at Richmond. He is also a member of McCarthy Council, No. 486, Royan Arcanum. He belongs to the Business Men's Club of Richmond and the County Club of Virginia. In political faith he is a Democrat, and in religious preference a Presbyterian.

Mr. Atkinson married, in Washington, D. C., June 3, 1908, Edna Margaret Falconer, born July 1, 1879, in Washington, daughter of Joseph Hamilton and Katherine (Johnson) Falconer, who have sons, Walter J. and Joseph Hamilton (2).

Gustavus Millhiser. Born and educated in Richmond, Mr. Millhiser began his business life in his native city and so continued all his life. He is a son of Moses Millhiser, born in Bavaria, Germany, March 24, 1825,

died in Richmond, Virginia, April 25, 1898. He came to Richmond in youth, and was there employed as a merchant. He was a member of the Reformed Jewish Church. He married, in Richmond, March 25, 1849, Rosalie Obendorfer, whose grandparents were of different religious views, the grandfather being a Jew, and the grandmother a Christian, but both of German origin. Children of Moses Millhiser: Gustavus, of further mention; Amelia, born July 28, 1852; Emanuel, September 23, 1854; Philip, January 28, 1860; Clarence, March 12, 1866.

Gustavus Millhiser, eldest child of Moses and Rosalie (Obendorfer) Millhiser, was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 5, 1850. After completing his school years he became engaged as a wholesale dry goods merchant, but in a few years retired from active participation in that field, and has since devoted his business life to manufacturing enterprises, in which he has been very successful. He is president of the Richmond Cedar Works, the Bedford Pulp and Paper Company, the Wilts Vencer Company, and treasurer of the Gulf Red Cedar Company. His club is the Commonwealth. Mr. Millhiser's religious attitude is best expressed in his own words: "Regarding (as I do) all dogmatic religions as detrimental to the achievement of the highest aims of society, and furthermore not subscribing to the idolatrous idea of a God (a Supreme Being) or Gods—I attend no church. These views class me with the Rationalists. As yet, Rationalists have no organization, except in a few of the metropolitan cities of the world."

Edward Adam Stumpf. Born in Waldmichelbach, Hessen, Germany, August 23, 1860, Edward A. Stumpf has been a resident of Richmond, Virginia, since 1875. He is a son of Adam Stumpf, a quarry owner and stone contractor, born in Germany in 1824, died in 1864, and his wife, Marguerite (Knapp) Stumpf. He was educated in St. Mary's Institute, and the Gymnasium at Mayence, a high graded school that he attended until coming to the United States in 1875. Mr. Stumpf is secretary and treasurer of the Merchants Cold Storage and Ice Manufacturing Company of Richmond, and since 1904 he has also been manager of the company. For twenty-five years he has conducted a restaurant at Eighth and Main



very truly yours
H. A. Fitzgerald

streets of that city, and in 1909 opened Stumpf Hotel which he enlarged in 1913. He was president of St. Mary's Social and Beneficial Union, president of the Gesang Verein, of Virginia, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Catholic. He married Bertha, daughter of Julius and Frederika Schumann. Children: Edward Adam (2) and Maria Louise.

Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Incorporated. In this age of great achievement and marked advance in the industrial world no industry has advanced more rapidly than cotton manufacturing, and no part of the country has shown greater development in recent years than the South. In Danville the great prosperity of the people comes from its manufacturing establishments and in all the great industries of that city none are of greater importance than the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills which were consolidated in 1909 with the Riverside Mills, the parent company. The Fitzgeralds, father and son, have been connected with it since its inception in 1882. The father, T. B. Fitzgerald, was the first president of the company, his associates in founding the enterprise being J. H. Schoolfield, J. E. Schoolfield, and R. A. Schoolfield. The company, known as Riverside Mills, began in a modest way in 1882, and under President Fitzgerald's wise management and through the foresight, untiring energy, and devoted interest of himself and associates, the mills have ever prospered. President Fitzgerald continued at the head of the enterprise until 1899, then retired to his farm at Byrdville, but continued as director in the company to which he had devoted so much of his time and energy.

President Fitzgerald was succeeded by F. X. Burton, who had a large interest in the Morotlock Mills, taken over by the Riverside Mills at a slightly earlier date. President Burton died April 3, 1904, and was succeeded by R. A. Schoolfield, who as secretary and treasurer had borne an active, conspicuous and valuable part in the management of the company. With his elevation to the presidency, H. R. Fitzgerald, son of T. R. Fitzgerald, the former president, became secretary and treasurer, which responsible position he now holds. He has been connected with the mills since leav-

ing college, and during his twenty-two years of service has filled important positions in various departments. In 1909 the Dan River Mills were amalgamated with the Riverside Mills and a corporation formed, the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Incorporated. There are seven large mills in the Riverside division, at the Dan River division four mills, the united plants constituting the largest textile manufactories of the South and is among the most important individual cotton manufacturing establishments in the United States.

Around these mills has grown up the village of Schoolfield, practically a part of Danville, but not within the corporate limits, although nearby and connected by an electric railway. The village covers sixteen hundred acres, has a population of between four and five thousand people, with churches, school, fire department and all the requirements of modern American village. No intoxicants are sold, all interests are carefully safeguarded by the company, and nowhere does there exist a more thrifty, prosperous community, dependent upon one industry. That this is so reflects greatest credit upon the company responsible for the foundation of the village and for its maintenance. The company, capitalized at eight and one-half million dollars, pays out in wages an average weekly sum of thirty-seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, and never for a single week have the mills been shut down, nor has business of the community ever been disturbed by the withdrawal of this large income upon which the business houses depend.

The Riverside Mills are operated by water and steam power, the Dan River plant by electricity and steam. The entire works have a floor capacity of two and a half million square feet and the plants are complete, bleacheries, dye houses, finishing plants, completing the operations from raw cotton to finished products. These products are known to the trade as plaids, chevots, chambrays, fancy dress gingham, bleached and brown sheetings, and sheets and pillow cases in all sizes. The goods are standard and sold to wholesalers and jobbers all over the United States, and are exported to foreign lands.

Over this great plant stands an executive board and a directorate, all but two residents of Danville and men of the high-

est standing, financial position, and unquestioned ability. The president, R. A. Schoolfield, and the vice-president, J. H. Schoolfield, have both been connected with the business since its inception, the president having ever been one of the strongest pillars of its support. H. R. Fitzgerald, secretary and treasurer, has spent nearly a quarter of a century with the company and ably administers the duties of his department. The directors are: J. H. Schoolfield, James I. Pritchett, J. C. Jordan, D. A. Overbey, J. Pemberton Penn, R. A. James, Captain William H. White, W. B. Hill, T. B. Fitzgerald, E. T. Lamb, R. A. Schoolfield and H. R. Fitzgerald. To these men and to the wise policy of the executive, to the enlightened modern methods, and to the friendly relations existing between the employers and the employed is due the remarkable prosperity and growth of the company. The enterprise is a model one and the pride of its owners. It was founded, is largely owned, controlled and operated by Danville people who regard it with pride as a home industry. Its more than five thousand employees contribute largely to Danville's prosperity as well as to the slightly nearer village of Schoolfield.

John Henry Hinchman, M. D. Of Pennsylvania and Virginia ancestry, Dr. Hinchman, born in Richmond, Virginia, has passed his entire life in his native city, where for thirty-five years he has been actively and honorably engaged in the practice of medicine; also being a graduate of a Richmond school—the Medical College of Virginia.

He is a son of George Washington Hinchman, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died in Richmond, Virginia, at the age of sixty-five years. He was an expert stair-builder and settled in Richmond when comparatively a young man. He enlisted in the Confederate army and served during the war. He married Martha Frances Jones, born in Suffolk county, Virginia, died in Richmond, in 1862, aged forty-two years. Children: Virginia and Rebecca, both deceased; Martha F., Georgia Ann and William T., all living in Richmond, and John Henry, of whom further.

Dr. John Henry Hinchman was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 4, 1852. He obtained his academic education in the old

Lancasterian School and Seamen's Bethel School, both of Richmond, and was variously employed until his twenty-fifth year. In 1877 he began the study of medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, and was graduated M. D. with the class of 1879. He at once began practice in Richmond, and so continues, honored and respected as a professional man, as a man of business, and as a good citizen, friend and neighbor. He is president of the Capital Building and Loan Association, and for twenty-five years has been medical director of the Mutual Benefit Association, both of Richmond. He is a Democrat in political belief and is now chairman of the election board. His father and uncles were soldiers in the Confederacy; an uncle, William, served in the Union army, was captured at Bull Run, where the brothers faced each other in the hostile armies. Dr. Hinchman is a member of the professional societies of his city, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Heptasophs, and is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

Dr. Hinchman married, in Richmond, May 30, 1881, Bishop O'Connell officiating, Mary E. Doherty, born in that city, February 29, 1852, daughter of John A. Doherty, born in Ireland, well known in Richmond for many years as the "Prince of Tailors," personally acquainted with President Davis, General Lee and others noted in his day. He married Hannah L. Marrah, also born in Ireland. Children of Dr. John Henry Hinchman: John Doherty, Erina Inez, Harry Barton, a graduate (1914) of the Medical College of Virginia; Jeb Stuart, graduate of Rockhill College, A. B.; Ernest Francis, a student at Rock Hill College. Dr. Hinchman's home and offices are at No. 415 North Twenty-fifth street, Richmond.

Milton E. Marcuse. Born, educated and trained in business in Richmond, Mr. Marcuse can easily substantiate his claim to the title of a "native son," and as such has brought nothing but credit to his native city. He is of German ancestry, his grandfather, Abraham Marcuse, having been born in Berlin, Germany, where he married Jeanette Myers. The family is of Hebrew origin and conform to the forms, ceremonies and customs of the Jewish faith.

Milton E. Marcuse was born in Richmond,

Virginia, August 27, 1869, son of Jonas and Rosalie Marcuse. Jonas Marcuse, who was born January 1, 1832, was a merchant. He served in the Confederate army as a private. He married, March 5, 1863, Rosalie Mitteldorfer, born March 7, 1846, died October 22, 1912, daughter of Moses and Fannie Mitteldorfer. Children: Alexander J., born August 23, 1864; Sadie, born March 5, 1866, married Myer Kirsh; Isaac J., born November 16, 1867; Milton E., of whom further; Moses M., born August 25, 1874.

Milton E. Marcuse was educated in the public schools of Richmond, and is a graduate of the high school, class of 1886. He began his business career in 1886 as a worker in the employ of Myers Brothers & Company, tobaccoists; then in 1888 became associated with C. H. Hasker, in the manufacture of tags and labels for tobacco. In 1890 the Hasker & Marcuse Manufacturing Company was formed, which was later sold to the American Can Company. In 1903 Mr. Marcuse became interested in the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company, and is now the vice-president and treasurer. He has had a very successful business career and is held in high regard by his associates. He is a director of the Merchants National Bank of Richmond and has other important interests. From 1901 to March, 1910, when he resigned, he was president of the board of directors of the Virginia Penitentiary. Mr. Marcuse is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to both the York and Scottish Rites. He is a past master of Fraternal Lodge, No. 53, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Temple Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons; a thirty-second degree Mason of Dalebo Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a noble of Acca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a past president of Richmond Lodge, Independent Order of Bnai Brith. His clubs are the Jefferson and the Business Men's, of Richmond. Mr. Marcuse married, October 24, 1894, Rosa, daughter of Jacob and Hannah May, of Richmond.

Julian Thomas Wright. One of the best known surgeon-dentists of Richmond, Virginia, is Julian Thomas Wright, D. D. S., whose conscientious attention to the duties of his profession has resulted in a large and constantly increasing patronage. The name

of Wright is an old one. Several centuries ago when men, in order to distinguish themselves more readily, took surnames, many assumed the name of the art or craft at which they worked. "Wright" originally denoted a workman, an artificer, a maker, and was a designation usually applied to those who wrought in wood, as "Smith" was applied to those who worked in metal. It is highly probable that almost every person bearing the name of Wright as his original surname is descended from an English ancestor who was an artificer. As the name could have been, and was, assumed by any artificer who chose to do so, it follows that there may be numerous families whose origin is not identical. Hence in this country there are several lines of this name not of the same descent. The name appears early in the colonial records, and has been borne by many distinguished citizens in colonial and recent times.

John Thomas Wright, father of Dr. Wright, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1827, and died in 1912. He was a miller all his life, owning and operating three mills, in Albemarle, Fauquier and Culpeper counties, and was very successful in his operations. He was the only man in his section of the country who was declared exempt from service in the Confederate army by General Robert E. Lee, as his services in the production of flour and other food supplies to the public were of inestimable value during the period of the War with the States. He was a very wealthy man prior to the war, but lost all his wealth during that struggle. He married Margaret Randolph Irving, born in Virginia, in 1839, died July 4, 1906. Children: Henry I., a miller, of Wythe county, Virginia; Mollie L., deceased; Edwin P., deceased; Josie F., widow of T. P. Tuckwiler, lives with Dr. Wright; John L., a miller, in Bluefield, West Virginia; Charles O., in association with his brother, John L., has one of the largest mills in the United States, at Bluefield, West Virginia; Julian Thomas, whose name heads this sketch; William D., also of Bluefield, West Virginia; Maggie R., deceased.

Julian Thomas Wright, D. D. S., was born at Hydraulic, Albemarle county, Virginia, May 22, 1867. He was an infant when the family removed to Fredericksburg, and was six years of age when his father built the Bridgewater Family Flour Mills. From

there they removed to Richmond in 1873, and there the father constructed the Hexall and Crenshaw Mills, and also conducted a large department store on Broad street. The family lived six years in Petersburg, after which they returned to Richmond. Dr. Wright, after a thorough preparatory education, took a course in the University of Maryland, and then became a student at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1888. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession in Richmond, and has been actively identified with it since that time. He is a man of progressive ideas, and has remained a constant student, holding it a matter of vital necessity to keep in constant touch with all improvements made in his profession. For a number of years he has been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Wright married (first) in Richmond, June 28, 1904, Rose Griggs, who died the following year. He married (second) November 3, 1906, in Washington, District of Columbia, Daisy Mountjoy, born in Stafford county, Virginia, where her parents are still living. James B. Mountjoy, her father, is a farmer, and was born in Kansas. He married Mary K. Evans, born in Stafford county, Virginia.

Abram Cecil Wright, D. D. S. The course by which this branch of the family of Wright has arrived at Virginia residence almost completes a gigantic triangle upon the map of the United States, a figure beginning in New York, extending westward to Iowa, southeastward to Florida, and then northward to Virginia, the present home and scene of the professional practice of Dr. Abram Cecil Wright, D. D. S.

Dr. Wright is a son of George Henry Wright, a native of New York state, born in Troy, November 3, 1829. George Henry Wright was a son of Allen M. and Abigail (Valentine) Wright, and in young manhood became a sailor and pilot, many of his voyages being made on the Great Lakes. In 1859 he settled in Wisconsin, and one year later made his home in Des Moines, Iowa, remaining in that state until 1887 and gaining business success and public prominence. He controlled a profitable agency for agricultural implements, his business field a splendid one, and in 1868 became

internal revenue assessor of a county in Iowa, and two years later, in 1870, elected to the lower house of the Iowa legislature. In 1887 the family home was changed to Orlando, Florida. George Henry Wright was a man of marked ability, courage and strength of character, and during a long lifetime held the unswerving respect and kindly regard of his associates. He married, October 24, 1854, Sarah Smith, of Penfield, New York, and had issue: Lillie Elizabeth, married (first) George Robinson, deceased, and survives him, a resident of Orlando, Florida; married (second) P. F. Laubach; Charles H., deceased; George Walton, deceased; Sarah Antoinette, deceased; Frederick B., a resident of Titusville, Florida, Nellie Maud, unmarried, resides in Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. Abram Cecil, of whom further.

Dr. Abram Cecil Wright, son of George Henry and Sarah (Smith) Wright, was born in Sioux city, Iowa, October 14, 1879, and when eight years of age accompanied his parents to Orlando, Florida, where he lived until he was twenty years of age. As a youth he attended the public schools of that place, in 1899 coming to Richmond, Virginia, in that city entering the Virginia School of Dentistry. Graduated as a Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1904, he began active practice in Surry county, Virginia, four years afterward returning to Richmond, where he has since practiced. For the past four years his office has been located at No. 2705 East Broad street, and a rapidly growing clientele has made his profession demand his entire time. Expert workmanship and high professional standing explain the popularity he has attained in Richmond, and he is favorably regarded in all dental circles. Dr. Wright is a member of lodge and chapter in the Masonic order, and is otherwise active in fraternal societies as a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World and of the Knights of Pythias. His church is St. John's Protestant Episcopal.

Dr. Wright married, at Clarendon, Virginia, January 1, 1907, Mary E. S., born in Vienna, Wisconsin, daughter of Martin and Mary S. L. Kendall, both of her parents deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of one son, William Walton, born July 24, 1908.

Obie L. Roach. The old Roach home-

stead in Rockingham county, North Carolina, was the birthplace of several generations of the family including Obie L. Roach and his father, John Alexander Roach, the latter born there in 1837, located in Reedsville, North Carolina, in 1879, and there died July 12, 1912. He served in the Confederate army, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, taken prisoner and confined for eight months at Elmira, New York. He returned to the army after being released and continued in the service until the war ended. He was engaged in the tobacco business all his active life and until his death in Reedsville aged seventy-five years. He married Rhoda E. McMichael, born in Guilford county, Virginia, who is yet residing in Reedsville, celebrating her seventy-fourth birthday, June 16, 1914. Children: William M., a wholesale marble and granite dealer of Greensborough, North Carolina; Lulu, deceased, married J. W. Hopkins; Minnie, married Dr. J. W. Hester, of Reedsville, whom she survives; Roberta, married W. D. Rowe, of Greensboro, Virginia; John Alexander, a D. D. S., practicing in Madison, North Carolina; Elizabeth, died in infancy; a son, died in infancy; Obie Lewis, of further mention.

Obie Lewis Roach was born on the old Roach homestead in Rockingham county, North Carolina, October 16, 1878. He was educated in the Reedsville schools, his boyhood home, and there lived until eighteen years of age when he came to Virginia, locating in Danville, where he was associated with his brother-in-law, W. D. Rowe, marble and granite monumental dealer for a term of four years. He then became a traveling salesman with a line of paints and oils in Georgia and Florida territory. He then returned to Danville and purchased an interest in the Star Laundry Company, of which he is treasurer and manager. He has been very successful, the Star Laundry ranking as one of the largest and best equipped laundries of the South, having about fifty agencies located in Virginia, North and South Carolina. The equipment is of the most modern type, the plant having been destroyed by fire in October, 1910, and replaced with a new and completely modern equipment, opening for business March 15, 1911. Mr. Roach is a director of the Danville Book and Stationery Company and interested in other Danville enterprises. He

is a member of Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Tuscarora and the Merriewold Country Club.

He married, January 8, 1902, at Greensborough, Virginia, Myrtle Mary Cook, born in Guilford county, Virginia, now deceased, leaving a daughter, Mary Myrtle, born November 12, 1906. Mr. Roach married (second) June 10, 1914, Myrtle J. Betts, of Richmond, Virginia.

Edd Riddick. The grandfather of Edd Riddick, of Norfolk, Virginia, William Riddick, was the revolutionary ancestor of the line, his home in Nansemond county, Virginia. William Riddick was owner of a large plantation, operated by many slaves, and was a man of prominent position in the county, giving liberally of his means, as of his services, to the colonial government during the struggle for freedom. He married and had three sons, John, James, of whom further, and Edwin, the first the father of Rev. William H. Riddick, who was a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, the last the founder of a family in Georgia, whither he moved after his marriage.

James Riddick, son of William Riddick, was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, in 1816, and died in 1883. As a student in the public and private schools of this locality he obtained an excellent education, and passed his life on his father's plantation, in young manhood beginning its management. He cultivated several hundred acres of land, using slave labor entirely, and prospered in his agricultural operations. For the four years of the Civil war he was connected with the commissary department of the Confederate States army, volunteering his services when it became apparent that war was inevitable. With his brother, John, James Riddick bore the cost of erection of the Methodist Episcopal church near Cypress Chapel, in the vicinity of his home, and was afterward a member of the board of stewards of the church. He was a Democrat in politics, a citizen of public spirit and a member of the community whose life exemplified honor, unselfishness and brotherhood. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Lazarus Parker, of Nansemond county, Virginia, and had issue: 1. Ida. 2. Emma,

married A. Milteer, and had Walter R., married and has three children; Gertie, married Kenneth Brinkley; Harry D., married Virginia Greenwood; William. 3. Edd, of whom further. 4. Milton, married Eunice Linn.

Edd Riddick, son of James and Mary Ann (Parker) Riddick, was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, September 19, 1873. When his studies in the public schools were completed he obtained a position with the Seaboard Air Line as clerk under General Baker. He remained with this road for several years, being advanced through several grades of service, then resigning and accepting a position with the Norfolk & Western Railroad, with which road he was identified until 1895. From the beginning of his association with the Norfolk & Western until 1895 he had received promotion to posts of increased responsibility, and in that year he came to Norfolk, Virginia, and with James Iredell Jenkins formed the Jenkins Paint and Oil Company. The original officers of this concern, which remain the same to this time, were Mr. Jenkins, president and treasurer, and Mr. Riddick secretary. The labors of Mr. Jenkins have been ably seconded by Mr. Riddick, and they have worked in perfect harmony in raising the business to its present high plane. Paints, oils and putty are the products of the factory, which is in Norfolk the maintenance of a jobbing force an important part of the company's activity, and the plant is continually running at capacity to supply the demands for their manufactures. Mr. Riddick is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Democrat in politics, and a vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. He fraternizes with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order, belonging in the latter to Ruth Lodge, No. 89, Free and Accepted Masons, Norfolk Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Grice Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, and Khedive Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Riddick finds in his home life the most agreeable relaxation from the cares of the day, and is there usually found when free from the duties of business. He is strict in his observance of the requirements of citizenship, of which he has a high conception, and is closely identified with the best in civil life.

Mr. Riddick married, November 21, 1900,

Nellie, daughter of Willoughby and Sarah Frances (Portlock) Butt, of Norfolk county, Virginia.

Robert E. Glover. Three generations of Glovers have been connected with the navy yard at Portsmouth, as first class machinists, under the United States and Confederate states government, and when the fortunes of war determined its abandonment by the Confederates, George W. Glover, of the second generation, was one of the detail to spike the guns left behind and to fire the yard. With the return of peace and the creation of a greater naval station and navy yard, the Glovers returned to the yard and from youth until 1909, Robert E. Glover, present city sergeant of Portsmouth, was there employed as machinist and draughtsman.

William Glover, grandfather of Robert E. Glover, was born in Maryland and there learned the machinists' trade. Later he came to Virginia, locating in Portsmouth and entering the employ of the United States government as master mechanic at the navy yard. He was an expert worker in government employ until retired by years.

William Glover was succeeded by his son, George W. Glover, born in Maryland, 1835, died January 12, 1888. He attended public schools and when old enough became a machinist's apprentice. After serving the required years he continued as journeyman and was also employed at the United States navy yards in Portsmouth. He was an expert mechanic and continued in the employ of the government until the yard fell into the hands of the Confederates. He then transferred his allegiance to the new owners and was there at his trade until the evacuation of Norfolk and the partial destruction of the navy yard. After the war he returned to Portsmouth and again entered government employ at the navy yard until his retirement several years prior to his death in 1888. He was a deacon of the Baptist church, faithful to his obligations, a good citizen and highly respected. He was a devoted husband and father, his hours "off duty" being spent in the home, the training and well being of his children his greatest concern. In political faith he was a Democrat. He married, in 1861, Annie Elizabeth Wittery, born in 1841, died January 12,

1888, daughter of John M. Wittery, of Glasgow, Scotland, and his wife, Annie Elizabeth (Goodall) Wittery, of Leeds, Yorkshire, England. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Wittery: William H., Josiah, Charles J., Annie Elizabeth, wife of George W. Glover. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Glover: Bessie Elizabeth, died aged one year; Alice, died aged three years; Robert E., of further mention; John Wesley, married Elizabeth —, children: George W. and Matthew H.; Annie Elizabeth, married Fletcher O. Cain, children: Marion, Lewis and John R.; Adelaide Ella, married W. H. Shackelford, children: Hazel, Leigh R. Watts, Kenneth and Delmar; George W. (2), married Mary Henley, children: Claire, George W. (3) and Edward.

Robert E. Glover, eldest son of George W. and Annie Elizabeth (Wittery) Glover, was born in Portsmouth, August 29, 1864. He attended public schools of Portsmouth, obtained a good English education, then following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, learned the machinists' trade. This occupation he followed for twelve years, becoming an expert steel worker, employed at the navy yard and elsewhere and aiding in the construction of many of the vessels of the United States navy, including the battleship *Texas*. He later took courses in marine architecture and was employed as a draughtsman until 1909. In that year he was elected city sergeant of Portsmouth, an important office, and after serving a term of four years was reelected in 1913 for a similar term. For the past thirty years Mr. Glover has been connected with the public service of his native city, his service beginning in 1884 as a member of the school board. Since that year he has been continuously a member of the board and identified with the upbuilding of the public school system of Portsmouth. He also served as police commissioner, was for five years an alderman of the city, and for ten years a member of council. His public spirit and interest in all that concerns the common good has been constantly displayed and Portsmouth has profited from his experienced service. He is a steward of the Portsmouth Methodist Episcopal Church, interested and active in church work, a member of Seaboard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Benevolent and Protective

Order of Elks. In political faith he is a Democrat.

Mr. Glover married, September 26, 1886, Margaret Rebecca Walker, born in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Glover have an adopted son, Charles Edward Thomas, born in 1892, whom they adopted in infancy and have given the love and care of true parents and in return have received the love and devotion of a true son. He was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, Randolph-Macon Academy (Bedford City), graduated class of 1911, and at the University of Virginia, medical department, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine. He then pursued a course of summer study at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.

Leslie Duncan Kline. In 1763 Jacob Kline came to Virginia from Pennsylvania, a married man. He located at Vaucluse and purchased land on which he built a house, the site being now occupied by a brick house, in which a descendant, S. B. Kline, lives. Jacob Kline lived in this house for nineteen years, then built a larger house on the bank of West Run about forty feet from the first one. This second house built in 1782 was one story of limestone and two stories of logs, weather boarded and plastered. The brick house built on the site of the first house was erected in 1820 for Daniel Kline, son of Jacob. The contractors were Henry Mitchell and Isaac Cockerell and the bricks were burned on the farm; one of the kilns was in the "brick yard" field and another in the meadow below the "shoot" along the race near W. S. Kline's garden, the bricks for the latter residence being burned also on the farm. "Kline's Mill," which stood on the race, was built in 1794 by Jacob Kline, whose son Anthony, born July 12, 1777, did a great deal of the work and made most of the machinery in it. Jacob Kline was a member of the Lutheran church, and is buried in the Lutheran cemetery at Stephens City, Virginia. Anthony Kline, his son and great-grandfather of Leslie D. Kline, of Stephens City, died in 1859, leaving a son, A. M. Kline.

Snowden Bedell Kline, son of A. M. Kline, was born on the farm near Middleton, Virginia, August 23, 1838, and is now a resident of Vaucluse, Virginia. He served during the war, 1861-65, as a private of Clark's battery and was engaged in many

hard battles of the war, including first and second Manassas (Bull Run), Winchester and Gettysburg. General Lee said of Clark's battery that it used more ammunition than any other battery in the Confederate army. Mr. Kline married Generva, daughter of Watson Carr Peery, who resided near Strasburg, Virginia. Watson Carr Peery married a Miss Shambaugh.

Leslie Duncan Kline, son of Snowden Bedell and Generva (Peery) Kline, was born at Vauluse, Virginia, October 22, 1871. He obtained a good preparatory education in private schools in Frederick county and in Captain James W. Larrick's private academy in Middleton, Virginia. He prepared for a professional life at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, which he entered in 1891 and from whence he was graduated Bachelor of Science, class of 1895. He then prepared for the profession of the law, in the law department of the University of Virginia, where he was a student 1901-03. He never practiced, however, but as soon as his college term was ended he located at Stephens City, Virginia, and engaged in scientific farming and stock raising. He has advanced to the very front rank in the agricultural world of Virginia and is a leader in the modern methods of operating a farm. He formerly served on the board of directors of the Virginia State Farmers' Institute and is president of the Central Frederick Farmers' Club of Stephens City, both active and valuable farmers' organizations. Mr. Kline makes a specialty of Duroc-Jersey Swine, is a member of the American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association and secretary and treasurer of the Virginia Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association. He is also a noted poultry fancier, specializing in barred Plymouth Rocks and mammoth bronze turkeys. His kennels of Scotch collie dogs are also noted ones and in all these branches he has won high reputation as a successful breeder and is an authority undisputed. He contributes largely to the literature devoted to farm and field, his articles attracting widespread attention. He is a fine type of the educated, energetic farmer, bringing to his aid all that science and investigation has learned concerning modern farming and stock raising. But farming does not entirely absorb his energy or interest. From 1908 to 1912 he was a member of the board

of visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Protestant Episcopal church, and is interested in the work of all. His fraternity is Phi Delta Phi.

Mr. Kline married, November 18, 1909, Jessie, daughter of Gervis Francis and Augusta (Hailman) Mayers, of Stephens City. Child, Frances Carr, born in Richmond, Virginia, July 25, 1911.

Reuben Conway Macon. The Virginia history of the progenitors of Reuben Conway Macon, of Orange, Virginia, leads to early days in the province and to connection with the noted families, Madison, Conway, and with many others. Colonel James Madison, of "Montpellier," Orange county, Virginia, son of Ambrose and Frances (Taylor) Madison, grandson of John Madison and great-grandson of John Madison, who on January 4, 1653, patented six hundred acres of land in Gloucester county, Virginia, married Eleanor Rose Conway, born in Caroline county, Virginia, January 9, 1631, daughter of Francis Conway, son of Edwin Conway, who came from England to Virginia in 1640.

This Colonel James Madison owned an estate of five hundred acres in Orange county, called "Montpellier." There all but one of his children were born. His eldest son, James Madison, after a distinguished career as scholar and statesman, was elected fourth president of the United States. Sarah Catlett, the second sister of President Madison, married Thomas Macon, of Orange. James Madison Macon, named for his illustrious uncle, was born at "Montpellier," the president's ancestral home.

The early history of these families teem with men of colonial and revolutionary importance as soldiers and statesmen. They were large landowners, and while professional and public men abounded there were always many in each generation who were agriculturists. The Macon family came to Virginia in the seventeenth century, and on June 24, 1703, there was a suit pending in York county, Virginia, between Nathaniel West and Martha, his wife, executrix of Gideon Macon, "late of New Kent County deceased," and Richard Packe, of London, merchant. Gideon Macon's daughter Martha married Orlanda Jones and was the



William Sharp

grandmother of Martha Custis, wife of President Washington, her tomb being at the old Macon place on "Prospect Hill."

Still another of the noblest families of Virginia, with which Mr. Macon is connected, is the Barbour family, through his great-grandfather, Colonel G. F. Barbour, an officer of the revolution serving from Virginia. These names, Madison, Conway, Macon, are among the most honored of Virginia names and are equally honored in the nation.

James Madison Macon was born at "Montpellier" (President Madison's home), July 3, 1791, died in 1871, a planter and man of high character. He married Lucetta Todd Newman, born in Orange county, Virginia, January 9, 1799, died in 1879. Children: 1. Thomas Newman. 2. Lucy C. E., married Dr. John Knox, of Richmond, Virginia. 3. Sarah Frances, married (first) John Goss, of Athens, Georgia; married (second) Thomas Hill, of Culpeper, Virginia. 4. Edgar B., served in the Sixth Virginia Infantry during the war between the states under General Mahone, and as recruiting officer at Norfolk; after the war he taught school, rose to eminence in public life, served as state senator and is now living a retired life. 5. James M. 6. Reuben Conway, of whom further.

Reuben Conway Macon, son of James Madison and Lucetta Todd (Newman) Macon, was born in Orange county, Virginia, May 14, 1838. He was educated in Orange county private schools and Howard Academy, preparing for the profession of civil engineer. He was for two years in the employ of the Southern railroad at Charlottesville and Lynchburg, Virginia, his service terminating with his enlistment in Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Virginia Infantry, as a private. At the reorganization of the army in April, 1862, he was elected lieutenant. He served in the ranks until May 6, 1862, when he was shot in battle, a ball passing through his thigh. After recovering he returned to his regiment and was promoted to the rank of regimental adjutant. He rendered efficient service, was a valiant soldier, and when the war ended returned to Orange county, and as an agriculturist has since been one of the important forces in the upbuilding and prosperity of Orange county. He resides in Orange, where in addition to the manage-

ment of his farm properties he conducts a successful real estate business. Although nearing his eightieth year, he is vigorous and progressive, keeping step with modern progress and in good citizenship is worthy of the honored name he bears. He is a vestryman of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, of Orange, a true friend and supporter of the church in all its branches. In political faith he is a Democrat, but has never sought nor desired public office.

Mr. Macon married, November 2, 1865, Emma C. Rieley, born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1847, daughter of James P. and Catherine (Brent) Rieley. Children: 1. Emma B., married Jacob Stair, of York, Pennsylvania; two children: Jacob Jr., and Virginia G. 2. Rev. Clifton, married Janet Bruce; two children: Margaret and Emma. 3. Kate Conway, married Frank Paulson; two children: Charles H. and Daniel McK. 4. James Conway, married Frances Armistead; one son, James Conway, Jr. 5. Latimer Small, married Amelia Slayle; three children: Latimer Small, Jr., Jacob S. and Mary T. 6. J. Rieley. 7. Evelyn Madison, married (first) Henry D. Atwood, deceased, by whom she had one child, Henry M. Atwood; married (second) Henry P. Talcott, no issue.

William Sharp. William Sharp, for many years a prominent citizen of Norfolk, was a son of Colonel William W. Sharp, born January 21, 1801, and his wife, Mary (Wilmington) Sharp. Colonel William W. Sharp was a magistrate and for thirty years clerk of the courts at Norfolk county. He was also a faithful member of the Episcopal church, in which he long served as vestryman. The name of Sharp has been identified with Virginia history from an early period, but little seems to have been done in preserving any connected history of the family. In 1775 John Sharp had two hundred and three acres of land and two slaves, and mention of the name is found as early as 1661.

William Sharp was born March 16, 1829, in Norfolk, Virginia, died there October 4, 1910, at the age of eighty-one years. He attended a private school in Norfolk, where he obtained an excellent education. Possessing a desire to enter the United States navy at his father's suggestion, he went to Washington and called upon President

Tyler, through whom he obtained the appointment in the United States naval service, entering the service as a midshipman during the Mexican war. He entered the United States Military Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and graduated in the noted class of 1841. Before entering the academy he made a cruise with Commodore Charles Skinner to the coast of Africa. He was subsequently employed in the coast survey. Then a long cruise in the Mediterranean. Then a three years' cruise in the Pacific. In the Confederate naval service, he was engaged first in drilling troops at the naval hospital, and was stationed for months at Drury's Bluff. Then with Captain John B. Tucker on gunboat *Patrick Henry*, in the fight in Hampton Roads between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. The last two years of the war he was at Charleston, South Carolina. He was an officer on the vessel which brought Kossuth, the noted Polish patriot, to this country. After the close of the war he engaged in teaching, and for many years following 1865 was principal of one of the Norfolk schools, after which he retired from active life. He was an earnest adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church, a man of generous impulses, devoting much of his time and resources to the relief of sufferers during the war. With domestic tastes, and a desire for study, he did not ally himself with any of the civic organizations, and devoted himself to his home and family.

He married, December 20, 1855, Eliza Darragh Williams, born June 13, 1832, daughter of John and Martha Julia (Armistead) Williams. John Williams was a son of Walter and Henrietta (Wheeler) Williams, and appears among the lists of slave owners in Princess Anne county in 1830-33-40-44. Martha J. Armistead was the daughter of Theodorick Bland and Martha Julia (Newton) Armistead. The Armistead family is a very old one in Virginia, but the parentage of Theodorick Bland Armistead has not been discovered. He is supposed to have been a son of Robert Armistead, but there are multitudes of that name found in Virginia. The family descended from Anthony Armistead, who lived in Kirk Deighton, Yorkshire, England, where he was licensed in 1608 to marry Frances Thompson. Their son, William Armistead, was baptized August 3, 1610, in All Saints' Church, the only church in the parish of Kirk Deighton, and came to Vir-

ginia about 1635. In 1636 he received a patent for four hundred and fifty acres of land in Elizabeth City county, and later had a grant in Gloucester county. He died before 1660. His wife's name was Anne, and they had children: William, died before 1660; John, ancestor of President Harrison; Anthony, ancestor of President Tyler; Frances, and probably Ralph. The Bland family is also a very ancient one in Virginia, descending from Theodorick Bland, who was early in Berkeley county, Virginia. His son, Richard, born August 11, 1665, in Berkeley county, died April 6, 1720. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Colonel Thomas Swan, and (second) in 1701, Elizabeth, daughter of William Randolph, of Turkey Island. She died January 22, 1720. Of their five children, the youngest, Theodorick, was born 1719, married, in 1739, Frances, daughter of Drury Bolling. They were the parents of Colonel Theodorick Bland, M. D., statesman, soldier and poet, born March 21, 1742. He was captain and later colonel in the revolution; was a member of the provincial congress in 1780 and 1783; was opposed to the constitution adopted by the state, but was later elected a member of congress under that constitution. The Isle of Wight county records show in 1678 that John Bland, a merchant of London, gave power to his wife Sarah, then in Virginia, to settle his accounts there. His four sons started for Virginia, one dying on the voyage. This was probably Theodorick Bland, of Berkeley and Weston, as his widow is mentioned in the power of attorney given by John Bland in 1678. Thomas Bland came to Virginia about 1654, and married Ann, daughter of Richard Bennett; had a son Theodorick, who died in 1702, leaving a son Theodorick. Undoubtedly Theodorick Bland Armistead was descended from one of these.

William and Eliza Darragh (Williams) Sharp had four children: 1. John Williams, born October 10, 1856, died 1878. 2. Julia Willoughby, born July 20, 1861; married Colonel Willoughby Walke, and had children: Julia Willoughby Walke, married Captain James Totten, and had Willoughby and John; Margaret Darragh, married Lieutenant Robert Garrett; Willoughby, died at the age of seven years. 3. William Willoughby, born February 9, 1863; is a broker in New York City; he married, June 1, 1896,



William W. Sharp

Dora Adams Hopkins, and has children: William Willoughby Jr., Dorothy Newton, Eliza Darragh. 4. John Newton, born September 9, 1865, died 1900.

Emmett J. Riddick. The first mention found of the Riddick family is concerning James Riddick, who was burgess for Nansemond county, Virginia, from 1718 to 1722, a large landowner and the founder of an important family. Lemuel Riddick was a burgess from 1736 to 1773, and also a delegate to the state convention of 1775. Rev. Samuel Riddick resigned the rectorship of the Protestant Episcopal church, of Suffolk, Virginia, in 1773, after having served continuously for forty years. General Joseph Riddick was a state senator from Gates county, North Carolina, for twenty-eight years. Colonel Willis Riddick was burgess from Nansemond from 1756 to 1775, and delegate to the state conventions of 1775 and 1776. In the line of Emmett J. Riddick, of Suffolk, Virginia, Mills has been a favored name, his father, Mills J., being the fifth in direct line to bear the name, each an eldest son and inheriting the homestead on which Mills J. Riddick yet resides. All were prosperous planters and men of high standing. All of the children of Mills J. Riddick, who was born in 1848, and married, in 1878, to Ella Lee Franklin, born in 1854, were born on the homestead. He is a Democrat in political belief, and prior to his marriage was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, now belonging to the Methodist Episcopal. Children: Mary, died in infancy; Emmett J., of whom further; Effie J., born in 1883, married, in 1906, James Britton, and has Virginia Riddick, born in 1908, and John Riddick, born in 1909; Julia A., born in 1885; Gertrude E., born in 1888, married in 1909, John B. Pruden; Arthur E., born in 1896; Mills A., born in 1901.

Emmett J. Riddick, eldest son and second child of Mills J. and Ella Lee (Franklin) Riddick, was born in 1881. He completed his preparation for the business of life in the Suffolk Business College after preparatory studies in public and private schools. In 1900 Mr. Riddick formed a connection with The Shoop-Withers Company, dealers in hay, grain and feed, and was there employed until 1909, when this firm was succeeded by the Cooper Riddick Company, Inc., of which

Mr. Riddick was president. In 1913 he resigned this office to accept the general managership of the company, and as general manager is in active control of its several departments. The company deals extensively in the lines previously mentioned, its business covering a wide field, and its rating is high in the locality. Mr. Riddick gives his entire time and attention to its interests, and the company has profited from his zealous safeguarding of its welfare. The Democratic party is his political choice, and he affiliates with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Emmett J. Riddick married, in 1909, Ursula P. Williams, daughter of Norman C. and Virginia (Pruden) Williams, and granddaughter of Rev. Milton Williams, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Children of Emmett J. and Ursula P. (Williams) Riddick: Emmett J., Jr., born in 1911, and Virginia Williams, born in 1914.

Edward Thomas Parham. A descendant of one of the old plantation and slave owning families of Brunswick county, Virginia, Edward T. Parham, until eighteen years of age, remained at the old homestead on which his grandfather, Lewis Edward Parham, lived and died, and which, until very recently, was owned in the Parham family. He is a son of William James Parham and a grandson of Lewis Edward Parham. The latter a wealthy planter and slave owner of Brunswick county, where he was born, married Catherine Mason Branch, and there both died, he aged fifty-six years, she aged eighty years. Of their seven children two are yet living: Dr. Marvin Dibrell Parham, a practicing physician of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, aged seventy-two years; Mrs. Ann W. Goodrich, a widow living in Petersburg, Virginia, aged sixty-nine years.

William James Parham, son of Lewis Edward Parham, was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, in 1830, and died there in 1872. He was a farmer, held several county offices, and a veteran of the Confederacy, serving all through the war, 1861-1865, in Mahone's brigade and seeing hard service. He married Rosa A. Spencer, born in Brunswick county, and there died in 1861, aged twenty-six, leaving an only child, Edward Thomas, who was twelve months old when deprived of a mother's love and care.

Edward Thomas Parham was born at his father's farm, the old Parham homestead of Lewis E. Parham, in Brunswick county, Virginia, March 30, 1860. Left motherless when an infant he was well cared for by others and remained at the home farm attending the local school and assisting in farm labors until eighteen years of age, his father dying when he was twelve. From eighteen until attaining legal age, he represented the nursery business, later operating a nursery for himself. For the following five years he was a merchant and farmer in the same county. In 1888 he began his long connection with the insurance business, starting in Norfolk, Virginia, as representative of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia. He continued in Norfolk until 1890, then located in Danville, where he established his present agency. The company he represents, The Life Insurance Company of Virginia, is the oldest and largest Southern life insurance company, its home office in Richmond, being officered by Southern men and receiving strong support from Southern insurers. As general agent and manager of the Danville district Mr. Parham has built up a large business for his company, its growth and expansion under his management having been remarkable. He is well known in the business world, is a director of the Virginia National Bank, director of the New Acme Company, director of the Union Building and Loan Association, and has other business interests. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Roman Eagle Lodge, Euclid Chapter and Commandery No. 7; is a Knight of Pythias, and a trustee, member of the Tuscarora Club, member of the Country Club, member of Main street Methodist Episcopal Church, serving on the board of stewards, librarian of the Sunday school and a valued worker. In political faith he is a Democrat.

Mr. Parham married, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, June 10, 1884, Martha Harriet Prince, born in Sussex county, Virginia, daughter of George William Prince, who at the time of his death, in 1865, was holding the office of clerk of court, Sussex county, an office he had held for several years. He married Harriet S. Alfriend, who survives him, aged seventy-five, residing with her daughter, Martha H., in Danville. Children: Grace Alfriend, born June 4, 1886, married Richard J. Carter, of Danville, chief clerk of

the Southern railroad; Edward Prince, born October 22, 1895, now a student at Washington and Lee University, class of 1918.

Joseph Graham. The Grahams of Pulaski county, Virginia, of whom Joseph Graham, sheriff of the county, is representative in the present day, descends from Scotch-Irish ancestry, Graham being one of the old and honored Scotch clans.

Joseph Graham is a grandson of Joseph Graham, a farmer of Pulaski county, Virginia, and son of Dr. Joseph D. Graham, a graduate Doctor of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, born in 1834, died May 1, 1898. Dr. Graham practiced his profession in Pulaski county until the war broke out between the states, when he enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Regiment Virginia Infantry, Confederate States army. At the first battle of Manassas he was wounded in the shoulder, but after his recovery returned to the army, serving until the surrender of General Lee. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession and also conducted farming operations. Dr. Graham married Mary Elizabeth Curin, born in 1844, who yet survives him, daughter of L. A. Curin. Her brother, James Curin, served in the Pulaski Guards and lost his life, while in the Confederate service. Two brothers of Dr. Graham, Robert and Calvin, both served in the Confederate army in Virginia regiments.

Joseph Graham, son of Dr. Joseph D. and Mary Elizabeth (Curin) Graham, was born in Pulaski county, Virginia, December 9, 1870. His father, an honored physician of Pulaski, gave him the advantage of the private and public schools of the city, but when his school years were ended, the young man chose agriculture as his business and has ever been a farmer, modern, progressive and prosperous. On March 5, 1906, a vacancy occurring in the sheriff's office, Mr. Graham was appointed to fill out the unexpired term, which expired in 1907. His administration of the affairs of the sheriff's office was so satisfactory to all having dealings with that office, that he was elected by the people to serve a full term of four years. When that term expired in 1911, he was again chosen to succeed himself and yet holds the office, his term expiring January 1, 1916. Sheriff Graham is a member of lodge and chapter of the Masonic order,



William Ward

member the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to Pulaski Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a Democrat in politics.

He married Bertha Lucy Graham (his cousin), born in Mercer county, West Virginia, March 20, 1873, daughter of Thompson and Ella (Grill) Graham. Children: Mary Ellen, born in Pulaski county, Virginia, in 1891; Lucy Jane, November 8, 1892; Joseph Thompson, February 29, 1896; Virginia Burton, December 18, 1897; Elizabeth G., April 29, 1899; Nellie M., March 18, 1901; Nellie Gertrude, June 30, 1902.

George Raymond Ratcliffe. For ten years connected with National Bank of Manassas and since 1903 cashier of the People's National Bank. Mr. Ratcliffe has gained an enviable reputation in the financial circle of his district and won the friendship of the patrons of the bank by his unflinching courtesy, exactness and upright dealing. He is the only son of George Marcellus Ratcliffe, born in Prince William county, Virginia, April 9, 1845, a merchant of Dumfries in his native county. He married Mary C., daughter of William F. Dowell, a Confederate soldier, who died in a Federal prison. George M. Ratcliffe had two brothers, Henry, first lieutenant of a Prince William company in the Confederate army, and James E., a private. Children of George M. and Mary C. Ratcliffe: George Raymond, see forward; Annie J., married Henry Clay Speak; Ella Cornelia, married Robert A. Waters.

George Raymond Ratcliffe was born in Prince William county, Virginia, April 12, 1870. He was educated in Dumfries (Virginia) public schools, then entered William and Mary College, attending the sessions of 1889 and 1890. He then took a special course in Spencerian Business College, at Washington, D. C., completing a full course, and receiving a diploma. He then taught in the public schools of Prince William county for five years, then entered the employ of the National Bank of Manassas, as a clerk. He possessed the necessary qualifications for a successful banker and was advanced rapidly until in 1903 he was elected cashier of the People's National Bank, a responsible position that he most ably fills. He was a member of the execu-

tive council of the Virginia Bankers' Association, elected for three years in 1911, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is an active, prominent member of the Masonic order; member and treasurer of Manassah Lodge, No. 182, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Manassas, Virginia; Manassas Chapter, No. 59, Royal Arch Masons, Manassas, Virginia; Old Dominion Commandery, Knights Templar (Alexandria, Virginia); Acca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (Richmond); and of Alexandria Lodge of Perfection (fourteenth degree), Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (Alexandria, Virginia); also a member of Robert E. Lee Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Dumfries, Virginia.

Mr. Ratcliffe married, September 3, 1902, Lillian, daughter of Andrew Jackson and Mary Elizabeth (Donaghe) Silling, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, February 21, 1875; children: Raymond Jackson, born March 26, 1911; Rose Silling, August 5, 1912.

William Ward. The Wards of Norfolk, Virginia, herein recorded, descend from William (1) Ward, born in Ireland, later of New York City, and Norfolk, Virginia. He came to the United States after his marriage, and in the home of Miss Julia R. Ward, in Norfolk, is an old hall clock that he brought with him. He was a man of means, and the owner of a large amount of land in Brooklyn and New York. Among his holdings was a part of the present Brooklyn navy yard site, Ward's Island in the East river, and the old site of Niblo's Garden, once the most famous playhouse in New York City. This Niblo at one time was a cook in the Ward family, and when William Ward came to Norfolk he deeded to Mr. Niblo a piece of property on Broadway that he deemed of little value. There Mr. Niblo started his resort that later became famous as Niblo's Garden. William Ward came to Norfolk, Virginia, shortly after 1800, when he engaged in trade with the West Indies and added materially to his fortune. He married the daughter of an English bishop of county Armagh, Ireland, who bore him three sons and three daughters: George, Anthony, William (2), Mary, Jane, Ann.

William (2) Ward was born in New York

City, in 1800, died in 1875, in Norfolk, Virginia. He attended the Catholic schools, and although he was not a graduate, he was a man well read, intelligent and fully informed. His life was largely devoted to real estate improvement and dealing, in contracting, and in supplying the naval station and ships with food stuffs and farm produce. He owned farms near Norfolk, some of which he platted as additions to the city, two of these additions, Villa Heights and Park Place, now being of the favored residential districts of the city. His personal residence was on York street, and there his wife resided as wife and widow for sixty-six years. The farms, which he managed personally, Mr. Ward operated as truck and vegetable gardens, maintained dairies and poultry yards on a large scale, finding ready markets in the city and harbor, his largest trade being with the many vessels whose port of supply was Norfolk. He did a large business of this kind, his real estate interests also being very large and profitable. He was a man of exceedingly friendly, generous nature, always ready and anxious to help others, and a great friend to the children. He was public spirited and progressive, a Democrat in politics, a member of the common council, and for some time president of that body. He was devoted to his family, and in all things was a good citizen, leaving behind him an honored name. Prior to his death he retired from business and sold most of his real estate, retaining his York street home, and the home on West Bute street, now occupied by his two daughters, Julia and Priscilla.

William (2) Ward married, in 1829, Priscilla Cross, of North Carolina, who died August 27, 1893. Children: 1. Emily R., married Richard G. Broughton; children: William Rollins, Pauline, Eulalie, Emily. 2. Colonel William Henry, of the United States navy, commanded the *Tallahassee*; he was at sea when the Civil war broke out; upon his arrival in port he resigned, was made a prisoner of war, soon afterwards exchanged, then was in Confederate navy, three times captured and each time exchanged, the last time being the last prisoner to be liberated after the war; subsequently he was in the army service of the Egyptian government, and received from the Khedive the highest honor he could bestow upon a foreigner; he died in Norfolk,

Virginia, in 1892. 3. Artemus, was in the Virginia cavalry throughout the Civil war, and was a brave soldier; he died in Norfolk, Virginia, 1898. 4. Thomas Bryson, M. D., a surgeon in the Confederate army four years and in charge of hospitals; was afterwards a well known surgeon of Norfolk; died in 1885; he married Julia Paul; children: Anna Moore, married Lieutenant Fritz Lewis Sanduz, of New Orleans, United States navy, now resides in Washington, D. C.; Mary Baird, deceased; Henry, residing in Norfolk; Isidore, deceased. 5. Anna Pauline, married E. D. Smith; children: Herman, Henry, Julia, Emily, Anna Belfield. 6. John Tyler, was in the sixth Virginia Artillery Volunteers and remained throughout the war; died in Norfolk, 1892. 7. Julia Rollins. 8. Priscilla. The latter two daughters are unmarried and reside in Norfolk, at No. 357 West Bute street, their home being a veritable treasure house of antiques, portraits and family relics. Their house is an historical one, having been used in the war of 1812 as an officers' hospital. It was probably built about 1780, purchased by William (2) Ward in 1830. Many people were buried in the grounds surrounding the house, and it is said that skulls were dug up by the boys in after years. The Misses Ward are greatly beloved by a large circle of friends and entertain with charming hospitality.

Thomas Bolling Coles. Thomas Bolling Coles, of New York City, is descended from an early Virginia family, of Irish or Scotch-Irish origin. The first known ancestor was John Coles, who came from Enniscorthy, Ireland, to Virginia about 1712, and located in Hanover county, Virginia, where he lived and died. He married Mary Winton, and had children: Walter, Sarah, Mary, John and Isaac. Mary married John Payne, and was the mother of Dorothy, wife of President Madison. Isaac was a member of congress from Virginia, residing in Halifax county.

John (2) Coles, second son of John (1) and Mary (Winton) Coles, bought three thousand acres at Enniscorthy, Albemarle county, Virginia, receiving a deed in 1777, and resided there. He married Rebecca E. Tucker, born 1727, in Jamestown, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Travis) Tucker, of Norfolk. John Tucker's tomb is in Norfolk

church yard. John (2) Coles died in 1808, and his wife survived him about eighteen years, dying in 1826. Their children were: Walter, John, Isaac, Tucker, Edward, Rebecca, Mary, Eliza, Sarah, Elizabeth and Emily.

Walter Coles, eldest son of John (2) and Rebecca E. (Tucker) Coles, was born 1772, at Enniscorthy, and died in Woodville, Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1854, aged eighty-two years. He was a planter at Woodville, an active member of the Episcopal church, a county magistrate, and was buried in the Coles cemetery on Green Mountain, in Albemarle county. He married (first) Eliza, daughter of Bowler Cocke, of Turkey Island, and (second) Sally, daughter of John Swann, of Powhatan. The children of the first marriage were: John Bowles, Walter, Sally (married a Taylor, of South Carolina) and Rebecca, wife of Tarleton Fleming, of Goochland county, Virginia.

Walter (2) Coles, second son of Walter (1) and Eliza (Cocke) Coles, was born about 1800, in Albemarle county, Virginia, and succeeded his father on the plantation at Woodville. He died in Goochland county about 1856, and his body was taken to his native place, for burial in the Coles Cemetery. He married Ann Eliza Carter, who was also buried in the Coles cemetery. The family was allied with the Presbyterian church, probably from the first immigrant. Walter (2) Coles had children: Walter, a physician soldier of the Civil war, who died in August, 1892, in St. Louis, Missouri; Sally Logan, now residing in Esmont, Albemarle county, Virginia; Elizabeth Cocke, died unmarried; James Carter, died at the age of sixteen years; John, a business man of St. Louis, Missouri; Thomas Bolling, mentioned below.

Thomas Bolling Coles, son of Walter (2) and Ann Eliza (Carter) Coles, was born July 15, 1853, in Goochland county, Virginia. He was educated at boarding schools in Virginia. At the age of seventeen years he went to St. Louis, to begin a business career which has proved eminently successful. He engaged as clerk in a wholesale hardware store, and was subsequently employed by the same establishment as traveling salesman in Texas, continuing twelve years. In 1890 he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he took charge of the sales department of the Braddock Wire Company, of

which John W. Gates was the head. This was later the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, and in 1899 was merged in the American Steel and Wire Company, which became a part of the United States Steel Company, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Coles moved to that city, and still has charge of sales in the wire department, dealing with wholesalers in all parts of the world. His long continuance in this position suffices as proof of his ability and integrity. He resides in Brooklyn, and is junior warden of St. John's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, of that borough. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic and Brooklyn Riding and Driving clubs, and of the Royal Arcanum. Politically, he is independent of party control, and endeavors to cast his influence and vote for good government and the promotion of the public weal. He married, in St. Louis, in 1882, Charlotte J. Berkeley, born in Kentucky, daughter of Rev. Edward F. Berkeley, who baptized and buried Henry Clay, and his wife, Sarah (Maury) Berkeley, daughter of Charles Maury.

Gideon Lee Long. For two centuries Long is a name found in Page county, Virginia, history. Isaac Long, grandfather of Gideon L. Long, formerly of Luray, Virginia, was a landed proprietor, deriving title in 1729 from Lord Fairfax. These acres have descended through several generations of the family, have never been out of the family and are now owned by Gideon L. Long. There is record of military service in the revolution and subsequent wars waged by the United States and in the war between the states. Michael Long, father of Gideon L. Long, served in the Confederate army, while his sister's husband, Colonel Thomas Price, was an officer of the Federal army, and there were similar instances in other branches of the family. Longs have been prominent in the professions, in business and in agricultural lines since the foundation of the family in Virginia, the branch of which Gideon L. Long is a foremost representative, having as a rule been agriculturists, owning large estates and holding influential positions.

Michael Long, son of Isaac Long, was born on the Page county homestead, August 31, 1817, died in 1887, a farmer and a merchant. He served in the Confederate

army in a Virginia regiment and when the war was over returned to his native county, where he continued active in business until his death. He married his cousin, Susan E., daughter of Philip Long, and sister of Captain Powell Long, of the Frederick county, Virginia, state militia. Isaac Long, a son of Michael and Susan E. (Long) Long, served in a Virginia regiment of the Confederate army in charge of a hospital corps at Keswick, Albemarle county, Virginia.

Gideon Lee Long, son of Michael and Susan E. (Long) Long, was born on the old Long homestead, in Page county, Virginia, eight miles from Luray. He pursued advanced courses for two years at the Polytechnic Institute, Newmarket, Virginia, and for one year at Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington. He then returned to the farm and for many years devoted his life to the management of his large estate, that for two centuries has been in the Long name. He is a true type of the Virginia gentleman farmer, courteous, genial and hospitable, progressive and modern in his methods, political and religious views broad-minded and liberal.

Mr. Long married (first) Amanda Virginia, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Allen) Spangler. She died September 15, 1907. He married (second) September 4, 1912, Annie, daughter of Judge J. W. Malone, of Quincy, Florida. Children: Michael Allen, born on the old homestead, November 23, 1890; Robert Edward, born on the homestead, January 10, 1898; Thomas Bayard, born in Luray, January 11, 1905.

Frank H. Couch. Incumbent of high fraternal office, Frank H. Couch, a native of Hampton, Virginia, is at this time a resident of the city, the greater part of his earlier business career having been passed in association with the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. Son of a veteran of the Civil war, Mr. Couch is himself a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and as an officer of Company D, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Regiment, saw much strenuous service in the conflict that gave to Manila and Santiago more than geographical distinction. Prominent fraternally, he is also closely identified with religious work, and in official positions aids in planning the activities of the Hampton Civic Improvement League and vigorously strives for their realization.

Frank H. Couch is a son of William Couch, born at Church Falls, province of Quebec, Canada, in 1837. As a young man of twenty-four years William Couch enlisted as a soldier in Battery C, Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Light Artillery, at the beginning of the Civil war. He was wounded in the action before Richmond, and was placed in the national hospital at Gatewoods Corner. One of his nurses at this time, and the one whose ministrations seemed to him most tender and angelic, was Emma Smith, and in the midst of all the suffering and misery of war there grew and flourished a romance of beauty and sweetness. When strength and health returned William Couch made his nurse his bride, and after receiving his discharge from the service made his home in Hampton, Virginia, where he made photography his occupation. He was successful in business and in Hampton kept his home until his death in 1907, aged seventy years. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, held the Knights Templar degree in the Masonic order, and also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics a loyal Democrat, his church was the Methodist Episcopal, of which he was an earnest and lifelong member. William and Emma (Smith) Couch were the parents of: Frank H., of whom further; Louise, born January 1, 1868; married, July 13, 1896, Christopher Ethelbert Cheyne, born in 1867, and has children: Ethelbert, born May 26, 1898, Emily, born June 13, 1901, and Marian, born February 6, 1909.

Frank H. Couch, only son of William and Emma (Smith) Couch, was born in Hampton, Virginia, in 1866, and after studying in the Sims-Eaton School and the Model School, entered the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, whence he was graduated in the class of 1888. For a time after leaving school he read law, never, however, advancing into practice of this profession, and subsequently was employed by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. For nineteen years he remained with this concern, deputy in one of the important offices of the company, his term of service with the Newport News Shipbuilding Company marked by capable effort and efficient administration of a difficult office.

When war with Spain was declared he was first lieutenant of Company D, Fourth

Regiment Virginia Volunteers, attached to the Seventh Army Corps of the United States, and during the course of the war experienced considerable exciting action. Upon the re-establishment of peace and the return of the army from the front he was elected to the captaincy of his company, which he led in the disturbances arising from two street car strikes. At the close of the second of these he decided to relinquish his command, and at his own request was placed upon the retired list of officers of the state militia.

Mr. Couch, long a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, has for several years held the office of great chief of the records of that organization, and since his election to his present office has devoted all of his time to the discharge of its responsibilities. He is also a member of Tammany Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Modern Woodmen of the World. He was on one occasion a candidate for the office of sheriff, but as he only permitted his name to be placed upon the ticket after continued urging by the party leaders and made no effort to secure the election, he was defeated by a small plurality. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church, and is secretary of the West End Memorial Church, also filling the associate secretaryship of the Sunday school. Of any project that, if accomplished, would make Hampton a better city in which to live, he is an enthusiastic supporter, and as secretary and treasurer of the Civic Improvement League, a strong and useful organization, he is close to the heart of the institution whence many such movements spring. He is a citizen of unselfish and practical ideals, a friend of all that is good in the political and social life of Hampton, deservedly popular in all circles because of the recognition of his many superior qualities of manhood.

Mr. Couch married, January 6, 1889, Clara M. Sager, born in 1871, and is the father of: Charles F., born in 1890; Dorothy E., born in 1892; Ruth, born in 1894; William, born in 1906; John, born in 1909; Margaret, born in 1913. Charles F. Couch, his eldest child, has for the past five years, since finishing his training, been a mould loft expert, one of the most able in his line.

Luther M. Parker. Luther M. Parker, adjutant and inspector of the Soldiers' Home

at Old Point, Virginia, is descended from a Kentucky family, and is a grandson of Joel Parker, who was born August 21, 1818, in Wayne county, Kentucky. Joel Parker received but a limited education in the country schools of his native county, and was one of the pioneers in that part of Scott county, Tennessee, known as Horseshoe Bend. From a wild and unbroken wilderness he lived to see this section cleared and developed into the finest farming territory in the county. He was an ideal citizen, modest and unassuming, yet firm and aggressive in support of his convictions. In spite of criticism or opposition he followed his convictions, and taught what seemed to him right. He was a devout believer, and was many years a member of the Black Creek Baptist Church. He died near Rugby, Tennessee, June 26, 1900. He married Maria Hurtt, and they were the parents of five sons and five daughters.

The eldest of these, Judge James Crawford Parker, was born March 22, 1841, in Wayne county, Kentucky, and was a young man when he accompanied his parents to Scott county, Tennessee. There he was sent to school, and made the best possible use of his opportunities. After some years in the common schools he became a student at a high school in Morgan county, Tennessee, and was soon fitted for teaching. During his early manhood he engaged in this occupation with eminent success, and many of the leading citizens of to-day were reared under his instruction. During the war between the states he enlisted in the Federal army as a private of Company I, Thirtieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and served throughout the war. Soon after his enlistment he was made orderly sergeant of the company, and throughout his term performed every duty, as became a brave soldier and painstaking officer. In 1870 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Tennessee, and his course in that body was that of a broad-minded statesman. He was an intense lover of justice, and every vote cast by him in the convention was on the side of right and human equality. In the thirty-seventh general assembly of Tennessee, he served as representative of the counties of Scott, Morgan and Fentress, and in the election received every vote in Scott county except one. The records of that most important body of legislators indicate

the important part acted during all its proceedings by Mr. Parker. He was strongly attached to the people, who appreciated his worth and his sterling honesty, as did all his associates. He was a member of three important committees in the thirty-seventh general assembly, and never failed to stand by the people in defence of their rights in every contest. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and practiced his profession until within a few months of his death, which occurred July 25, 1906. For four years he was county judge of Scott county, and as soldier, teacher, lawyer, legislator and judge, he passed through life without a stain upon his reputation. He married, in 1865, Mary E. Burke, of Rock Creek, Wayne county, Kentucky, and they were the parents of eight children.

Luther M. Parker, eldest son of Judge James C. and Mary E. (Burke) Parker was born April 29, 1877, at Somerset, Pulaski county, Kentucky, and attended the public schools at Helenwood, Tennessee, and also a private school. In 1893 he entered American University at Harrison, Tennessee, where he continued two years, and was subsequently for two years at the State College of Kentucky. In 1897 he entered the employ of the Centennial Exposition Company at Washington, District of Columbia, as an inspector in its concession department. In 1898 he was appointed private secretary to R. W. Austin, United States marshal of the eastern district of Tennessee, and eight years later became secretary to Colonel T. T. Knox. In 1909 he was appointed adjutant and inspector, with the rank of captain, at the Soldiers' Home of Virginia. He is a member of the great Masonic brotherhood, affiliating with Monitor Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Phoebus, Virginia, and is a member of the Hampton Roads Golf and Country Club, the Virginia Yacht Club, Senior Assembly German Club, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the Republican executive committee of Knox county, and was sergeant-at-arms of the noted convention of 1904, which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt for president and vice-president respectively. He was secretary of the Republican executive state committee. Mr. Parker is much interested in historical subjects, in which he is widely read, and recently prepared a paper to be read before the Daugh-

ters of 1812. He is a member of the Congregational church, and endeavors to exemplify his principles by his daily walk and conversation.

Walter Herron Doyle. The Doyles were long seated in Wexford, Ireland, from whence came Walter Herron Doyle, son of John Edward and Mary Hite (Fitz Gerald) Doyle. John Edward Doyle came to the United States at the solicitation of his uncle, Walter Herron, who was a large landowner and rope manufacturer of Norfolk. He owned many slaves and with them performed much labor at his rope walk, which was a very large one. Among the nine children of John Edward and Mary Hite (Fitz Gerald) Doyle was Walter Herron Doyle, named after his great-uncle, Walter Herron, of Norfolk.

Late in the seventeenth century Sir Walter Herron, a gentleman of means, came on a visit to America, landing at Norfolk, Virginia. Here he became acquainted with a Mr. Plume, proprietor of a large rope walk, whose only daughter he married. Their location was called Plumessville, and from them Plume street in Norfolk received its name. This rope walk was one of the sights of the borough of Norfolk, extending at great length, where the slaves engaged in its operation and sang as they weaved the rope. Many ships came to this port for supplies of provisions, and were largely outfitted with ropes supplied by Walter Herron. The present St. Vincent's Hospital of Norfolk was built by him. Having no children of his own, Mr. Herron brought over several relatives from England, including his nephew, John Edward Doyle, as above mentioned, who became associated with him in business. About this time Mr. Herron's residence was destroyed by fire, and he immediately erected a handsome dwelling on the same site, which in 1800 was considered the finest residence in Norfolk. It stood at the terminus of a street, surrounded with beautiful grounds, with large conservatory and gardens. On the death of Walter Herron, John E. Doyle inherited his business and handsome property. The family residence, however, fell to his adopted daughter, Miss Ann Behan, of Wexford, Ireland, whose name was changed by the adoption to Ann Herron. Just as she was preparing for a visit to Europe, a plague of yellow



W. H. Doyle .

fever broke out in Norfolk and she refused to leave her faithful servants, some of whom were ill. She fell a victim to the scourge, and the homestead by her will became the property of the Sisters of Charity for a hospital, with ample income for its support. John Edward Doyle married Mary J. Fitz Gerald, daughter of Purser Edward Fitz Gerald, of the United States navy.

Walter Herron Doyle, son of John Edward and Mary J. (Fitz Gerald) Doyle, was born July 20, 1845, died February 29, 1904. He obtained his early and preparatory education in Norfolk Academy and in George Sheffield's private school, completing his studies at Calvert College, Maryland. In 1861, at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in Norfolk Artillery Blues and from that year until Lee's surrender, four years later, was a soldier of the Confederacy, enduring all the trials, perils and hardships of that distressing period of our nations' history. Returning from the war a veteran in experience, but a minor in years, he entered business life as a clerk for the firm of Koder, Briggs & Company, remaining with them until 1867. In that year he became bookkeeper in the Citizen's Bank, of Norfolk, and for thirty-seven years thereafter was identified with that institution to its everlasting good. Beginning as clerk and bookkeeper in 1867, he was appointed assistant cashier in 1877, cashier in 1879, and in 1881 was elected president, an office he held for twenty-three years until his death in 1904. He developed wonderful ability as a financier, placed the bank upon a solid foundation and gave it a name and fame among the leading banks of the South. He was a tower of strength to the bank whose destinies he guided, held the unqualified esteem of the banking public, and was the warm friend and confidential adviser of many who relied implicitly upon his counsel. Outside the world of business he was well known as one whose purse was always open to relieve distress or to aid in any worthy cause. He was particularly warm in his regard for his old comrades and aided many of them to secure solid financial footing. He was devoted to his home and family, his only outside interest, besides his business, being Pickett Buchanan Post, United Confederate Veterans. His sons were all given the benefit of that great school, Virginia Military Institute, all being graduates of that famous institution,

the West Point of the South. His useful life was cut short in his fifty-ninth year, the four years of privation and exposure when a "boy in gray" no doubt shortening his days.

Mr. Doyle married, December 9, 1880, Virginia Barron Camp, daughter of George Washington and Elizabeth Barron (Armistead) Camp, granddaughter of George Washington and Frances (Willoughby) Camp, and great-granddaughter of William Camp. These were all old Virginia families of prominence in colonial and revolutionary days, and through her sires, Mrs. Doyle, who survives her husband, gained admission to the Colonial Dames of America and to the Patriotic Order Daughters of the American Revolution. Children: Elizabeth Armistead, married Joseph Virginius Bidgood; Edward Fitz Gerald, now a partner of Doyle, Gillam & Company; Walter Herron, a civil engineer in the service of the city of Norfolk; John Edward, connected with the United States Tire Company.

Mrs. Doyle is descended from Samuel Barron, of Bristol, England, who came to Virginia about 1609 with his wife and several children. He commanded Fort George, now Fortress Monroe, Virginia. One of his descendants, James Barron, was in command of vessels in the Virginia navy during the revolution. His commission was signed by Thomas Jefferson, afterward president of the United States. A photographic copy of this commission is preserved by Mrs. Boyle. She also has portraits of Walter Herron, Sir Thomas Doyle, of county Wexford, Ireland, John Edward Doyle, Purser Edward Fitz Gerald, and his wife and sons, also a portrait of Major Edward Fitz Gerald, and a sword presented to him by the citizens of Norfolk for gallant conduct during the war with Mexico. She also has miniature portraits of the immigrant, Samuel Barron, and his descendant, James Barron, as well as of General George W. Camp, her grandfather. She also has the coats-of-arms of the Barron and Willoughby families. Her grandmother, Frances Camp, was a daughter of Thomas Willoughby, who was a son of John Willoughby, the original patentee of Willoughby Point, now known as Willoughby Beach. He was a son of Thomas Willoughby, who came to Virginia in the ship "Prosperous" in 1610, being then forty years old, and became a merchant in

Virginia. His original home was in Lincolnshire, England, and all of the name in Virginia are descended from him. The successive generations of Willoughbys in Virginia were large land owners in the borough of Norfolk, Virginia. George Washington Camp (2) graduated in law at William and Mary College, and was cashier of the Old State Bank of Virginia until the Civil war.

Joseph Virginus Bidgood. Born in Richmond, Virginia, and educated in the best schools of the state. Mr. Bidgood, after a few years in business in Richmond, located in the city of Norfolk, where, as district manager of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, he has won high standing in that city. He is a son of Joseph Virginus and Sarah (Maupin) Bidgood, of Richmond, fourth of their five children: 1. Charles W., who died at age of thirty-seven years; was a lawyer by profession; he married Minnie Young, of Lewisburg, West Virginia, and left a son, Charles W. (2). 2. Florence Travis. 3. Kate Cole, married Everard Meade. 4. Joseph Virginus (2), of further mention. 5. Richard Maupin, of Richmond, Virginia.

Joseph Virginus (2) Bidgood was born in Richmond, in July, 1878. After a course of preparatory study in the public schools and McGuire's private school, he entered William and Mary College. He was a student at the institution during the years 1896 and 1897, but in 1898 he entered Virginia Polytechnic Institute. After completing his college study he returned to Richmond, where until 1902 he was engaged in the railroad and mill supply business. Closing out in Richmond in 1902, he located in Norfolk, where he engaged in the insurance business, rising to his present responsible position of district manager of the Penn Mutual of Philadelphia. This old, solid and prosperous company does not promote weaklings and the positions he holds is the only evidence needed to prove his worth as a business man. He is an Independent in politics, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and belongs to the college fraternity, Kappa Sigma.

Mr. Bidgood married, October 25, 1913, Elizabeth Armistead Doyle, born in Norfolk, Virginia, only daughter of Walter Herron and Virginia Barron (Camp) Doyle. Walter Herron Doyle was for twenty-three

years president of the Citizens' Bank of Norfolk, and is survived by his widow, Virginia Barron (Camp) Doyle, a descendant of colonial and revolutionary Virginia families.

John James Roberts. The Roberts family dates from revolutionary and colonial days in Virginia, the family seat having been for many generations in Rappahannock county. Major John Roberts, grandfather of John James Roberts, cashier of the Second National Bank of Culpeper, Virginia, was an officer of the revolution, and a man of influence in his county.

John James Roberts is a son of Robert Pollard Roberts, who was born in Rappahannock county, in 1822, died 1891. During the war between the states he served in the Confederacy for three years, his term of service ending with the surrender at Appomattox. He was a farmer and settled in Rockingham county. He married Mary Jane Eastham, born in 1833, died on Christmas Day, 1864, daughter of George Eastham, of Rappahannock county. Children: George Edward, born in Rappahannock county, April 17, 1854, married Mattie Cross, of Richmond, now deceased; Lucy Ellen, born January 7, 1857, married Alfred W. Pulliam, of Culpeper county, and has Roberts, Jane Mary, Lucy Russell, and Bird Pulliam; John James, of further mention.

John James Roberts was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, November 22, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Rockingham and Culpeper counties, and in private schools, becoming his father's farm assistant after his years of study were finished. He engaged in the mercantile business at Raccoon Ford, Culpeper county, Virginia, first engaging as clerk, and later became a member of the firm of Roberts & Company. In 1907 he formed a connection with the Second National Bank of Culpeper as assistant cashier, continuing in that position until 1911, when he was advanced to his present responsible office—cashier. He is well qualified for the position he fills, by virtue of a thorough knowledge of the laws governing national banking, finance, and is popular with the patrons of the bank, courtesy and willingness to serve others being qualities that distinguish his every day intercourse both in and out of banking hours. He is a member and past master of Fairfax Lodge, No. 43, Ancient Free and

Accepted Masons, a companion of Culpeper Chapter, No. 59, Royal Arch Masons, and enjoys the highest esteem of his Masonic brethren. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics is a Democrat. His club is the Catalpa of Culpeper, and he holds membership in the different social societies of his town.

Mr. Roberts married, June 5, 1895, Minnie Boggs, daughter of Julian and Margaret (Boggs) Anderson, of Franklin, West Virginia. Children: Margaret Anderson and Lucy Chapman.

David Embrey Croushorn. Although born and educated in Augusta county, Virginia, Mr. Croushorn has held official position in Rockingham county, Virginia, for the past six years, in fact his adult years have been largely spent in the latter county. He is a grandson of David B. Croushorn, a veteran soldier of the Confederacy, and a nephew of David M. Byerly, who also served in the Confederate army. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin Byerly, of Augusta county, Virginia, was born in 1802, died in 1896. Howard Vanlear Croushorn, son of David B. Croushorn, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1849, married Mattie Ann Byerly and had three sons: David E., of further mention; Benjamin Glenn, a farmer; Worth Whitmore, now engaged in the lumber business in North Carolina.

David Embrey Croushorn, eldest son of Howard Vanlear and Mattie Ann (Byerly) Croushorn, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, July 10, 1881. He attended public schools in Augusta county until seventeen years of age, finishing his school years in the military school at Blackstone, Virginia. In 1908 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Rockingham, serving from January 1 of that year until January 26, 1914, when he was appointed sheriff of the county, to fill out the unexpired term of his predecessor. His record as a public official has been clean and creditable, his administration of the sheriff's office meeting with the approval of all having business with that department of county government. Mr. Croushorn has served for two years in the Virginia National Guard, Company H, Seventy-second Regiment, that company being located at Harrisonburg. He is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 40, Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, and the Royal Arcanum, a communicant of the Presbyterian church of Harrisonburg, and in political faith is a Democrat.

He married, September 27, 1904, Fannie Elizabeth Hammen, born at McGaheysville, Virginia, daughter of Joseph A. and Dora V. (Argabright) Hammen. Child, Frank Howard, born in Harrisonburg, Virginia, the county seat of Rockingham county, September 30, 1907.

Leighton Hartwell Peebles. Leighton Hartwell Peebles, is descended from ancestors who participated in the colonial, revolutionary and Civil wars, and have been noted for their patriotism and fidelity. His great-great-grandfather, Joseph Peebles, was a resident of Sussex county, Virginia, and captain of a company during the revolutionary war. He was the father of Hartwell Peebles, who married a Miss Heath and lived in Sussex. Their son William married Jane Harrison, daughter of Robert Harrison, who owned large estates on the James river. They lived at Rose Cottage, Prince George county, Virginia, on the James river. Their children were: John H. Peebles, of Nashville, Tennessee, superintendent of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad; Julian R. Peebles, of Nelson county, Virginia, three years a Confederate soldier, now deceased; Hartwell Peebles, killed in a skirmish near Richmond, Virginia, while a soldier of the Confederate army; Emma Peebles, who married J. H. Blanton, of Tennessee, and William Lemuel Peebles, mentioned below.

William Lemuel Peebles was born at Rose Cottage, and now resides in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, near Petersburg, where he is engaged in farming. He was a member of the Twelfth Virginia Regiment of the Confederate army, and subsequently served in a cavalry regiment, his service extending through the entire period of the Civil war. He was in General Longstreet's division at the battle of Gettysburg. He received three wounds during the four years, in the shoulder, scalp and hand. He married, about 1880, Annie Leighton Bradbury, born September 7, 1856, in Petersburg, Virginia, descended from Captain William Leighton, who was born about 1625, in England, and settled in Kittery, Maine, about 1650. He was a shipmaster, and may have made

voyages previous to that which brought him to the New World for permanent settlement. His home was in what was known as "Fore-side," now known as Crooked Lane. He had a grant of nineteen acres, June 13, 1659, and soon settled in that part of Kittery which is now Eliot. He married, in 1659, Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Frost, born in 1633. They had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son died in childhood. John, son of Captain William and Catherine (Frost) Leighton, born in May, 1661, died November 10, 1724, in Eliot. He was ensign and later captain in the Indian wars; a large land-holder, and held many offices in what was then Kittery. He married, June 13, 1686, Oner, daughter of Tobias and Eliza (Sherburne) Langdon, and they had four sons and two daughters. William, son of John and Oner (Langdon) Leighton, was born September 17, 1696, and died August 20, 1749, in Eliot. He was a merchant and dealer in lumber and ship timbers; active in the establishment of schools; selectman of the town, and prominent in other ways. He married, in November, 1720, Sarah, daughter of Major John and Mary (Frost) Hill, born December 6, 1695. They had three sons and one daughter. William (2), son of William (1) and Sarah (Hill) Leighton, born September 17, 1723, died January 11, 1793, in Eliot. He was the owner of vessels trading with the West Indies and making occasional trips to Europe. A patriot, he helped raise and equip troops for the revolutionary army, being himself too old for service in the field. He served as sheriff, justice of the peace, and deacon of the church. He married (second) August 6, 1750, Mary, daughter of Captain Jonathan Bane, and they had three sons and six daughters. William (3), eldest child of William (2) and Mary (Bane) Leighton, was born April 29, 1751, died December 22, 1811. He was a large landholder and farmer, and had mills and timber lands in various sections of Maine, and also engaged in business as a tanner and currier. He kept a large number of oxen and transported goods to the interior of Maine, which were ferried across the river at Portsmouth in his own boats. He married, January 5, 1778, Miriam, daughter of Captain Dennis and Sarah (Frost) Fernald, of Kittery, born December 12, 1760. They had six sons and six daughters. One of these daughters,

Sarah, born August 13, 1782, died December 15, 1863; married (first) Captain William Harrold, who died without issue; and (second) March 15, 1815, Samuel Bradbury.

Samuel Bradbury was a descendant of a very old English family, which had a representative among the pioneers of New England. This family has been traced to Robert Bradbury, who was probably born as early as 1400, and resided in Ollerset, Derbyshire, England. He married a daughter of Robert Davenport, of Bramhall, county Chester, England. Their son, William Bradbury, was the father of Robert (2) Bradbury, whose son, William (2) Bradbury, was born in 1480. He succeeded to the Manor of Mancendern, and acquired the Manor of Catmere Hall, in Littlebury, county Essex, where he was buried in 1646. His son, Matthew Bradbury, was the father of William (3) Bradbury, whose son, Wymond Bradbury, resided at Wicken Bonant, and was afterward of the parish of Whitechapel, county Middlesex. He was baptized May 16, 1574, at Newport Pond; was of London in 1628, and died in 1650. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of William Whitgift, and sister of the wife of his brother, Matthew. Thomas Bradbury, son of Wymond, was baptized February 28, 1611, at Wicken Bonant, and appeared at what is now York, Maine, early in 1634, as the agent or steward of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, proprietor of the province of Maine. Thomas Bradbury was an original proprietor of Salisbury, Massachusetts, for more than half a century; one of its foremost citizens, filling nearly every civil office, including associate judge, and was captain of a militia company. He was an educated man, wrote a clear hand, and was appointed first clerk of the writs in Salisbury. He died March 16, 1695. His wife Mary was a daughter of John and Judith Perkins, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was accused as a witch at the age of about eighty years, in 1692, during the terrible delusion on the subject of witchcraft. One hundred and eighteen of her neighbors and her pastor testified to her high character, pure life, and sincere religion. She died December 20, 1700. Wymond (2) Bradbury, son of Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, born 1637, died 1669 on the island of Nevis, in the West Indies. He married Sarah Pike, and they had two daughters and a son. Wymond (3) Brad-

bury, the youngest child, born May 13, 1669, lived in York, Maine, and married Maria Cotton, daughter of Rev. John Cotton. Elder John Bradbury, third son of Wymond (3) and Maria (Cotton) Bradbury, born September 9, 1697, was founder of the York branch of the Bradbury family, and died there, December 3, 1778. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church; a man of much energy; several times a member of the colonial legislature; ten years a member of the executive council, and judge of the probate court. An ardent patriot in the time of the revolution, when he had attained a great age, he rebuked his minister in open meeting for disloyal sentiments expressed in a sermon. He married Abigail, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Abigail (Donnell) Young, of York. John (2) Bradbury, son of John (1) and Abigail (Young) Bradbury, was born September 18, 1736, in York, and was lieutenant in Captain Moulton's company of provincial troops at Lake George, in 1760-61. He kept a journal during this campaign, and continued his journal many years thereafter. He was a deacon of Christ Church, of York, where he died July 11, 1821. He married, January 26, 1764, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Lydia (Holt) Ingraham, born August 6, 1743, in York. They had seven sons and five daughters. Samuel, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Ingraham) Bradbury, was born February 9, 1771, in York, and died November 10, 1849. He married (second) March 15, 1815, Sally (or Sarah) widow of William Harrold, and daughter of William (3) and Miriam (Fennold) Leighton, born August 13, 1782, as above noted. They had four sons and one daughter. The youngest son, John William Bradbury, was born in December, 1827, in York, and settled in Petersburg, Virginia. He married, November 22, 1855, Annie Eliza Wells, and their eldest child, Annie Leighton Bradbury, born September 7, 1856, became the wife of William Lemuel Peebles, as previously noted.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. Peebles: 1. John Bradbury Peebles, born October 1, 1881; is professor of engineering at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia. He married Elizabeth Copeland, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, and has a son, John Bradbury Peebles, Jr. 2. Leighton Hartwell Peebles, mentioned below. 3. Annie Bradbury Peebles, born September 17, 1886, in Peters-

burg; is unmarried. 4. Mary Blanche, born June 29, 1889, in Chattanooga, Tennessee; is unmarried. 5. William Berkeley Peebles, born January 17, 1892, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia; is a student of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. 6. Julian Hughlett Peebles, born October 14, 1894. 7. Walworth Lemuel Peebles, born February 4, 1898, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

Leighton Hartwell Peebles, second son of William Lemuel and Annie Leighton (Bradbury) Peebles, was born August 22, 1883, in Petersburg, and in boyhood he attended the public schools of that city. He entered Union University, of Schenectady, New York, in 1902, and was graduated B. E. and Electrical Engineer in 1906. After leaving college, he spent one year in the employ of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, and since that time has been connected with the J. G. White Engineering Company of New York, in its engineering department. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the New York Electrical Society, and The Virginians. Although a young man, Mr. Peebles has already gained a desirable position in the engineering world, and is doing honor to a worthy ancestry in his "daily walk and conversation."

Channing Moore Bolton, civil engineer, born in Richmond, Virginia, January 24, 1843, is the son of James and Anna Maria (Harrison) Bolton. His father was a prominent physician of Richmond, served as a surgeon in the Confederate army (1861-65), and was for some time president of the Virginia Medical Society. He was a man of great strength of character and well known for his philanthropy. Mrs. Anna Maria Bolton was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and wielded a profound influence over her son. She sprang from a branch of the well known Harrison family of Virginia.

After attending good schools in Richmond, Channing M. Bolton entered the University of Virginia to prepare himself for engineering. Mathematics was his principal study, and he was applying himself to it with great zeal and earnestness when the war tocsin sounded, and called all able-bodied young Virginians to the field of battle. Young Bolton responded, and for

four years followed the banners of the Southern Confederacy. The first year he spent in helping to lay out the fortifications around Richmond, that masterly line of defences which helped to make General Lee famous as an engineer before he achieved his world-wide distinction as a soldier. From 1862 to 1865, Mr. Bolton filled various positions in the engineering department of the Confederate army, holding a commission as lieutenant in the First Regiment of engineer troops. After the war he took up his residence in Richmond, surveyed, located and constructed the Clover Hill Railroad; built a long and difficult tunnel under the city of Richmond; also one under Gambles Hill, the same city; located a large portion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad through Virginia and West Virginia; was resident engineer of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad; then division engineer of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company and chief engineer of the Southern Railroad Company. He located and planned the canal around the cascades of the Columbia river, Oregon. More recently he has helped to build various railroads in Virginia and other states. At this writing he is president of the Charlottesville & Albemarle Railway Company, and of the Charlottesville Canning Company; chief engineer, designing and constructing additional water supply for the city of Charlottesville; was formerly a director of the Jefferson National Bank, now director of the People's National Bank, of the same city. Mr. Bolton is a public-spirited man and devotes some of his time to serving on boards of trust, such as the school board of Charlottesville and the board of the Miller Manual School. Some of his leisure hours he devotes to writing for engineering journals.

Mr. Bolton is an Episcopalian both by birth and from preference. He has served on vestries in Richmond, Virginia; Greenville, Mississippi; and Washington, District of Columbia; and is now a vestryman in Christ Church, Charlottesville, Virginia. His advice to young Americans is to be honest, sober, persevering; to have faith in divine Providence, and to regard duty as the watchword of life.

Mr. Bolton has been married twice. His first wife was Lizzie C. Campbell; his second, Alma A. Baldwin. He has four children, all of whom are now living. Two

children by first marriage: 1. Belle Cambell, married J. Thompson Brown, professor in Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina; children: Channing B., Lizzie C., J. Thompson, Jr., and Belle C. 2. Lizzie Hazlehurst, married W. Allan Perkins, an attorney of Charlottesville, Virginia; one child, Lizzie Hazlehurst. Two children by second marriage: 3. Cecile B., single. 4. Channing Moore, Jr.

Matthew Overbey Nelson. Danville, Virginia, is the largest "bright" loose leaf tobacco market in the world, as it is the original market for this grade of tobacco, there being ten warehouses in the city devoted to its sale at public auction. Of these Acree's Warehouse is the largest, not only in the city, but in the world, fifty-six thousand feet of floor space being devoted to the handling of the vast stores of wealth consigned to Acree's for sale. At the head of this mammoth establishment is Matthew Overbey Nelson, chief manager. He is not only an expert judge of leaf tobacco but a thorough-going efficient business man, well versed in every detail of tobacco warehouse management. Mr. Nelson is a son of Howell Stephen Nelson, grandson of Matthew Nelson and descendant of a prominent Virginia family.

Matthew Nelson was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1763, died in 1840. He moved to North Carolina late in life. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a man of strong character. He married Margaret Stevens, also born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, who bore him children: Thomas, Matthew, Ruffin, Major, Howell Stephens, all deceased.

Captain Howell Stevens Nelson, son of Matthew and Margaret (Stevens) Nelson, was born in Person county, North Carolina, May 31, 1832, died in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, November 27, 1911. He became a landowner of Person county, remaining there until twenty-one years of age, then returned to the family home in Virginia, Mecklenburg county. He there purchased land and prospered, becoming one of the largest farmers of the county, also taking active part in political affairs, as chairman of the Democratic county committee; a railroad station and post-office, Nelson, near his home, being named in his honor. He was a captain of state militia, and when the

war of 1861-65 broke out, was first employed recruiting and drilling troops, later taking the field and participating in many engagements and battles. He was taken prisoner at Five Forks and for four months held in confinement at Point Lookout. After the war he returned to his farming and so continued until his death. His son, Anderson H., now cultivates the homestead. Captain Nelson married Ann Judson Overbey, born in Mecklenburg county, daughter of Anderson and Sarah (Newton) Overbey. She died July 27, 1905, aged sixty-six years, and the remains of both are interred in the churchyard at Nelson. Children: 1. Margaret Ann, married R. A. Yancey, of Person county, North Carolina. 2. Sallie Howell, married W. L. Thomas, of Roxboro, North Carolina. 3. Lelia Beauregard, widow of Calvin Mitchell, of Person county, now residing at Nelson, Virginia. 4. Martha Berenice, died aged three years. 5. Mollie Jane, the first wife of W. L. Thomas, who married (second) her sister, Sallie H.; she died in 1908, leaving four children, one of them, Dr. Nelson Thomas, now a successful physician of Oxford, North Carolina. 6. Anderson Henry, merchant, lumber dealer and farmer living at the old home in Nelson. 7. Haseltine Judson, married J. W. Winston, now residing in Nelson. 8. Thomas Baker, a merchant and farmer, of Nelson. 9. Willie Lee, married Dr. G. S. Watkins, of Granville county, North Carolina, now practicing at Oxford, North Carolina. 10. Ida Bell, residing at Nelson, Virginia. 11. Matthew Overbey, of whom further.

Ann Judson Overbey Nelson, the mother of the above named children, was a daughter of Anderson Overbey, born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, 1797, died in 1875; a farmer and justice of the peace for forty years; a man of wealth and prominence in his native county. He married Sarah, daughter of S. J. Newton; she died in 1863, aged sixty years; children: Martha, the only survivor, married R. R. Chandler; the dead are: Jane, married Richard Yancey; Patrick, killed at Gettysburg, a Confederate soldier; Baker, also gave up his life in the same war; Ann Judson, married Captain Howell Stevens Nelson, of previous mention; Sarah, married S. P. Chandler, of Granville county, North Carolina.

Matthew Overbey Nelson, son of Captain Howell Stevens and Ann Judson (Overbey)

Nelson, was born on the Mecklenburg farm (Nelson) of his father, September 15, 1868. He attended the public schools, and worked on the farm, being his father's assistant until twenty-two years of age, having also during that period attended Horner's Military Academy at Henderson, North Carolina, and spent two years at school in Oak Ridge, North Carolina, there completing his studies. He married, at the age of twenty-two years, and for two years continued farming, locating in Danville, October 1, 1892, and beginning his long experience as a tobacco warehouseman. He was first engaged with Keeling & Corbin at the Cabell Warehouse for seven years, then began business for himself at the Liberty Warehouse, continuing four years. In 1903 he secured an interest in Acree's Warehouse and became assistant to E. F. Acree & Brother, now both deceased. At the death of the principal owner he was made head manager and is now the responsible head of this, the largest "bright" tobacco warehouse in the world. He is also president of the Hodnett-Chism Furniture Company, of Danville, one of the best appointed and largest furniture stores in the state, director of the Union Drug Store Company, director of the Danville Co-operative Warehouse Company, director of the Danville Fair Association,* director of the Union Building and Loan Association, director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and member of the Danville Commercial Association. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Moffett Baptist Church, which he serves as chairman of the board of deacons, chairman of the finance committee and secretary of the Men's Bible Class. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine. In political faith he is a Democrat.

Mr. Nelson married, December 24, 1890, in Summerfield, Guilford county, North Carolina, Ida Hoskins, born in Guilford county, November 6, 1873, daughter of George O. and Martha (Brookbank) Hoskins. George O. Hoskins, a successful farmer, died in May, 1905, aged sixty-five years. His widow Martha, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Brookbank, of Guilford county, now resides with her daughter, Ida (Hoskins) Nelson, in Danville, Virginia, her only child. Children of Matthew O. and Ida (Hoskins) Nelson: Matthew Oliver,

born February 2, 1901; Martha Judson, November 20, 1905; John Hughes, February 4, 1909.

John Newton Moore. John Newton Moore, member of an old Virginia family, is a native of that state, born in Albemarle county, October 27, 1881, son of Frank Dean and Lydia Lewis (Brown) Moore. The father, in early life a clergyman, became an attorney, and resided in New York City. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1848, died in 1883. While attending school in Richmond he was one of the students called upon to help protect the townspeople and served in one battle in the Civil war. His wife was a daughter of Andrew Brown and was descended from several old Virginia families who held honorable places in the Old Dominion. The line of one of these, the Lewis family, is given in succeeding paragraphs.

General Robert Lewis, a lawyer by profession, was a resident of Becon, Wales, and removed thence to London. He and his wife Elizabeth came to Virginia before 1645, locating in Gloucester county. In 1666 his son John (who was born in England), married Isabella, daughter of Captain Augustine Warner, also a Welshman, and member of the house of burgesses from York county in 1652 and from Gloucester county in 1658-59. He was member of the royal council in 1659-60. Captain Augustine and Mary Warner had a son, Augustine, who was also a member of the house of burgesses and of the King's council, and the latter was called Speaker Warner, to distinguish him from his father. He married Mildred, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Martian) Reade. George Reade married a daughter of Nicholas Martian, a French Huguenot, who was born about 1591, came to Virginia in 1620, served in the house of burgesses and other offices, and left no male issue. Augustine and Mildred (Reade) Warner had a daughter Elizabeth, who married her cousin, John (2) Lewis, son of John (1) and Isabella (Warner) Lewis. John and Elizabeth (Warner) Lewis had three sons, one of whom was known as Robert, of Belvoir.

Robert Lewis, son of John and Elizabeth (Warner) Lewis, was born in Warner Hall, in 1704. He later became known as Robert Lewis, of Belvoir. He married Jane, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Crawford) Meriwether, in 1725, and their second son,

Nicholas Lewis, was born in 1728. The latter married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mildred (Thornton) Walker, of Castle Hill, Albemarle county, Virginia. In 1776 he served in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians. His son, Thomas Walker Lewis, was born in 1763, died in 1807. He married Elizabeth Meriwether, of Clover Fields, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret (Douglas) Meriwether, and their third daughter was Lydia Laurie Lewis, born February 15, 1795. She married Samuel Overton Minor and had eleven children. She died at Charlottesville, August 8, 1833, and he died in 1838. The Minors were prominent in early Virginia history. The youngest daughter of Samuel O. Minor and wife, Elizabeth Lewis Minor, was born September 12, 1825, and on July 18, 1843, married Andrew J. Brown. They had the following children: Betty O., Susan T., Lydia Lewis, James H., Louis M., Margaret D., Andrew A., Charles A. W., Annie Cornelia and William T. Their third daughter, Lydia Lewis Brown, married Rev. Frank D. Moore, and their children were: Elizabeth Minor, born in Nashville, Tennessee, March 26, 1878; Frank Dean, born in Covington, Kentucky, in December, 1879, unmarried; John Newton, whose name heads this sketch. The mother of these children resides in New York City. The daughter, who is the wife of Cassius Marshall Sandford, resides in New York City.

John Newton Moore studied under private tutors and in Horace Jones' private school at Charlottesville, where he prepared for college. In 1897 he entered William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Virginia, remaining there two years. He then decided to embark in business life and for a year was connected with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company. In the fall of 1900 he entered the employ of Patterson, Sargent & Company, at New York. This firm is one of the largest manufacturers of paints, oils, varnishes, colors, and similar goods, in the country, and their factory is located at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Moore has developed great business acumen and foresight and has risen rapidly in the estimation and confidence of his employers. He now holds the position of general sales manager of the marine department for the company, having jurisdiction over this department for their entire American business. His able efforts

have added greatly to the success of the concern, for no department of business is more important to the general progress of an organization than the one he has taken charge of. He is a recognized authority along the line of his work and has from time to time prepared and read papers on trade questions before conventions of the company's employees in various parts of the country. He is regarded as a man of strict business integrity and his ability as an aggressive salesman is well known. He keeps abreast of the times in his line and general business methods and has good executive ability. In politics he is Independent. He is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the Maritime Association of New York City, Southern Society of New York City, The Virginians and the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

On September 15, 1910, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Grace Allease Peters, daughter of Frank Moyer and Mary Louise (Mason) Peters. The old Peters homestead, where Frank M. Peters formerly lived, stood on the present site of the City Hill in Newark, New Jersey. Mrs. Moore was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 8, 1885. One child has blessed this union, Frank Peters Moore, born in New York City, June 15, 1911.

Thomas Joel Barlow. Thomas Joel Barlow, a successful business man and retired farmer, of Portsmouth, Virginia, has shown his worth in every position of life to which he has been called. The spirit of work was born with him, and no lessons of actual experience were necessary to inspire him with the purpose to excel. In business enterprise, in private charities, in help extended to struggling youth he has shown a noble spirit and a liberal hand. The Barlows are an ancient family of England, and a number of the branches have been granted coats-of-arms. The family has produced many men of distinction, both in this country and in England.

John Holdsworth Barlow was born in 1809, and died in 1885. For a long period of time he conducted a general store in Williamsburg, and served as presiding magistrate of York county for many years. He also served as mayor of Williamsburg. He married, in 1832, Margaret Nelson Bellett, and had children: 1. John Holdsworth,

Jr., who married Marian De Neufville, and had children: Netta, who married John Daniel; and Emma Lou. 2. Thomas Joel, whose name heads this sketch. 3. Emma Cecelia, who married W. L. Jones, and had children: Henley, Thomas, Daniel and Margaret. 4. Louise, who was married to Galba Vaiden, and has one child, Louisanna.

Thomas Joel Barlow, son of John Holdsworth and Margaret Nelson (Bellett) Barlow, was born in Williamsburg, June 26, 1842. His elementary and college preparatory education was acquired in private schools in his native town, and he then matriculated at William and Mary College, which he attended in 1859-60 and 1861. April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Junior Guards, later Company C, Thirty-second Virginia Infantry, Pickett's division. He was soon advanced to the rank of quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was made prisoner at Sharpsburg and at Appomattox Court House. Returning to Williamsburg, he opened a general store there after his marriage, and conducted this for a period of two years, and removed to Portsmouth in 1867. For thirty years he was engaged in the grocery business, having a well established store in a good location. In 1892 he commenced a trucking business on a farm of three hundred acres, later sold this farm and purchased one hundred and sixty acres near the city limits, and has been successfully identified with this enterprise, retiring from his store business in 1895. Mr. Barlow is director in the Merchants and Farmers Bank. Has been a member of the city council, police board, school board, etc. He is a member of Stonewall Camp, Confederate Veterans, and was formerly a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is Democratic in his political opinions, and a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Barlow married Annie Matsin Cox, a daughter of Richard Cox, of New Jersey, who came to Virginia in 1843, and was the pioneer in the trucking business. Children: 1. Margaret Wardel, born November 22, 1866, died February 14, 1873. 2. Matilda Cecelia, born May 20, 1869, died June 4, 1887. 3. Annie Cox, born November 2, 1872. 4. Richard C., born May 2, 1875, died January 27, 1904; was a graduate of William and

Mary College and of the University of Virginia; he became commonwealth attorney as soon as he was admitted to the bar, and bade fair to become one of the leading attorneys of the state. 5. Charles Holdsworth, born in Portsmouth, August 20, 1877; his elementary education was acquired in public and private schools, and then continued his education at William and Mary College, from which he was graduated in 1895; having become a student at the University of Virginia, he was graduated from this institution in the class of 1900 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Four years were spent in practical work in New York hospitals—Bellevue, Lying-In, Polyclinic and Kings County; he established himself in the general practice of medicine in Portsmouth in 1904, making a specialty of surgery and obstetrics; he is a member of the American Medical Association; Virginia Medical Association; Norfolk and Portsmouth Medical associations; Seaboard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a trustee of the Baptist church, and a member of the Democratic party. 6. Carrie Young, born March 13, 1880; married, January 22, 1913, John F. Benson, and had one child, John F., Jr., born December 1, 1913. 7. Thomas Joel, Jr., born November 30, 1886, died in 1887.

Charles M. Patrick. Charles M. Patrick, a prominent citizen of Waynesboro, Virginia, is a member of a family which has resided in that state since before the revolutionary war, and which came to America originally from Ireland. The founder of the family in this country was Robert Patrick, who emigrated from Tyrone county, Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania in 1744. Three years later, in 1747, he removed to Virginia and there bought of Robert Beverley the land still owned by the present representatives of the family. The estate of Robert Beverley was one of the earliest of the Virginian patents and was known as the Beverley Grant. Robert Patrick married Rachel Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and to them Charles M. Patrick can trace directly his descent. William Patrick, a grandson of the original Robert Patrick, took part in the revolution at the age of seventeen and was in the Yorktown campaign. This William Patrick was the grandfather of Charles M. Patrick and to him, on December 12, 1822, was born a son, William, who became a prominent man in

the community and distinguished himself highly in the Civil war. At an early age he was deputy sheriff of Augusta county, and upon the breaking out of hostilities between the states enlisted in the Augusta county troop of cavalry. He was made captain of this body, which formed Company E, of the First Virginia Cavalry, and he was afterwards promoted to the rank of major in command of the Seventeenth Battalion of Cavalry for bravery on the field. He was killed at the second battle of Manassas and was afterwards mentioned in dispatches of Generals "Stonewall" Jackson and J. E. B. Stuart. "Stonewall" Jackson said of him:

At a later period Major Patrick, of the cavalry, who was by General Stuart intrusted with guarding the train, was attacked, and though it was promptly and effectually repulsed, it was not without the loss of that intrepid officer who fell in the attack while setting an example of gallantry to his men well worthy of mention.

General Stuart's tribute was:

He lived long enough to witness the triumph of our arms and expired thus in the arms of victory. The sacrifice was noble, but the loss to us irreparable.

William Patrick married Esther Massie, a daughter of Nathaniel Massie, of Waynesboro, Augusta county, Virginia, where he was a prominent man and a successful merchant. He served on the board of magistrates for many years and was a member of the Virginia house of delegates before the war. The Massie family have long been prominent in the state as educators, men of affairs and soldiers. To Major William Patrick and his wife were born five children: Charles M., of whom further; William, of whom further; Mary W., died unmarried; Isabella C., married R. W. Moffett, and is now deceased; Anna M., married Dr. D. Arbuckle, now a widow, residing in Waynesboro.

Charles M. Patrick was born December 2, 1850. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. He completed his course of studies there in 1870 and since that time has conducted the Patrick estate near Waynesboro. He has been fairly active in politics in the community, being a member of the Democratic party, and has served his fellow citizens in the capacity of commissioner of roads and as county supervisor. He is unmarried.



P. H. Bonfante,

William Patrick, the younger brother of Charles M. Patrick, was before his death in June, 1909, a prominent man in the community. His youth was spent on his father's farm, where in order to establish the physical health and vigor of a constitution originally somewhat delicate, he did the ordinary work of a farm hand. His education was obtained at a boys' classical school in Waynesboro which was presided over by the Rev. W. T. Richardson and C. H. Withrow, and later at the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, from which he graduated with the class of 1873, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon the completion of his studies, he established himself in the practice of his profession at Staunton, Virginia, where he remained throughout his life. His law practice was highly successful, both before the lower courts and the supreme court and the Federal courts in the state and his clientage included many of the important corporations in his region. He entered into partnership, under the firm name of Patrick & Gordon, with Armistead Churchill Gordon, the eminent Virginian author, editor and lawyer. He held in his earlier years the office of commissioner in chancery and was president and director of the Augusta National Bank of Staunton. He was a wide reader, particularly in the literature of finance, and in this connection it may be remarked that despite his membership in the Democratic party he voted for McKinley as against Bryan for president on the money question. He married, February 14, 1883, Annie Montgomery Hendren, a daughter of Judge John N. Hendren, of Augusta county, who was treasurer of the Confederate States and for many years judge of the county court of Augusta. To Mr. and Mrs. William Patrick was born one daughter, Annie Hendren Patrick.

Patrick Henry Boisseau. The Boisseau family of which Patrick Henry Boisseau, of Danville, Virginia, is a representative, has long been seated in Virginia. Of French ancestry, the emigrant Boisseau brought to his new home the healthy habits of his race, and here prospered, founding a family of importance.

Patrick Henry Boisseau is a grandson of David Boisseau, born in Petersburg, Virginia, who was a tobacco warehouseman,

and died there at the age of sixty years. He married Tabitha Hatcher, born in Chesterfield county, Virginia. Their children were: William E., Annie, Mary E., Adeline, Patrick, Henry, Benjamin Hatcher, mentioned further.

Benjamin Hatcher Boisseau, son of David and Tabitha (Hatcher) Boisseau, was born at Petersburg, Virginia, October 10, 1818. He was a farmer of the old homestead his entire life, and died there February 26, 1881. He married Matilda Ann Gregg, born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, May 10, 1820, died December 31, 1861. She was a daughter of Edmund Gregg, and second cousin of General Gregg, of Sheridan's Cavalry division of the United States army. Edmund Gregg was born in Dinwiddie county, was a farmer and a miller, and died at the age of seventy years. His wife, Mary E. (Gregory) Gregg, of Gates county, North Carolina, bore him seven children: Baker, Thomas, Franklin, Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, Matilda Ann, the latter the wife of Benjamin Hatcher Boisseau. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Boisseau: Patrick Henry, of further mention; Thomas Franklin, a farmer and speculator of Dinwiddie county, Virginia; William Edward; Benjamin Hatcher (2); David Gregory; Mary E., married E. H. Babbitt, of North Carolina; Richard Alonzo and Rosa Matilda; all are deceased except Patrick Henry and Thomas Franklin.

Patrick Henry Boisseau, son of Benjamin Hatcher and Matilda Ann (Gregg) Boisseau, was born at the old Boisseau homestead in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, October 17, 1850. He was educated in the public schools and Wingfield Academy, finishing his studies under the teaching of General W. Gordon McCabe, and at the University School for Boys at Petersburg, Virginia. After leaving school he was chief clerk in the store of which Colonel John Price, of Sussex county, Virginia, was the proprietor, and while there made his home with his employer. On July 1, 1870, he began his residence in Danville, Virginia, becoming deputy sergeant under his brother, William E. Boisseau, and continuing in that position until 1888. In the latter year he was elected sergeant of the city of Danville and has held that office continuously through successive re-elections, his present term expiring in January, 1918. He is a member of Roman Eagle Lodge, No. 122, Ancient Free and

Accepted Masons, of Danville; a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a communicant of Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Mr. Boisseau married, December 14, 1881, in Louisville, Kentucky, Susie Dean Wicks, born in that city, September 18, 1862. She is a daughter of George W. Wicks, born in Indiana, now deceased, formerly conducted a cotton and tobacco factory. He married Mary Dean, born in Richmond, Kentucky, now residing in Danville, Virginia, aged eighty years. Children of Patrick Henry Boisseau: Richard Bagby, died in infancy, September 22, 1882; Edna Virginia, born April 2, 1884, married Benjamin Boisseau Babbitt, of Long Branch, New Jersey, editor of the "Long Branch Record;" Mary Wicks, born October 16, 1889, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts, ranking second in the class of 1913; she is a soloist of a high order, and engaged as vocal instructor in Danville.

William Camp. A love of the soil seems to be implanted in the average man, and when released from business necessities, a home in the country seems to be the one thing desired. Men, city bred, are foremost in their love for a country home, and in Mr. Camp's case a farm and stock breeding followed his years of active city business life.

He is the son of William Sewall and Mary (Bonsall) Camp, of Norfolk, his father a native born son of that city and educated in her schools. The career of William S. Camp was a notable one, inasmuch as starting as a clerk he became a partner, and as head of a large grocery house, Camp & Bonsall, transacted a very extensive business. He never accepted public office, yet was deeply interested in political affairs and wielded a strong influence in behalf of his party and friends of the Democracy. He was a member of the Episcopal church, a man of high character, universally esteemed. He married Mary Bonsall, who bore him two children: Ellen B., married Charles Pontier; William, of further mention.

William Camp, born in Norfolk, Virginia, was educated in Norfolk Academy, Clifton Preparatory School and Virginia Military Institute. He began business life as book-

keeper in a Norfolk bank, was deputy collector of customs for eleven years, engaged for several years in the grocery business, then retired to a farm near Norfolk, where he devoted himself to the raising of fine stock. Later he purchased another farm and there he resides amid beautiful surroundings. He is a member of the Virginia Club. Mr. Camp married, October 25, 1895, Blanche L., daughter of Herbert L. Smith, of Norfolk, and granddaughter of Dr. Arthur Richardson and Jane Elizabeth (Herbert) Smith (q. v.). Child, Ellen Castleman, born July 9, 1900.

George Gardner Hobson. On paternal and maternal lines, Mr. Hobson is of early Virginia ancestry. He is a paternal grandson of Maurice Langhorne Hobson, and a maternal grandson of General Walter Gardner Lane and his wife, Mary Louisa (Barkwell) Lane, of Mathews county, Virginia. Walter Gardner Lane was a farmer and merchant, and held the rank of general of state militia.

Charles Lewis Hobson, father of George Gardner Hobson, was a tobacco planter and snuff manufacturer, being one of the earliest manufacturers of snuff in Richmond. He served two years in the Confederate army, and was a man highly regarded for manly uprightness of character. He married Mary Louisa, daughter of General Walter Gardner Lane, of Mathews county.

George Gardner Hobson was born in Richmond, Virginia, and was educated in the public schools. He began business life with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, running on one of that company's steamers out of Norfolk. Later he entered the employ of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, as assistant agent, continuing in that capacity until 1905, when he was appointed general agent of the company, and continues in that responsible position at the present time (1914). Mr. Hobson is a member of the Country, Virginia, Beach, German, and Boat clubs of Norfolk, and is a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He married, September 23, 1884, Kate Hanaford Baker, daughter of Richard Henry (2) Baker, granddaughter of Judge Richard Henry (1) Baker, and descendant of Henry Baker, who came from England in 1632. Child, Lelia Baker Hobson, born June 16, 1885, married,

in November, 1908, Vaughn Veazey Woodward, of the United States navy, and has a son, Vaughn Hobson Woodward, born August 8, 1910.

Crawford S. Rogers. Second of his line to bear this name, his grandfather, from whom he received it, still active in the city of Norfolk. Crawford S. Rogers holds position in the business life of Berkley as secretary of Garrett & Company. His grandfather, Crawford S. Rogers, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, January 6, 1837, son of William and Charlotte (Merdon) Rogers, and was educated in the Norfolk Academy. After leaving school he entered mercantile life as a dry goods merchant, closing his store in 1862 to enlist in the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, serving until injured by a fall in 1865, when he returned to his home. After his recovery he formed a business partnership with Albert Nash, dissolving this to re-engage in dry goods dealing. His present position is superintendent of the Magnolia Cemetery. Mr. Rogers is a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in its organization has filled the office of treasurer, and is a member of the Masonic order, Nehemiah Shaw and Pickett Buchanan Camps, Confederate Veterans. He married Mary Elizabeth, born March 11, 1837, daughter of William and Julia (Foster) Diggs, her mother a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Miller) Foster. Isaac and Mary (Miller) Foster were the parents of: Julia, of previous mention, married William Diggs; Baldwin; John; Seth; Isaac, Jr.; Elizabeth; and Shepherd. William Diggs, a native of Mathews county, Virginia, was a ship carpenter in calling, pursuing this occupation in Baltimore and Norfolk. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternizes with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Crawford S. and Mary Elizabeth (Diggs) Rogers had one son, Joseph Stanley, born in 1859, died in 1912. Joseph Stanley Rogers married, in 1883, Addie A. Moore, and had issue: Mary, born in 1884, married H. F. Hudson; Crawford S., of whom further; Julia, born in 1887; Henry, born in 1890; Marguerite, born in 1893, married, in 1913, Henry B. Barton; Virginia Louise, born in 1906.

Crawford S. Rogers, son of Joseph Stanley and Addie A. (Moore) Rogers, was born

in Norfolk, Virginia, September 27, 1885. After attending the schools of Berkley, Virginia, became connected with the Southern Railroad. He remained in this employ until 1907, when he was engaged in a clerical capacity by Garrett & Company, a wine manufacturing concern of Berkley. In June, 1913, Mr. Rogers was elevated to the office of secretary of Garrett & Company, his promotion a recognition of the qualities of capacity and capability shown in his former position, and is now associated with that company as secretary. He is a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church, and holds membership in the Masonic order, belonging to Berkley Lodge, No. 167, Free and Accepted Masons; Ionic Chapter, No. 46, Royal Arch Masons; Grice Commandery, Knights Templar, and Khedive Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Rogers married, March 22, 1910, Columbia Taylor Bott, and has one daughter, Franc, born August 30, 1911.

Bailey Tabb. Bailey Tabb, eldest son of George Tabb and Anne (Eliason) Tabb, his second wife, was born December 6, 1798, in Berkley county, Virginia (now West Virginia). He was educated in the private schools of the time. He married Sarah Anne Campbell, eldest daughter of Dougal and Sarah Lyle Campbell, of Gerardstown, Berkley county, Virginia. He was a farmer and lived near Martinsburg, Berkley county, until past middle age, when he moved with his sons to the western part of the state, to what is now Grant county, West Virginia. At the close of the war between the states, he bought a farm near Romney, Hampshire county, West Virginia, where he lived until after the death of his wife in 1874. The latter years of his life were spent in the home of his son, Dougal C. Tabb, at "Mt. Alto," Mineral county, West Virginia, where he died on his ninetieth birthday, December 6, 1888. His family consisted of five sons, Elliott Creighton, George Brown, Dougal Campbell, Robert Peyton, and Harlan Page, and one daughter, Mary Wilkin-son Tabb.

Elliott Creighton Tabb, eldest son of Bailey and Sarah Anne (Campbell) Tabb, was born in Berkley county, Virginia, December 23, 1825. He attended the usual private schools in the country and later the Martins-

burg school. He was a farmer and stockman, a mason, and attended the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Whig, as was his father before him, until the Whig party went out of existence, when they became Democrats. He married Emily Miller Campbell, youngest daughter of James Lyle and Rebecca Burns Campbell, of Berkley county, Virginia, January 19, 1856. A few years later he moved to Allegheny (now Garrett) county, Maryland, where he owned and operated a stock farm. Later he was engaged in merchandising and the lumber business. In the fall of 1872 he returned to the Shenandoah Valley and settled in Jefferson county, West Virginia, on a farm five miles west of Charles Town, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He died February 1, 1904. The death of his widow occurred in 1908, and both are buried at Charles Town, Jefferson county, West Virginia. His family consisted of four sons, Lyle Campbell, Charles Holmes, Benjamin Parker, and James Elliott. The daughters are: Mary Frances, Sarah Creighton, Rebecca Burns, and Margaret Virginia. Lyle Campbell married Jennie E. Delawder, of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, October 24, 1889, and lives in Elizabeth City county, Virginia. Charles Holmes married Lillie Reynolds, of Jefferson county, West Virginia, December 30, 1893. She died in 1909, leaving two children, Charles Creighton, and Mary Emily. James Elliott married Anna Lea Carter of Riverton, Virginia, November 27, 1912, and has one son, George Elliott. He with his brother, Benjamin Parker Tabb, own and operate the home farm near Charles Town, West Virginia.

Thomas A. Wilkinson. For sixteen years connected with the postoffice force at Norfolk, Mr. Wilkinson has advanced in that period from clerk to assistant postmaster, his appointment to the latter office dating July 1, 1911. No department of the government comes in such close contact with all the people as does the postal department and nowhere is incompetence or neglect of even the smallest duty more quickly detected or more promptly reported. Hence continuation in the service argues efficient service and promotion means a great deal more than an increase in salary. A review of the career of Mr. Wilkinson reveals the fact that each duty assumed has been faith-

fully performed and that his record has been such that by successive steps he has reached the highest position in the Norfolk postoffice that can be obtained through merit alone, the office of postmaster everywhere still being conferred as a reward for party service.

Thomas A. Wilkinson is a son of Edwin Wilkinson, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, February 20, 1842, died July 12, 1908, whose career in this country was an eventful one. While still a youth he came to the United States and on the voyage across the Atlantic formed the acquaintance of the young lady who in later years became his wife. He settled in Pennsylvania and in 1862, enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment of the Union army, serving until the battle of Gettysburg, in which he was desperately wounded. During the long months that intervened before he could again assume his place as a worker in any field, he improved the time by self study and careful reading, supplying in this manner some of the deficiencies of his early education. After his return to health he located in Bristol, Pennsylvania, entering the employ of Grundy Brothers, carpet manufacturers. Later he moved to West Point, King William county, Virginia, there residing until his death. He was a member of the Masonic order, a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics a Republican. He was a man of strong character, determined and energetic, his Scotch ancestors having bequeathed him all the attributes of that race, whose sterling qualities partake of the nature of the rocks and mountains of their native land.

Edwin Wilkinson married at Philadelphia, July 4, 1864, Jane Dyson, born in England, July 17, 1843. Children: Mary Hannah, married Charles Barham, and resides in Nashville, Tennessee; Edwin (2), married Lydia Virginia Billups, and resides in Cairo, Georgia; Elizabeth, married Charles W. Westbury, of Washington, D. C., an official of the Southern Railway; Thomas A., of further mention; Walter V., married Estelle Wallace, and resides at Haddon Heights, New Jersey; Joseph Wright, married Eva Weems, and resides at West Point, Virginia; Alice Gertrude, married Fred I. Roberts, and resides in Savannah, Georgia; Herbert Foster, married Hannah Long, and resides in Roanoke, Virginia.

Thomas A. Wilkinson was born in West

Point, King William county, Virginia. He obtained his early education in the public schools, then during the years 1889-91 pursued an academic course at William and Mary College, completing his years of study with a course at Pickett's Business College, in Philadelphia. He then returned to West Point and there was engaged as clerk in a mercantile house until 1896. In the latter year he located in Norfolk, Virginia, where for two years he engaged in business as a life insurance agent. In 1898 he entered the government postal service as clerk in the Norfolk postoffice. His first promotion was to the money order department and in 1910 he was advanced to the position of superintendent of that division. On July 1, 1911, he was appointed assistant postmaster, a position he has most efficiently and satisfactorily filled. Mr. Wilkinson is a director in the Old Dominion Life Insurance Company, of Norfolk, Virginia; a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; a Republican in politics and a member of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Wilkinson married, in Norfolk, Grace A. Moore. Children: Dorothy Baynham; Theodoric Lenyear; Thomas A. (2).

Edward E. Palen. One of the oldest of New York Holland families, founded in the colony about 1640, the Palen family has since that time been numerous and prominent in the Empire state. Leather tanning and dressing were the occupations of the family in the early days of their settlement, and they have continued in that line to the present time. Green county, New York, is a locality selected by many of the name as their home, and in time they gave their name to the village of Palenville.

Ezekiel Palen, grandfather of Edward E. Palen, of Norfolk, Virginia, assistant general manager of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, was a tanner and farmer of Greene county, New York, a man of considerable wealth and wide influence in the community. His trade descended to his son, Peter, in the manner in which the elder Palen had received it.

Peter Palen, son of Ezekial Palen, was born in Greene county, New York, in 1842, the eldest son of his father, and after completing the usual course of study in the public schools was trained by his father and became a tanner. He was nineteen years of age when war broke out between the North

and South, and in 1861 enlisted as second lieutenant in a company of the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, New York Infantry Volunteers, being promoted to the rank of captain, and finally breveted major of United States Volunteers. He was severely wounded on several occasions, but each time rejoined his regiment upon recovery, serving until the final surrender. After returning to his home and resuming work at his trade he began the study of law, several of those who began study at the same time afterward becoming prominent in their profession, and after his admission to the bar he established in general practice in Monticello, New York. Mr. Palen attained influential position in his profession, and was a leader in public affairs, holding many local offices, among them justice of the peace, member of the school board, and member of the board of trustees. After his retirement he moved to Orlando, Florida, where, the possessor of a comfortable fortune, he is passing the closing years of his life in quiet enjoyment of the semi-tropical beauties of his home. He is a Democrat in political choice, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Peter Palen married Rachel J. Young, and has issue: Edward E., of whom further; Frederick P., married Lina Mayo, and has a son, Frederick P., Jr., born in 1914; Jeannette H., married Sidney L. Wood, and has a son, John, born in 1904; Lewis S.; Mary E., died in 1904, married Guy B. Steven.

Edward E. Palen, son of Peter and Rachel J. (Young) Palen, was born in New York state, in 1869, and there was educated in the public schools, finishing his studies in a business college. His entrance into the business world was in newspaper work in New York City, and he continued in journalistic work as a member of the reportorial staff of the "Milwaukee Sentinel" of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, remaining with the latter paper for one year. On November 16, 1889, Mr. Palen accepted a position as clerk in the employ of the Old Dominion Steamship Company at Norfolk, where he has resided during this time except for a period of between eight and nine years when he was located at the general offices of the company in New York City. In the twenty-five years that have elapsed since Mr. Palen's association with this company was formed he has followed a course that has led con-

stantly upward and that has taken him through the offices of chief clerk, claim agent, secretary and treasurer, secretary and auditor, to the important and responsible post of assistant general manager, to which he was appointed in 1912. His qualifications for his high office could not be improved upon, for through service in many departments of the company's wide organization he has gained an insight, thorough and practical, into all of its workings, knowledge that has since stood him in good stead. His part in the direction of the vast coastwise trade of the Old Dominion Company requires the exercise of sound judgment, sure foresight, and quick decision, for an error in high position can rarely be rectified, and to these exactions Mr. Palen has conformed in a manner eminently able. In business, as in private life, he is known for his unflinching courtesy and evenness of temper, and no crisis of business or press of affairs can separate him from his considerate manner and command of his emotions. Mr. Palen is a member of the Norfolk Board of Trade and of the Chamber of Commerce, in the latter organization holding position upon several important committees. He is a director of the Seaboard National Bank, Virginia Navigation Company, and Central Young Men's Christian Association of Norfolk. His clubs are the Borough, Virginia, Country and Chesapeake, and in the Masonic order he was a member of Owens Lodge, No. 164, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was past master; Norfolk Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Grice Commandery, Knights Templar, and Acca Temple, of Richmond, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He married Lucy G. Stone, daughter of Robert Turnbull Stone, of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1895.

Mrs. Katharine Hutchinson Flood. Daughter of a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, granddaughter of an officer of the English army, wife of an officer of the Confederacy, Mrs. Flood's life was begun under the peaceful conditions of the peace of the gospel; she has tasted the full horrors of war and its attendant suffering. In her own life she has striven to heal, soothe and comfort, and now a second time widowed, and walking amidst the lengthening shadows, rejoices that peace is the heritage of her children and that the cruelest of all wars

and that among brethren is now about a dim memory. Her daughter, Jennie Kirkpatrick (Hobson) Scott, whose father was killed in battle, is a member and president of the Memorial Society of Gordonsville, Virginia, a society that has erected a memorial building for the Confederate dead, yet on each recurring Memorial day lays its tribute of beautiful flowers upon the graves of the Confederate and Federal alike. The mother has the pleasure of knowing that it was largely through the efforts of her daughter that funds were collected and sufficient bonds sold to erect this building, that while it honors the dead, stands also as a beacon light of good will and a reunited country.

Katharine Hutchinson Flood is a granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (Hutchinson) Kirkpatrick and a daughter of Rev. John Kirkpatrick, born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in 1794, died in February, 1842, a minister of the Presbyterian church, first pastor of the Manchester, Virginia, church, and pastor of Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Kirkpatrick, learning from a Scotchman, Mr. Brainard, how to teach deaf mutes to speak, had a school of these unfortunates in Manchester, Virginia, succeeding with all but two in a class of seventeen. This was about 1818, long before such a feat was thought possible by educators in this country. He was offered a flattering salary to go to France to teach deaf mutes, but declined, preferring to devote his time in the Master's vineyard. He married Jane M. Browne Jellis, daughter of Captain Thomas Jellis, born in Kent county, England. He was an officer in the English army, and while on furlough in 1816 came to Cartersville, Cumberland county, Virginia. He was so well pleased with Virginia that he remained, and ever afterward made Virginia his home; he had married in Ireland Anastasia Deane. He died in 1823, aged fifty-one years, his wife surviving him but one week. Mrs. Flood's brother, Major Thomas Jellis Kirkpatrick, born July 31, 1829, was a captain of the Amherst artillery, Jackson's corps, Ewell's division of the Confederate army, later promoted to major, serving until the final surrender, receiving but a slight wound in the hand, although often and hotly engaged. A half-brother of Mrs. Flood, Rev. John Mason Kirkpatrick, born in 1822, served for eight months as chaplain in the Confederate army, and was



George William Hobson

pastor of the Presbyterian church at Danville, Virginia, and at the time of his death was pastor of Powhatan church, Virginia.

Mrs. Flood was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, October 4, 1837. Her early life spent in the quiet of home, school and church, and was devoted to the acquirement of an education and in good works. She married (first) September 21, 1858, George William Hobson, born in Cumberland county, Virginia, April 22, 1832, son of Morris Langhorne and Ann (Deane) Hobson. Lieutenant George William Hobson enlisted in the "Richmond Howitzers," a famous Virginia battery of the Confederate army, later served in Pendleton's battalion, Amherst artillery, in the company commanded by his brother-in-law, Captain Thomas Jellis Kirkpatrick. He attained the rank of lieutenant, bore well a soldier's part and died a soldier's death at the battle of Frederick City, July 9, 1864. He left two children, Jennie Kirkpatrick, born May 7, 1860, and Christiana Jellis, born October 4, 1863, died aged nineteen months. Jennie Kirkpatrick Hobson married Dr. John Walter Scott, of Gordonsville, Virginia, born August 19, 1855, a graduate of the University of Virginia and Baltimore Medical College, now a successful physician and surgeon and contributor of valuable articles in the medical journals; children: Katharine Kirkpatrick, George Hobson, John Walter (2), Marcia Pleasants and Deane Jellis, twins. In June, 1876, Mrs. Katharine Hutchinson (Kirkpatrick) Hobson married Major John Henry Flood, of Lynchburg, Virginia, born May 15, 1830, died June 13, 1899. Mrs. Flood is a resident of Gordonsville, Virginia, a member of the Presbyterian church, a lady greatly loved and respected by all who know her.

Henry Armistead Bullock, M. D. Well on his way to the second anniversary of his establishment in professional practice in Richmond, Virginia, Dr. Henry Armistead Bullock is indebted to this city for his professional education and training, obtained in the University College of Medicine, the Sheltering Arms Hospital, and the City Hospital. Since July, 1913, Dr. Bullock has been an active practitioner of Richmond, his professional standing excellent, his practice firmly founded.

Dr. Henry Armistead Bullock is a son of John Bullock, and a grandson of William

Cobb Bullock, his grandfather a native of Vance county, North Carolina. William Cobb Bullock was a farmer all of his life, and during the war between the states served in the Home Guard, physical disability preventing his enlistment in the regular Confederate army. He married Fannie Daniel, and had four children, one of whom died in childhood. The others: Nannie, married John B. Watkins, of Henderson, North Carolina; Sue, married Joseph Powell, deceased, of Brattleboro, North Carolina; and John, of whom further.

John Bullock, son of William Cobb and Fannie (Daniel) Bullock, was born in Bullock, Granville county, North Carolina, June 22, 1855, the place of his birth named in honor of a great-uncle, James Bullock. The farm upon which he was born was the scene of his future life, and there he resides at the present time. He married Panthea Susan Boyd, born in Townsville, Vance county, North Carolina, April 7, 1861, daughter of William H. Boyd, deceased, and his wife, Sarah (Daniel) Boyd, living in 1914, in Townsville, North Carolina, aged eighty years. Children of John and Panthea Susan (Boyd) Bullock: Sallie Virginia, born December 21, 1885, lives unmarried at home; William C., born October 17, 1888, engaged in lumber dealing at Roxboro, North Carolina; Dr. Henry Armistead, of whom further; Richard Austin, born March 9, 1893; John W. (Jack), born September 1, 1895; Annie Boyd, born June 10, 1898; George Blair, born September 12, 1901.

Dr. Henry Armistead Bullock, third child and second son of John and Panthea Susan (Boyd) Bullock, was born on the homestead in Granville county, North Carolina, February 2, 1891. Prior to entrance of the University College of Medicine at Richmond, he completed a course in the Warrenton high school, Warren county, North Carolina, and was graduated from the former institution Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1912. For one and one-half years he performed the duties of interne, for six months in the Sheltering Arms Hospital and one year in the City Hospital. In July, 1913, he established in general practice, and has since successfully continued. Dr. Bullock is a member of the Virginia State, the Southern, and the American Medical associations, and fraternally is associated with the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, An-

cient Accepted Scottish Rite. His religious affiliation is with the Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond.

Fred Leslie Chapman. In the paternal line, Mr. Chapman traces to the colonial Chapman family of Massachusetts, and through his grandmother, Rachel (Winslow) Chapman, to Governor Winslow, the Puritan, a passenger on the "Mayflower" and first governor of the colony. The family intermarriages connect with many of the early Puritan families, and branches are found in every state in the Union. The branch from which Mr. Chapman springs settled in the state of Maine, his father later settling in New Hampshire.

Fred Leslie Chapman is a grandson of Hartley and Rachel (Winslow) Chapman, and a son of Hartley Sewall Chapman, who was born in Maine in 1828, died in 1909, aged eighty-one years. Hartley S. Chapman, a cotton manufacturer of Somersworth, New Hampshire, was also prominent in political life, held many local offices, and was a member of the New Hampshire legislature. His brother, Clarence Chapman, was a leader of the Republican party in his district, both he and his brother Hartley wielding a strong influence in the state councils of their party. Hartley S. Chapman married Hannah Maxwell, who died when her son Fred Leslie was an infant, leaving three children, two daughters, Elveretto and Emma, both now deceased, dying in youthful womanhood.

Fred Leslie Chapman, only son of Hartley S. and Hannah (Maxwell) Chapman, was born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, December 25, 1854. He obtained a good education in the Somersworth schools, and was early admitted to a business association with his father, a manufacturer of cotton goods. He was employed in the cotton mills of Somersworth until he was thirty-four years of age, becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail of cotton manufacture and mill management. In 1889 he came to Danville, entering the employ of the Riverside Mills, engaged in cotton manufacture. He passed through several grades of promotion, and in 1905 became superintendent of the mills. He is thorough master of his position, and has brought the plant to a high state of efficiency. He is a Republican on national issues, but in local and state politics

acts with the Democratic party. In 1905 he was elected a member of the city council, serving one term. He is a member of the Baptist church, the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the newly formed Tuscarora Club.

Mr. Chapman married, in Danville, December 7, 1910, Lulu Hubbard, born in Campbell county, Virginia, daughter of Thomas Hubbard, a farmer and veteran, Confederate soldier, and Mary Catherine (Payne) Hubbard, his wife, both born in Campbell county. Child, Mary Leslie, born February 16, 1913.

Peter Stumpf. From Offenbach came Peter Stumpf, born in that city of Germany, May 10, 1841, died in Richmond, Virginia, in 1903. He immigrated to the United States when eighteen years of age, and after making his home in New York City, there became connected with a brewing concern. After moving to Richmond, Virginia, he was for many years proprietor and operator of the Home Brewery, withdrawing from this line to open a cold storage plant, of which he was owner at the time of his death. He was a Democrat in politics, affiliated with the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and held membership in the Roman Catholic church, to which his children belong, although his widow is a communicant of St. John's Lutheran Church.

Peter Stumpf married, in Richmond, Virginia, December 12, 1896, Hermine, born in Richmond, Virginia, March 4, 1866, daughter of Otto and Marie (Meeke) Morgenstern. Otto Morgenstern was born in the Duchy of Brunswick, Germany, his father, Henry, having been at one time secretary to the ruler of the Duchy, and a prominent personage in that locality. Henry Morgenstern had seven children, three of whom are now living in Germany. Otto Morgenstern was born December 22, 1828, died July 14, 1899; when a young man he came to Virginia, settling in Richmond, where he was for forty-five years proprietor of a cafe at Broad and Fourth streets, and where his death occurred. His wife, Marie (Meeke) Morgenstern, was a native of Hanover, Germany, and of their six children three survive: Rosalie, married a Mr. Krause; Emily, married a Mr. Seelinger; Hermine, of previous mention, married Peter Stumpf. Mrs. Stumpf resides at No. 2336 West Grace



John Smith

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street, Richmond, with her three children, one, Marie, having died July 14, 1903. The others: Otto, born January 27, 1897; Peter, born February 18, 1898; Dorothy, born April 9, 1903.

Robert Johnson Marks. Mr. Marks came to the Virginia Railway and Power Company in 1904 as an expert on gas production after an experience in this line of about fifteen years, all of which were passed in the South. With this company in Norfolk he now is associated in responsible capacity, his decade of service in its employ a record of able and faithful performance of duty. The years of Mr. Marks' life prior to his entrance of the field in which he is now an authority, gas production, were passed as a merchant in the East and as a rancher and cattle raiser in the West. For ten years he has been a resident of Norfolk, Virginia, affiliated with her fraternal, religious, business and social interests.

Robert Johnson Marks is a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, where his father, James Kelso Marks, born in 1828, died in 1902, made his home. James Kelso Marks became the owner of fertile and valuable farm land in Baltimore county, Maryland, and there passed his life in successful agricultural pursuits. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. At his death his farm property fell to his eldest son, James Kelso Marks, Jr., who continued its management. Children of James Kelso Marks and his wife, Matilda (Johnson) Marks; James Kelso, Jr., married Elvina Schurtzer; Robert Johnson, of whom further; Eliza, married Fred Smith; Matilda.

Robert Johnson Marks, son of James Kelso and Matilda (Johnson) Marks, was born in 1860. After a public school education he finished his preparation for the work of life by a course in Saddlers' Business College, of Baltimore, whence he was graduated in 1881. For a few years he was associated in mercantile dealings, in 1885 going west to Montana, remaining for five years, from 1885 to 1890, engaging in ranching and cattle raising in that state and in Idaho. During this period he began exhaustive study of the subject of the production of gas, returning East in 1890 and assuming charge of a gas manufacturing plant at Annapolis, Maryland. From this place he went to

Greensboro, North Carolina, then to Lexington, Kentucky, during all of this period continuing his study of the most modern methods and conducting experiments along lines of original thought. In 1904 Mr. Marks accepted his present position, superintendent of the gas plant of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, and has since been a resident of Norfolk. His value to this company has not been measured alone by his all inclusive knowledge of his profession, but by the diligence he has shown in its service, his loyalty to its interests, and his faithfulness to the trust reposed in him.

Mr. Marks became a member of Merrick Lodge, No. 31, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in Lexington, Kentucky, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Norfolk. Like his father, he is a Democratic sympathizer, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Marks is a man of quiet life and habits, in many ways a close student, and the deep scientific knowledge upon which is based his professional usefulness and prestige is realized and appreciated by those with whom he is associated. He is a director of the Ocean Park Realty Corporation, and director of the Larchmont Realty Corporation. Robert Johnson Marks married, in 1891, Effie Flanagan, of North Carolina, and has one son, Robert Johnson, Jr., born May 6, 1894. Robert Johnson Marks, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Norfolk, for two years attended Norfolk high school, subsequently took a course in Saddler's Business College, and is now associated with his father in business.

Herbert Jones. Restonica, eldest daughter of James (2) and Maria P. (Hansle) Woodward, was born August 10, 1859, and died November 17, 1892. She married, February 27, 1884, Herbert Jones, born August 22, 1859, who survives her, a resident of Norfolk, and head salesman for the Wasseo Flour Company.

Herbert Jones is a son of Rev. Richard H. Jones and a grandson of Abraham Jones, the latter a large contractor for his early day. He erected many buildings, and among his numerous contracts was placing the turf on the grounds of the fort at Old Point. He was a devout churchman, very charitable, and aided in all good works. He married a Miss Hoffman, of Suffolk county, Virginia.

Rev. Richard H. Jones was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, in 1826, and died in 1902. He was educated in the public schools and took a course in divinity at the Episcopal College. He was ordained a minister at the age of nineteen years, and from that time until his death was an ardent soldier of the Cross, having his first parish in North Carolina. He was also militant in his nature, and during the entire period of war between the states served as chaplain of a North Carolina regiment. He scorned danger, and wherever there was a suffering soldier who desired the consolation of the church, there Chaplain Jones would be found. He was greatly beloved by his regiment, and his after life was often gladdened by letters and visits from his old comrades. He saw war in all its horrors, and fervently besought the God of battles that peace might come to his beloved land. He was mustered out at the close of the war at Drury's Bluff, and at once resumed peaceful, ministerial work. He was first located at Wilmington, North Carolina, and then came to Virginia, locating in Norfolk, where he was assistant to Dr. Barton Christ. He was a leader in all forms of charitable work, belonged to all the organizations of a philanthropic nature in the city, and accomplished a great deal of good among the poor. He never questioned a man's creed, his nationality or his color; if he needed assistance, that was sufficient to commend him to this unselfish, wholly devoted clergyman and Christian gentleman. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, and used that grand order in his charitable work. He ceased from his labors in 1902 and left a city mourning. He married Harriet Ann, daughter of Rev. Benjamin L. Hoskins and his wife, Marian (Miot) Hoskins, of South Carolina.

Herbert Jones, son of Rev. Richard H. Jones, was born in Oxford, North Carolina, and attended public schools until he completed his preparatory education. He then attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, one year, returning after completing the course to his home in North Carolina. At the age of nineteen years he became clerk in a general store. From 1881 to 1882 he was employed in a responsible capacity in a general commercial business at Rocky Mount, Oxford county, North Carolina, coming to Virginia in the latter year and locating in Norfolk. He was

there associated with the house of Miller & Rhoads, later was with the Burt Shoe Company, entering the employ of his present house, the Warren Flour Company, in 1910. He is a thorough business man, a strong salesman, and highly regarded as a man. He is a member of the Mt. Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a Democrat in politics, and in religion a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Children of Herbert and Restonica (Woodward) Jones: 1. James Woodward, born April 5, 1885; was educated in Norfolk public schools; he was variously employed until 1908, when he entered the employ of the Waseo Flour Company, and is now in charge of their extensive shipping department; he is a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order; in religious faith he is an Episcopalian, being a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church; he married, April 8, 1909, India Truesdale, of North Carolina, and has children, James Woodward (2), and Restonica Woodward. 2. Herbert Hoskins, of whom further.

Herbert Hoskins Jones, second son of Herbert and Restonica (Woodward) Jones, was born August 26, 1890, and died July 26, 1906. At the time of his death he was a student at Mount Saint Joseph's College, and by his college friends the following beautiful testimonial was prepared and published:

He pleased God and was beloved; he was taken away lest wickedness should alter his understanding, or deceit beguile his soul, being made perfect in short space, he fulfilled a long time: for his soul was pleasing to God, therefore He hastened to bring him out of the midst of iniquities. (Book of Wisdom 4-9-13). No more appropriate words can be found, none eulogize more truly the person of our lamented scholar, fellow student and friend, Herbert Joseph Jones, than the above quotation from the Book of Wisdom. It is sad, very sad to think that such a young, promising life has suddenly closed, that his day should not even have reached its meridian, and yet it is not altogether sad, as those who witnessed his edifying life during the last two months of his college career, can attest. Although brought up in the Episcopal faith, moved not by words, but by the sacrificing lives of the good Brothers, as he himself acknowledged to his instructor, became a member of the Catholic Church, after a thorough course of instruction, during which he evinced a wonderful knowledge of even the deepest questions, he was baptized (conditionally) April 20 of this year. He was a noble character, endowed with most beautiful traits, though his retiring, apparently gloomy disposition

caused him at times to be misunderstood by others. Fire is always in the flint, but does not appear until drawn forth by a gentle stroke; the harp is mute until the skilled hand elicits harmony that lies in the strings. So his soul, though it contained the fire of affectionate love and the harmony of beautiful Virtues, required the corresponding love to produce a lifelong affection and friendship. He is gone, our dear companion and friend, but the remembrance of his virtues will ever live within the walls of his "Kind Mother." Farewell, dear friend, thou shalt never be forgotten; they body sleepeth in the dust, but thy spirit lives with God, neither do thou forget thy many loyal friends of Mount Saint Joseph's College.

Oscar E. Edwards. Captain Oscar E. Edwards came to Norfolk from Boston, Massachusetts, and was one of the greatest and most skillful of that noble band of hardy men who in storm and sunshine guard the Virginia coast, the pilots. A follower of the sea from his sixteenth year, he was a thorough master of seamanship, while in judgment, courage and devotion he was unsurpassed by any of those, "Who go down to the sea in ships." There is little in the mere mention of the word "pilot" to excite the interest or imagination of those unfamiliar with the sea, but to those who have traversed deep water and felt the anxiety that pervades an incoming ship until the pilot comes on board, there is no calling invested with greater interest. Cruising for perhaps one hundred miles off shore and up and down the coast, on the constant watch for incoming vessels, putting out one after another of the men on board, until the crew of the pilot boat is often reduced to one man who must return her to the home port and gather again the pilots as they arrive. This handling of the pilot boat in no matter what the weather, for she must remain out to meet any incoming vessel, is but one of the trying items in the pilot's life. Often he must board in a gale, a feat attended with greatest danger, and then when on board is responsible for the safety of the ship he pilots and the lives on board. He cannot choose his ship, but be it steamer or sailer, good or bad, he must understand the management of such a vessel, and bring her safely to port. It is the one business that defies nature, and must be followed with devotion and courage required of no other calling. In all the elements that go to make a great pilot, Captain Edwards excelled, and in his long career gained the admiration and respect of those engaged in his calling and

the confidence of ship owners and captains who committed their property and lives to his care. He led a wonderful life, and by his organization and management of the Pilots' Association, of which he was founder and president, he secured many reforms that benefited both the pilots of the Virginia coast and ship owners as well. He accumulated a fortune through his perilous calling by investing his earnings, and he was one of the most prosperous men of his calling. His adventures by sea were most thrilling, yet this modest and intrepid man only considered the risking of his life for others as a part of a pilot's duty and expected no praise. He died in 1906, aged seventy years, having retired from active life some years prior to his death.

Captain Edwards descended from William Edwards, born in 1616, died in 1697, at Jamestown, a clerk of council. His wife, Dorothy, bore him male issue.

William (2) Edwards, son of William (1) Edwards, married, in 1678, Elizabeth Harrison, of Berkeley, and died in 1721.

Micajah Edwards, son of William (2) Edwards, married Elizabeth Bloud, of Sussex county, Virginia, and died in 1770.

William (3) Edwards, son of Micajah Edwards, married, May 30, 1774, Susannah Edwards, of Sussex.

William (4) Edwards, son of William (3) Edwards, was born in 1780, and died January 22, 1827. He married, August 17, 1804, Frances Green Seawell, of Gloucester county, Virginia.

Oscar E. (1) Edwards, son of William (4) Edwards, was born May 4, 1809, and died December 13, 1880. He married, August 23, 1832, Mary Ann Jones, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Oscar E. (2) Edwards, son of Oscar E. (1) and Mary Ann (Jones) Edwards, was born September 16, 1836, and died November 20, 1906, at Norfolk, Virginia. He obtained a good public school education, and at the age of sixteen years began his long and adventurous career as seaman and pilot. He came to Norfolk from Boston early in life, and resided there the remainder of his life, as before stated. Captain Edwards married, September 8, 1868, Sarah Ann Baker, of Norfolk, born September 16, 1836, daughter of John and Anne (Greene) Baker, the latter daughter of Captain James Greene, an English sea captain, the former a de-

scendant of the early Baker family of Virginia. Children of Captain Oscar E. and Sarah Ann (Baker) Edwards: 1. Baker E., born in Norfolk in 1869, educated in the public schools, and is now secretary to John S. Wise, in New York; he is a member of the Masonic order, is a Knight of Pythias and an Elk; he married Sophia Harrison, a sister of Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago. 2. Mary A., married J. W. Hunt. 3. Oscar T., born 1874, educated at William and Mary College and University of Pennsylvania, now connected with the auditing department of the Southern Railway Company; he married — Elliott and has children, Oscar (3) and Elliott D. 4. William Howard, born 1879, educated in private schools; he is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor, and a member of the Grand Lodge, Knights of the Golden Eagle; he married, February 15, 1903, Margaret Topping and has a daughter, Sarah Baker, born in 1904. Mrs. Sarah Ann (Baker) Edwards survives her husband, and continues her residence in Norfolk, her lifelong home.

Frank Eugene Skinner. Major Frank Eugene Skinner, treasurer of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Virginia, is a descendant of old New England ancestors, and comes of a pioneer family of Jefferson county, New York. The family of Skinner came from Westmoreland, New Hampshire, to Brownville, New York, about the close of the eighteenth century, and was conspicuously identified with that town. Another honorable representative of the family was located in the town of Adams, same county.

William E. Skinner, father of Major Skinner, was born June 14, 1840, in Jefferson county, New York, son of Amasa Skinner. He received a high school education at Antwerp, New York, and in young manhood removed to the state of Wisconsin, locating in Calumet county, where he engaged in farming, but being of an energetic and ambitious nature, he soon engaged in business as a contractor and builder, many buildings in Calumet county being erected by him. Subsequently he removed to Washington, D. C., where he continued in the same line of business, with gratifying success, principally at Takoma Park, a suburb of Washington. He was honest and straightforward in business methods, industrious and capable, and was

highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. He married, September 9, 1869, Mary A. Knickerbocker, born September 25, 1848, daughter of Adam and Catherine (Blakeman) Knickerbocker, of Dutchess county, New York, and of Calumet county, Wisconsin. Children: 1. Frank Eugene, born July 5, 1870, of whom further. 2. Cora Lovina, born February 24, 1873, married Hildreth Taltamus, and has children: Mary, Naomi, Paul. 3. Laura Amanda, born February 22, 1877. 4. Arthur William, born April 8, 1883, now a student at George Washington University, and at the same time the proprietor of a prosperous printing establishment. Mr. Skinner died September 28, 1898, mourned by family and friends.

The Knickerbocker family, of which Mrs. Skinner is a scion, is a very old one in New York, descended from Godfrey Van Gunbaghen, of Holland, whose third son, Jan Van Beighen Knickerbocker, was a captain in the Dutch navy. He saw service in Brazil and in the army of the Netherlands, and in 1650 fought at Antwerp, under Count William Frederick. After the death of William II., Prince of Orange, he removed to America, where he died. He married, in Holland, Julianna, daughter of Rutger Van Marnier, Lord of Bostelaer. They had two sons, Garrit Jansen Knickerbocker, who died in Antwerp in 1655, and Hermon Jansen, mentioned below.

Hermon Jansen Knickerbocker was born March 18, 1648, at Vlieten, was an officer in the Dutch navy, and at the battle of Soleby, fought with the English and French fleets in 1672, receiving a wound in the knee which incapacitated him. He came to America shortly after his father came, and died at Albany, New York, April 2, 1721. He purchased land in Albany and also at Half Moon, in Dutchess county. He married, January 3, 1675, at Albany, Elizabeth, daughter of Mynbert Van de Bogaart. Children: John, born March 16, 1679; Lawrence, mentioned below; Cornelius, born about 1683; Evert, 1687; Peter; Joanna and Cornelia.

Lawrence Knickerbocker was born in 1681, and lived at Red Hook, Dutchess county, New York, where he died in 1766. He married Catherine Van Horn, and they were the parents of Peter, mentioned below.

Peter Knickerbocker was born in 1711. He married Margaret Bane, and settled near Mount Ross, Dutchess county, New York. Children: Philip, Lawrence, Peter, Benjamin, James, mentioned below, John, Hugh, Elizabeth, Margaret.

James Knickerbocker married Maria Dennis, and among their children were two sons: 1. Jonas, born 1814, was for many years a partner of Colonel Silas Harris in the manufacture of scythes at Pine Plains, New York. He continued the business for two years after the death of Colonel Harris, and in 1864 built a store at Pine Plains, which he conducted until 1886, when he retired with a competence. 2. Adam, of whom further.

Adam Knickerbocker was born in 1823 at Pine Plains, Dutchess county, New York. In 1852 he removed, with his family, to Calumet county, Wisconsin, where he was among the first settlers in that section of the state. He protected his household from the Indians, cleared the original forest, and through the pursuit of agriculture won from the fertile native soil a good living for his family during the remaining forty-one years of his life. Of sturdy character and unwavering integrity, he was loved and respected far and wide, to a degree beyond that which falls to the lot of most men. He died in 1893. He married Catherine Blake-man, in 1847, and their children were: Mary Amanda, born September 25, 1848; Frederick, August, 1850; Cornelius, April, 1853, died January 10, 1877; Laura Elizabeth, January 5, 1856; Edward Elbridge, August 19, 1864. All are living at the present time but Cornelius.

Major Frank Eugene Skinner, son of William E. and Mary A. (Knickerbocker) Skinner, was born July 5, 1870, in Calumet county, Wisconsin. He was fourteen years of age when his parents removed to Washington, D. C., in 1885. He attended the public schools of the District of Columbia; for four years was a member of the Washington High School Cadets, and retired as colonel; subsequently took a course in mechanical engineering at George Washington University, from which he received the degree of B. S. in 1899. He also completed a special course in engineering at Cornell University. Under his father's instruction he received a full course of training in architecture and practical construction. From

1894 to 1906 he was a teacher in the high schools, and by this means was enabled to complete his course at the university. In 1898 he joined the National Guard, as a member of the Second Regiment of the District of Columbia, and was elected first lieutenant. Subsequently he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Spanish war, and went to Santiago, Cuba, where he remained until the close of hostilities. With his regiment he was present at the surrender of Santiago, and on his return to Washington was mustered out of the volunteers. He then resumed his service with the National Guard, and was promoted to captain, which position he resigned February 1, 1906, when he became attached to the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Virginia. His first station was that of commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, and on September 12, 1907, he was made quartermaster, with the same rank. On February 1, 1912, he became treasurer of the home, with the rank of major. Major Skinner is a member of the George Washington Alumni Association, of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, and of Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 4, United States War Veterans, of the Spanish war. He is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, and is regarded with esteem and respect in all the relations of life.

Major Skinner married, June 23, 1902, Marie Sipe, daughter of Edward H. and Emma S. (Bender) Sipe, of Pennsylvania, and Washington, D. C. They have two children: Dorothy Bender, born March 26, 1907, and Frank Edward, born August 19, 1908, at National Soldiers' Home, Virginia. Mrs. Frank E. Skinner is also descended from an old Dutch family, founded by Jacob Bender, who came from Germany and settled at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1693. His son, Jacob Bender, born 1724, was a captain of horse in the colonial wars, and was the father of John Bender, born in 1755. He served as a soldier of the revolution. He died in 1818. Both he and his wife were Quakers in religion. His son, John Bender, was the father of John Bender, whose daughter, Emma S. Bender, born 1846, died 1890, married Edward H. Sipe, who was born in 1835, died in 1905. Their daughter, Marie Sipe, became the wife of Major Frank E. Skinner.

Lemuel Hoskins Sclater. The career of Lemuel Hoskins Sclater, late of Hampton, Virginia, is well worthy of emulation. Early in life he planted himself on the sure foundation of an unimpeachable credit, and on straight-forward, sober, honest, truthful methods in dealing with his fellowmen. To these qualities he added prudence, self-denial, fortitude, tenacity, singleness of purpose, and a stubborn devotion to the end in view. He surrendered very little to the allurements of politics, believing business interests should have the foremost place. Industry was favored rather than speculation, and he would employ the means at hand rather than wait for something to turn up. The family from which he claimed descent was one of the old ones of Virginia.

William Sheldon Sclater was the owner of an extensive plantation in York county, Virginia, near Land's End, and a man of large affairs. He had children: John, James, William Sheldon and Catherine Mary Frances.

James Sclater, son of William Sheldon Sclater, was born in York county, Virginia. He served as a soldier of the Confederate States of America. He married three times, and by his second wife, Jane Hoskins, he had children: Lemuel Hoskins, Mary Jane, William Sheldon, John M., Francis Howard, James, and Laura Virginia.

Lemuel Hoskins Sclater, son of James and Jane (Hoskins) Sclater, was born in York county, Virginia, August 7, 1842, and died April 15, 1899. His education, which was a sound, practical one, was acquired in the public schools of his native county, and those of Elizabeth City county. Upon its completion he went to Richmond, Virginia, and there commenced learning the drug business with Pursell, Ladd & Company, remaining with them until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he organized the Richmond Howitzers, and was in active service until the close of this momentous struggle. During its progress he was wounded once, and was discharged with the rank of sergeant. He served under the famous Captain McCarty and Dr. Palmer.

In 1865 he came to Hampton, Virginia, and in 1867 established himself in the hardware and drug business on the present site of the Lee-Patterson Hardware Company, in North Queen street. Later he removed to the store now occupied by Booker, as a

hardware store. There he carried on a very prosperous business, devoting the one side of the store to hardware, the other to the drugs, and amassed a sufficient fortune to enable him to retire altogether from business pursuits in 1892. He had purchased a homestead on the river and had had a fine residence erected upon it, which was remodeled and enlarged in 1893. The location is an ideal one, the house large and commodious, and it is furnished throughout in an artistic manner. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and run down to the river. Mr. Sclater was interested in a number of business enterprises, and was a stockholder and director in the Bank of Hampton and the Citizens' and Marines' Bank of Newport News. He gave his staunch support to the Democratic party, and for a time served as a member of the town council. For a period of thirty years he served as a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. He was prominently identified with every project which tended toward the public welfare, and supported such measures generously.

Mr. Sclater married, December 7, 1869, his cousin, Kate Sidney Sclater, a daughter of William Sheldon and Anne Virginia (Lee) Sclater, and a sister of Laura Virginia, Richard Arthur, Thomas Robertson, John Bolling and William Sheldon, the fourth. William Sheldon Sclater, father of Mrs. Sclater, was a rich and prosperous farmer of York and Elizabeth City counties. Lemuel Hoskins and Kate Sidney (Sclater) Sclater had children: 1. Jennie Hoskins, born in 1871; married, December 6, 1893, Edgar E. Montague, and had children: Edgar S., born March 4, 1895; Laura Virginia, born November 10, 1896; Katharine Sidney, born March 4, 1905. 2. Lemuel Hoskins, Jr., born February 14, 1873, died June 25, of the same year.

Charles Eugene Borden. Charles Eugene Borden was born at Goldsboro, North Carolina, April 23, 1861. His father was J. C. Borden, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, and his mother before marriage was Miss Mary Caruthers, of Alabama. In early youth he went to Wilmington, North Carolina, and continued to reside in that city until 1901, when his elevation to a high official position



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caused him to remove his residence to Richmond, Virginia.

Charles Eugene Borden came from a family of active and successful business men. Two of his brothers were prominent in the railroad world. His brother, Edwin Borden, who died some years ago, was superintendent of transportation of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, and Herbert L. Borden, of New York, is at the present time secretary of the same company, while a third brother, James C. Borden, is a prominent cotton broker of New Orleans.

Mr. Borden's business career began in the laboratory of the Navasa Guano Company, of Wilmington, and he steadily and rapidly advanced until he became president and general-manager of that company. When the Navasa Guano Company was sold to the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company Mr. Borden was placed in charge of the sales' department of the new company, with headquarters at Charleston, South Carolina. In 1901 he was appointed manager of the manufacturing department of the company, with office at Richmond, Virginia, and he removed his residence to that city. In 1909 Mr. Borden was still further advanced by being made assistant to the president, and in 1912 he was elected one of the three vice-presidents of the company. Mr. Borden's remarkable executive ability attracted the attention of men of affairs and he was continually urged to assume various and heavy business responsibilities. He was vice-president of the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, vice-president of the Amalgamated Phosphate Company and held large interests in each company that he so ably represented.

The duties of his private business were tedious and exacting, still he found time for the expenditure of his extra energy upon various and important undertakings. Mr. Borden was a member of the executive committee of both the National and Southern Fertilizer associations and took an active part in the committees of each. He was also a member of the board of education of Richmond, and of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the founders of the Country Club of Virginia, organizing it by an unique subscription plan which proved most successful, a member of the Westmoreland Club, and secretary of the board of deacons

of the Second Presbyterian Church of Richmond.

Thus we see that no phase of earnest human life was untried by the interest of Charles E. Borden. He gave to the church the same vital energy that characterized his business life. He was a man of charming personality and the 'name of his friends' was legion. The closer the tie of friendship or business the higher the esteem of those who associated with him, and the spell of his integrity and his sympathy held all who came under their forceful influence. Mr. Borden loved his fellow-man and was ever ready to listen to the "call" of the city's new enterprise, social intercourse or the church. Among his friends his good-fellowship was irresistible and those who knew him best loved him most. His untiring energy, his universal friendliness and the strain of his varied business interests began to weaken his vigorous constitution, and his physicians alarmed by the unmistakable symptoms of over-work, ordered a rest at Atlantic City. For a short time recovery seemed probable, but soon after midnight, October 28, 1913, he was stricken with apoplexy, at the Hotel St. Dennis, which resulted in his death, universally deplored, at the early age of fifty-two years. His body was taken to Wilmington, North Carolina, the old home of his wife, and where many happy years of his own life had been spent, for interment. Mr. Borden is survived by his widow, who was before her marriage a Miss Hattie Taylor, daughter of Colonel John D. Taylor, of Wilmington.

Charles Howard Lewis, M. D. Lewis is one of the oldest names in English history and one of the most numerous and distinguished in American annals. The names Louis in France and Lewis in England are too ancient to be traced to a common origin, the name having existed in the latter country long before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove many Frenchmen of the name to seek shelter across the channel, where in many instances the French Louis became the English Lewis. It is not known how many distinct branches of the Lewis family there are in America. For several centuries previous to the settlement of this country the name Lewis was as numerous by comparison in Wales as that of Smith in

America today, and in every portion of the country are to be found distinct branches that run back to a period so remote as to render reliable trace impossible. Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was from New York, while Ellis Lewis, an eminent jurist, was from Pennsylvania. Every portion of New England has its representative Lewis families, all of them of Welsh origin but tracing to different sources. The Lewis family of Virginia embraces five distinct branches between whom there is no discoverable relation. The heads of these branches are: General Robert Lewis, of Wales, who settled in Gloucester county, Virginia, in 1635; John Lewis, of Wales, who settled in Henrico county in 1660; John Lewis, of Wales, who settled in Hanover county in 1675; Zachary Lewis, of Wales, who settled in Middlesex county in 1692; and John Lewis, of county Donegal, Ireland, who settled in Augusta county in 1732. Charles Howard Lewis, of Richmond, Virginia, belongs to the Gloucester county branch, son of George Thomas Lewis, and grandson of James H. Lewis, both born in Gloucester county.

James H. Lewis died in Baltimore in 1899, aged seventy years. He was engaged in the oyster business for many years and was a brave soldier of the Confederacy. He married Sarah Jane Smead, also born in Gloucester county, who bore him two sons, George Thomas, of further mention, and Levin Winder.

George Thomas Lewis was born in Gloucester county, Virginia, in 1846, died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1901. He entered the profession of law and when a young man located in Baltimore, Maryland, where he attained distinction in his profession and in public life, serving two terms in the city council. He married, in 1876, at Baltimore, Martha Jane Taylor, born in Essex county, Virginia, who survives him, a resident of Baltimore. Children: Charles Howard, of further mention, and George Taylor, born March 19, 1884, a banker of Baltimore.

Dr. Charles Howard Lewis was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 18, 1877, and after a preparatory course in the Baltimore High school entered the Baltimore City College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1896. The University of Maryland furnished him with his training in the medical profession, and from this institution he re-

ceived the degree M. D. in 1900. For two years after the completion of his course in this university he was first assistant resident physician at the Bay View Hospital, and afterward spent three years in professional work abroad. Since June, 1908, Dr. Lewis has been a general practitioner of Richmond, his office at the corner of Main and Robinson streets, and he has become well and favorably known in medical circles. His fraternities are the Kappa Sigma and the Omega Upsilon Phi, and he is a member of the local medical societies, the Richmond Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association. His studies in his profession have been of extraordinary breadth, and the success that has attended him in his practice is commensurate with the high place he holds among his fellow physicians. Dr. Lewis is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Lewis married, in New York City, Maud Marie Ansell, born in London, England, her father now living in Rochester, England, a retired member of the Royal Stock Exchange, her mother, deceased. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis: George Alexander, born February 6, 1905; Martha Virginia Elizabeth, born August 29, 1909.

Charles Virgil Shoemaker. Descendant of German ancestors and a Pennsylvanian by birth, the life-work of Charles V. Shoemaker, as yet only begun, makes him in all essential respects a Virginian, for it is in that state that he received his academic education and to her that he has rendered service as an educator. He is now superintendent of the schools of Woodstock, Virginia, coming to his duties as the head of the educational system in the city familiar both with the system and existing conditions through previous experience as a teacher therein and as principal of the Woodstock Norman Training School, a position he held from 1911 until 1914. Thus, although Mr. Shoemaker's present office is one new to him, he is nevertheless prepared for his work by his acquaintance with affairs relating to education in Woodstock, and his administration will lose little through the necessity for marking time, as it were, while gaining a knowledge of the ground on which it stands.

The founder of this line of the Shoemaker family in the United States was Philip

Shoemaker, a native of Germany, who settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where, at Bedford, was born in 1838, Herbert Shoemaker, father of Charles V. Shoemaker. Herbert Shoemaker has all of his life followed agriculture as his calling, and is now seventy-six years of age. He married Matilda, daughter of Jacob Brinker, her father dying in 1880.

Charles Virgil Shoemaker, son of Herbert and Matilda (Brinker) Shoemaker, was born in Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1880. After attending the public schools and the academy in the place of his birth, he entered Eastern College, at Manassas, Virginia. From this institution he was graduated A. B. in 1902, and then attended summer school at the University of Virginia, preparing himself for educational work. During the term of 1905-06 he was a teacher in the graded schools of Woodstock, Virginia, and from the latter year until 1910 was principal of the high school at Edinburg, Virginia. In 1911 he became principal of the Woodstock Norman Training High School, and held that office until his appointment by the Virginia State Board of Education as superintendent of schools at Woodstock, Virginia, his appointment dating from September 19, 1913. Mr. Shoemaker's record in the positions that he has previously held in educational work, and the able way in which he has assumed the direction of the Woodstock schools show him to be a man of forceful decision, calm, deliberate judgment, and an educator whose ideas and ideals, always lofty, are characterized by their practicality. The highest possible level of efficiency for the Woodstock schools is the goal for which he strives, and surrounded by a corps of able assistants and competent faculties he has faith in gaining that end.

Aside from the positions enumerated above, Mr. Shoemaker has at times passed his vacations from duty in teaching in the summer schools at the University of Virginia and at Winchester, Virginia. Nor does that end his activities, for he is the author of an English grammar, published by Captain Gaybill, a work simply and systematically arranged, filling a long-felt want in the teaching of elementary English. Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the Virginia State Teachers' Association, and fraternizes with the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge

No. 82, Free and Accepted Masons, and to Shenandoah Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, of Edinburg, Virginia. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Shoemaker married, December 30, 1912, Louisa, born at Newmarket, Virginia, September 13, 1886, daughter of William Harnsberger and Louisa (Rice) Snapp.

Joseph Austin Sperry, a prominent business man of New York City, was born November 3, 1855, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is descended from revolutionary stock of Virginia, being a great-grandson of Jacob Sperry, who was a private in Captain Daniel Morgan's company of Virginia rifle men, in July, 1775. He participated in the expedition against Quebec, and was made a prisoner there, December 31, 1775.

Jacob Austin Sperry, M. D., a grandson of Jacob Sperry, was born in 1825, at Winchester, Virginia, and graduated at Maryland University. At the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, he was the owner and editor of the Knoxville *Daily Register* in Tennessee. When General Burnside, with his Union forces, captured Knoxville, the paper and property of Dr. Sperry were confiscated, and shortly after that he went into the Confederate army. He was captured by the Union troops at Bristol, Virginia, and for over a year was held a prisoner of war, being released after the surrender at Appomattox. At one time during his service as a private soldier, he published a paper at Atlanta, Georgia, printed on wall paper, the only material available. Two of his brothers, William and Alexander Sperry, were also in the Confederate service, the former having been previously a soldier in the Mexican war. Dr. Sperry was an author and playwright, being the author of a novel, "Conniston," and a successful play, called "Extremes," which had a run in New York City and Baltimore. He married Susan Butler Langley, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and now living in New York City. Children: 1. Joseph Austin, of whom further. 2. William Miller, born in Bristol, Virginia, September 14, 1858, now resides in New York City, and is a member of New York Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; he married (first) Carrie Whitehead, now deceased; (second) Emily Mooney, and has by first wife, Carrie Whitehead Sperry,

and by second: Dorothy, Virginia, and Emma Lou Sperry. 3. Washington Eliot Langley, born February 22, 1860, in Knoxville, Tennessee; married Sarah Ridgeley, and has children: Langley, Lawrence, Albert, Joseph, August, Alexander, William, Susan and Sarah. 4. Virginia Maria, born 1861, in Knoxville; married August Wiedenbach, and has daughters: Clara Augusta, Margaret and Ernestine. 5. Thomas Alexander, born July, 1863, in Knoxville; married Kate Major, and has children: Katherine, Thomas Alexander, Stuart Major, and Margery. 6. Louis, died at the age of sixteen years.

Joseph Austin Sperry, eldest son of Jacob Austin Sperry, M. D., attended the public schools of Plainfield, New Jersey, and after leaving school was employed for a short time in a banking and brokerage office on Wall street, New York City. He was possessed of commercial instinct, and made rapid advancement in learning the ways of business. For some time he was a clerk for his uncle in a retail general merchandise store at Winchester, Virginia. In 1885 he went to New York City and became connected with a mercantile house as traveling salesman, continuing two years. The death of his uncle at this time caused him to return to Winchester, Virginia, where he was employed in winding up his uncle's business affairs. Having completed this matter to the satisfaction of the heirs and all concerned, he again went to New York City and became associated with the Thomas H. Sperry Company, of that city, conducting a trading stamp business. His previous business experience, and his industry and fidelity gained him promotion in this establishment, in which he is now territorial manager for the United States. He is a member of Aqua Lodge, No. 129, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cranford, New Jersey, in which town he makes his home. Mr. Sperry has taken all the degrees in Free Masonry up to and including the thirty-second degree, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of New York Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. He is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church, and has always been allied politically with the Democratic party.

He married, in August, 1883, Ella Bushnell, daughter of John and Margaret (Eichelberger) Bushnell, born September 23, 1856, in

Winchester, Virginia, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Lottie, born May, 1884, in Charlestown, West Virginia, now the wife of Austin F. Dohrman, of Cranford, New Jersey. 2. William Miller, born July, 1887, in Jersey City, New Jersey, graduated from Cornell University in 1912, LL. B., now an attorney-at-law.

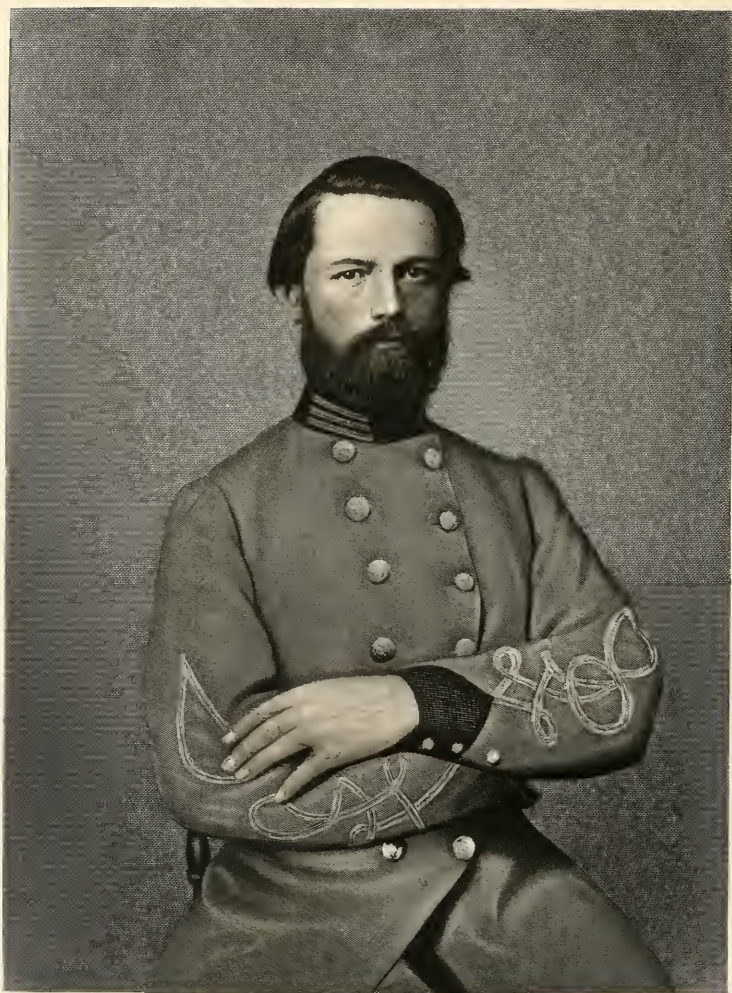
Gaines Family. The first Gaines of whom there is record in King and Queen county, Virginia, is in the vestry book of Stratton Major parish under date of February 27, 1766. The entry is as follows: "Harry Gaines, Gent. engaged to build the church on the old field belonging to Richard Corbin, Esq., called Goliath Field." On March 4, 1768, the vestry received the church built by Major Harry Gaines, deceased. In Henning's Statutes at Large of Virginia, February, 1759, the following appears: Harry Gaines, Gent. is appointed trustee of the Pamunky Indians, and October 30, 1769, Harry Gaines subscribed one pound annually for eight years as a premium for the best wines.

Harry Gaines (probably son of above), brother of William Fleming Gaines, of "Greenway," King William county, and of Robert Gaines, of the "White House," King and Queen county, lived at "Providence" and died in 1789. He was a member of the house of burgesses and was a man of prominence. He married Elizabeth Herndon. They had the following children: Benjamin, see forward, Harry, Beverly, William Fleming, Martha, Elizabeth Herndon, John.

Benjamin Gaines, of "Plain Dealing," son of Harry and Elizabeth (Herndon) Gaines, married Sallie Garlick, daughter of Camm Garlick (see Garlick). Their children were as follows: Mary Ann, married a Gaines; Myra, married a Carlton; Sarah Jane, see forward; Dr. William F.

Sarah Jane Gaines, daughter of Benjamin and Sallie (Garlick) Gaines, married Major John H. Steger, and had issue: John O., married Mary Pendleton Cooke; Lucilla Stanley, see forward; Sallie Gaines, married John S. Hardaway; Mary, married William Meade; Nannie, married Charles H. Winston; Roger Williams, married Georgianna Carlton; Kate, married Edmund Harrison.

Lucilla Stanley Steger, daughter of Major



Mr. M. Leoby
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John H. and Sarah Jane (Gaines) Steger, married William Woodson Cosby, born in Goochland county, Virginia, December 13, 1824, died in Richmond, Virginia, December 30, 1885. Mr. Cosby was one of Richmond's most prominent lawyers. He studied law at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the Virginia bar, and practiced law in Richmond all his life. He was appointed captain in the Virginia militia by Governor Henry A. Wise, May, 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil war he organized a company of artillery, and was commissioned captain in the Second Regiment of Artillery, Second Division Virginia Militia by Governor John Fletcher, February 5, 1862. He performed distinguished service during the war for the Confederate cause—it was his battery that opened the fight at Mechanicsville.

He married, April 6, 1852, Lucilla Stanley Steger (mentioned above). Children: Jane Gaines, deceased; Nannie Winston, unmarried; John Steger, deceased; William W., married Mary Langhorne Nowlin; Sallie Hardaway, married John S. Wright, born October 11, 1861, died November 22, 1906; Mary Meade, married Lewis E. Mason; Peter Guerraut, married Julia Bedford; George Harris, married Mary Berkley; Worthington Dorsey, deceased.

(The Garlick Line).

Samuel Garlick (of England) made his will July 14, 1765, in which he devised a large estate to "my beloved wife Mary," "my three sons, John, Samuel and Camm;" names "my mother Hannah Garlick, late of the city of Bristol," and left moneys to "my four daughters, Hannah, wife of Robert Hill, Mary Garlick, S. Garlick and Elizabeth Garlick." He also named "my father-in-law, Mr. John Camm." This will was offered for probate at a court held for King William county, October 16, 1772. Samuel and Camm Garlick were minors at the time the will was made; the lands devised to the sons all lay in Louisa county, Virginia, although the testator gives his residence as county of King William. Samuel Garlick married Mary Camm and lived at Mount Pleasant, King William county, Virginia. They had three sons and four daughters, among whom were: 1. John, who married Nancy Pollard, and had issue: Mary, married Humphrey Hill; Nancy, married Ed-

ward Hill; Betsey, married E. Lawrence; Hannah, married L. Rawlings; Edward, married (first) F. Walker, (second) Polly Gwathney; Camm, married Polly Taliaferro; Sally, married Gregory Tunstall; Robert, died single; James, lost at sea. 2. Camm, of whom further.

Camm Garlick, youngest son of Samuel Garlick, the immigrant, and Mary (Camm) Garlick, married Mary Pierce, and by her had: Sam; Sally, married Benjamin Gaines (see Gaines line).

John Francis Marshall. John Francis Marshall represents a South Carolina family which is distinct from the Marshall family which includes the celebrated chief justice in President Washington's administration. His ancestors are of English origin, beginning with John Francis Marshall, born 1791, in England, who settled in Charleston, South Carolina. His wife, Caroline (Drowley) Marshall, was born in 1795 in county Kent, England. He engaged in mercantile business at Charleston, and there resided until his death. He reared a large family. Edward West Marshall, one of the sons, was born January 13, 1821, in Charleston, and died in 1888. He engaged in the dry goods business, and was a successful merchant of his time. He married Elizabeth Warring Glass, born 1822, died 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were the parents of eleven children. One of these, John Francis (2) Marshall, born December 5, 1843, in Charleston, moved to Waco, Texas, and married, in 1869, Josephine Downs, born 1846. Children: Edward West, married Lucille Grider; John Francis, mentioned below; Alice Henrietta, married Gilbert Hay, and has sons: Marshall D. and Gilbert; Wesley Downs, married Martha Adams, and had children; Sarah, Samuel A., Alice; Percy Madden, married Emily White.

John Francis (3) Marshall enlisted in a South Carolina regiment of the Confederate army, and served through the four years of the Civil war. Returning to Charleston, he remained there until 1868, when he removed to Waco, Texas. He married and among his children was John Francis, mentioned below.

John Francis (4) Marshall, son of the preceding, was born in Waco, Texas. In 1891 he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He continued

in the naval service until 1907, when he resigned. He was on Dewey's flagship "*Olympia*" as assistant engineer, with the rank of ensign, at the battle of Manila Bay. On leaving the navy, he went to Norfolk, Virginia, where he has since lived. He married, September 23, 1903, Bessie Reid Grandy, daughter of Albert Horace Grandy, born 1843, died 1903, and his wife, Annie W. (Reid) Grandy, daughter of George C. and Bessie (Williams) Reid, of Norfolk (see Reid). Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Grandy, who were married in 1879, had three children: Bessie Reid, mentioned above as the wife of John Francis Marshall; Gladys, married, in 1907, Leonard Rundlet Sargent, a lieutenant in the United States navy, and has one son, Leonard Rundlet Sargent, Jr., born December 30, 1912; George Cornelius Reid, married Dorothy McCutcheon. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have two children: Elizabeth Grandy, born April 18, 1907, and John Francis (5), September 20, 1911.

Louis Herman. A quarter of a century ago a young man, twenty-seven years of age, Louis Herman, came to Danville, Virginia, and in a quiet, modest way began business. Today, located in his own building on Main street, he owns and operates "Danville's Best Store," the largest of its kind in Southern Virginia, employing sixty clerks in its several departments.

Louis Herman was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 30, 1859, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He early entered mercantile life and as clerk, traveling salesman, and proprietor has been engaged in merchandising all his life. He first entered the employ of Philip Gehrman Company, Baltimore, as clerk. Later represented the same firm "on the road" four years, locating in Danville, Virginia, in 1886. He began business there in partnership with a Mr. Benheim, but after one year dissolved and began business under his own name, L. Herman. His first store was the present site of the Bijou Theatre, thence moved to Main and Wall streets, thence to Williamson place, thence to the Herman Building, 515-517 Main street, a handsome four-story building, which he erected. He has prospered abundantly and by energy, industry and good business methods has built up a large and prosperous business in ready-to-wear garments, millinery, dress goods, silks and kindred lines. Mr. Her-

man is also president of the Danville Knitting Mills Company, and a director of the National Bank of Danville. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; a charter member and director of the Tuscarora Club, and a member of Beth Sholem Synagogue. In political faith he is a Democrat.

Mr. Herman married, in Baltimore, Maryland, March 25, 1885, Kate Heller, born in Baltimore, daughter of Henry and Rose (Reiss) Heller, both born in Munich, Bavaria. Children of Louis and Kate Herman: 1. Jacob Allan, born December 6, 1885; graduated from Danville Military Institute, class of 1902; graduated from Virginia Military Institute, class of 1905; he then became associated with his father in business and so continues. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Tuscarora Club and the Orinoco Club, and a Democrat in politics. 2. Moses Milton, born May 17, 1887; graduated from Danville Military Institute, 1903; Washington and Lee University, A. B., 1906; Law School of Columbia University, LL. B., 1906; now a practicing lawyer of Danville. 3. Henrietta Rena, born October 5, 1889; graduated from Teacher's College, Columbia University, now residing at home. 4. Gertrude, born October 13, 1891; graduated from Randolph-Macon College; now at home. 5. William Henry, born July 27, 1893, died September 10, 1904. 6. Rose Lucille, born September 14, 1895; now a student at Randolph-Macon College. 7. Solomon Stanley, born December 19, 1907; now a student at Danville School for Boys.

Edwin Clarke Hathaway, born in Southboro, Massachusetts. His father was born in Wilton, Maine. All of his immediate family reside out of Wilton, Maine, Farmington, Maine, or in and around New Bedford and Fall River, Massachusetts. His mother's people, named Barney, all are from New Hampshire, Washington county. Edwin C. Hathaway was educated in public schools of Massachusetts. Employed by Boston & Hingham Steamboat Company, Boston & Albany Railroad in freight department, Highland Street Railway Company, Chesapeake Gas Company of Baltimore, Maryland, C. C. C. Company, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and for the past sixteen years with the Williams Syndicate operating different electric railway properties in the south.



E. J. Ford

Edwin Ivanhoe Ford. Edwin Ivanhoe Ford, is a scion of an old Virginia family, located for many generations in Goochland county. The name of Ford appears very frequently in the early colonial records of the Old Dominion. In 1633 John Ford was residing in Accomac county, and in 1687 Joseph Ford was a member of a company of horse in Surry county. In 1730 William Ford, in association with Michael Holland, received a grant of four hundred acres in Goochland county. The will of John Ford, probated in Richmond county, March 6, 1699, mentions wife Patience and son John. John Ford, a planter of Goochland county, probably the John (2) above mentioned, sold land, May 12, 1720. He had a wife Mary and children: John, Elizabeth and Mary. The revolutionary records show that several members of the Ford family were soldiers of that struggle, and received land bounties under the king's proclamation of 1763. After the battle of Great Meadows, in 1754, Colonel Washington's list of wounded soldiers in his service included James Ford, a member of Captain Hogg's company. Members of this family received grants of land at Williamsburg, in Augusta county and Amelia county. William Ford was a sergeant from the latter county in the colonial forces in September, 1758. William Ford, undoubtedly a descendant of John and Mary Ford, of Goochland county, previously mentioned, was a native of that county, and a prosperous farmer. The records of Orange county show that William Ford married there, December 12, 1775, Ann Moore. Rev. Reuben Ford, born 1776, son of William Ford, was a farmer in Goochland county, and organized the First Baptist Church in Virginia. He was very energetic and traveled extensively over the state, preaching the Gospel. He resided in Hanover county, where was born to him Augustus Royal Ford, who was a planter in Powhatan county, where he became wealthy. He was a large land holder, owned many slaves, and was county engineer. He married Caroline Woolridge, and they were the parents of James Edward Ford, born 1827, in Goochland county, died 1908, and was an extensive planter. He volunteered for service in the war between the states, and after spending some time in Camp Lee returned to his home in Goochland, without getting into active service. Subsequently he was captain of the Home

Guards. In religion he was a Baptist, in politics a Democrat. He married, January 25, 1855, Ann Bedford Taylor, daughter of Samuel Truman and Martha Haines (Woodfin) Taylor, the last named a daughter of Rev. Samuel Woodfin, a Baptist clergyman of Powhatan county. Children: 1. James Chesley, born 1855. 2. Mary Carrie, born 1859; married in 1883, Captain Thomas Dunn Adams, born 1837, died 1911, a direct descendant of the Adams family of Massachusetts; Mrs. Adams is now hostess of the house of representatives and a member and active worker in the Woman's National Democratic League of Washington, D. C. 3. Virginia Courtney, born 1862; married, in 1888, Thomas Mears, who died in 1890, leaving a son, Bedford Mears, born 1889. 4. Minnie Stuart, born 1865; married James Withers, and has children, James E. and Lucy. 5. Mattie Truman, born 1867; married, in 1892, Norris J. Krone, and has sons, Julian E. and Norris J. (2). 6. Josephine Gertrude, born 1868, is the wife of Stephen Johnson, and the mother of Aubrey Nelson, Stephen, Fred Read and Edwin Ivanhoe Ford. 7. Edwin Ivanhoe, of further mention. 8. Julian Harrison, born 1874; married, in 1899, Juliet Litchford, and has a daughter, Juliet Litchford Ford.

Edwin Ivanhoe Ford, second son of James Edward and Ann B. (Taylor) Ford, was born April 18, 1871, in Goochland county, Virginia. He attended the public schools until fifteen years old, at which age he entered the service of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company at Newport News, as water boy. In the following year he was made messenger and a year later flagman. In 1888-90 he was a switchman, and from 1890 to 1893 yard clerk. For four years following this he served as assistant yardmaster, and was general yardmaster for six years, 1897 to 1903. From 1905 to 1908 he was trainmaster, and for five years thereafter terminal superintendent. In 1913 he removed to Richmond, but two years later returned to Newport News, as superintendent of terminals. The steady rise achieved by Mr. Ford testifies to his faithfulness, ability and integrity, and he is today recognized as one of the leading citizens of his home city, in all of whose interests he is much interested. He is a past master of Bremond Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of St. John's

Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Hampton Commandery, Knights Templar, and Acca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Heptasophs and Woodmen of the World. For sixteen years he served as a member of the city council; has been president of the city school board; was alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1904, and a delegate in 1908. In 1909 he represented Virginia in the notification committee, which apprised John W. Kerr, vice-president, of his nomination at Indianapolis, Indiana. In religious affiliation Mr. Ford is a supporter of the Baptist church.

He married, October 24, 1893, Stella Eastman, born August 18, 1872, at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, direct descendant of the Eastman family of Connecticut (see Eastman Biography of Connecticut), daughter of Miles J. and Mary A. Eastman, and they have children: Ruth Ivanhoe, born 1895; Charles Edwin, 1896; Fitz Hugh Lee, 1898; George A. Schmelz, 1899, died May 7, 1900; Stella, 1901; Mary Eastman, 1903; Gladys Elizabeth, 1905.

John Pritchett Swanson. Sven Gander-son emigrated with his family from Sweden to America about the year 1635. He died intestate, his three sons, Sven, Ole and Andries, dividing his estate equally among them. They assumed for a surname the father's Christian name, Svensons, or the sons of Sven, which later became Swenson and Swanson. Sven Svenson married but left no male issue. By his will dated July 21, 1696, he devised to the Swedes congregation the land upon which the church now stands, the residue of his estate to his widow and daughters. Ole Svenson, by will dated November, 1692, devised one hundred acres in Gloucester county, New Jersey, to his son John, the balance of his estate to sons, Peter and Swan, and to his daughters. Andries Svenson, by will dated January 8, 1678, devised to his widow one-third of his estate, and to his eldest son, Gunner, fifty acres of the northernmost part of his estate joining upon Philadelphia. The balance of the land he owned to sons, Christopher and Andrew, with provision for his daughters. The family name is perpetuated in Philadelphia by Swanson street north and south. One of the male descendants of the Swedish

founder of the family went South and there founded the family of which John Pritchett Swanson, of Danville, Virginia, is representative.

William Swanson of his line owned a homestead on Pig river. His son, John Swanson, was born on the Pig river farm and died at Swansonville, in 1880, aged eighty-three years. He married Julia Cook, who bore him twelve children, of whom but one is now living (1914), John Muse, of whom further.

John Muse Swanson was born on the Swanson homestead owned by his father, John Swanson, on Pig river near Swansonville, Virginia, in 1829, and still resides on his farm, in fairly good health although in his eighty-fifth year. He was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco until 1876, and since has been a farmer, the quiet and peace interrupted only by the war that waged between the states, 1861-65, in which he served as a cavalryman under the famous Confederate leader, General Fitz Hugh Lee. He married Catherine Rebecca Pritchett, born on her father's plantation on Sandy river, near Brosville, Virginia. She died in 1872, aged thirty-nine years, leaving seven children, all yet living, namely: William G.; Claudius Augustus, born March 30, 1862, ex-governor of Virginia and now United States senator from Virginia; John Pritchett, of further mention; Annie Blanche, now residing on the old homestead, her father's home; Sallie Hill, resides at the homestead; Julia Benson, also residing at the homestead with her sisters, all unmarried; Henry Clay, a resident of Danville, connected with the Holland warehouse. Catherine Rebecca (Pritchett) Swanson, the mother of these children, was a daughter of Major John Pritchett, who served in the Mexican war. He was born in Brunswick county, Virginia; married Sallie Hill Dance, of the same county. Their twelve children are all deceased.

John Pritchett Swanson, third son of John M. and Catherine Rebecca (Pritchett) Swanson, was born at Swansonville, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, September 7, 1863. He attended the public schools, and assisted his father in farm labor and in his tobacco factory until he was eighteen years of age, then began teaching school. He taught for two years, then located in Danville, Virginia, where for a term of four years he

was a clerk in the employ of Overbey & Acree. In 1886 Mr. Acree retired from the firm, Mr. Swanson succeeding him as partner, the reorganized firm trading as Overbey, Swanson & Company. In 1890 William G. Swanson was admitted, and until 1904 the business was conducted under the firm name of Overbey & Swanson Brothers. In the latter year the business passed to the sole ownership of J. P. and W. G. Swanson and has since that date been operated as the Swanson Supply Company, grocers and dealers in farmers' supplies. The business is a very large and important one and under the particular attention of J. P. Swanson, who is also president of Swanson Brothers Company, wholesale grocers. This company is also an outgrowth of the firm of Overbey & Acree, established in 1880. In 1886 the firm became Overbey & Swanson, later Overbey & Swanson Brothers and in 1910 was incorporated as The Swanson Brothers Company, J. P. Swanson, president, W. G. Swanson, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The Swanson Brothers Company are general wholesale grocers, jobbers and manufacturers agents, covering Virginia and North Carolina territory, both companies well managed and prosperous.

John P. Swanson is also president of the Park Place Mercantile Company, located at Schoolfield, two miles from Danville; is president of the South Atlantic Lumber Company of Greensboro, North Carolina, wholesale lumber manufacturers; director of the Arctic Ice Company; director of the Commercial Bank of Danville and interested in other Danville activities. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Tuscarora Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a man of ability and energy, highly regarded and popular in his community.

Mr. Swanson married, March 11, 1891, Annie, daughter of Morris Kent Estes, of Livingston, Nelson county, Virginia, a former sheriff of Nelson county, now deceased, and his wife, Dora (Kidd) Estes, also deceased.

William G. Swanson. Among all the descendants of the Swedish emigrant, Sven Ganderson, who settled in Philadelphia in 1635, from whom sprang the Swansons of

Virginia, none has more capably filled his station in life than William G. Swanson, of Danville, Virginia, born at Swansonville, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, September 7, 1860.

He was educated in the public schools of Swansonville, a village named in honor of John Swanson, the early settler. This school, the educational home of all the Swanson boys, was then conducted by Celestia S. Parrish, the noted educator. After finishing the course of study there he entered the University of Alabama, where he completed his studies in 1880. He began business life as a clerk in the dry goods store of Turner Brothers in Danville, later spending three years in business for himself at Swansonville as a merchant. He then accepted a government position as chief clerk at White Rock, Indian reservation in Utah, remaining there four years. He then located in Danville, and entered the wholesale grocery and retail farmers supply business of the Swanson Supply Company, the latter dealing with farmers principally and under the management of John P. Swanson. The Swanson Brothers Company, a strictly wholesale business, is under the management of William G. Swanson, secretary, treasurer and general manager, although the brothers are mutually interested and harmonious in the management of both companies. Both are prosperous companies, ably managed and fill important places in Danville's commercial life. William G. Swanson is also secretary of the Park Place Mercantile Company, of which he and his brother, John P., are the virtual owners, is largely interested in the South Atlantic Lumber Company, of Greensboro, North Carolina, and in the Dudley and Clement Lumber Company, of Greensboro.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Swanson, during President Cleveland's second administration, accepted the appointment of Indian agent, at the White Rock agency in Utah, but retained all his commercial interests in Danville. He continued in charge of the agency for six months, then resigned and returned to Danville. He is a member of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Danville Country, Merriewold Country and Tuscarora clubs. He is unmarried.

John Addison Willett. John Addison Willett, cashier of the First National Bank of Newport News, is descended from a very old American family, which was located for several generations in the state of New York. Rev. Thomas Willet, first known ancestor of the American family, born 1510, died 1598, was rector of Barley, sub-almoner to Edward VI., prepender of Ely in the reign of May I., married, in 1560, Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown. She was probably his second wife. They were the parents of Rev. Andrew Willet, D. D., who entered Cambridge College at the age of fourteen years, and pursued his studies for a period of eighteen years. He was rector of Barley, county Leicester, England, for twenty-three years, and the author of over forty treatises. He was called "the walking library." One of his descendants, Ralph Willet, of Merley Hall, was founder of the celebrated Merley Library. One of his sons, Colonel Thomas Willet, born 1605, was a dissenter, and lived for some time at Leyden, Holland, whence he came, in the spring of 1630, to Plymouth, Massachusetts, and was magistrate there from 1651 to 1664. He was a very extensive trader, and had privileges in Maine, traded with New Amsterdam and with Europe, and became very wealthy for his time. The Indians reposed great confidence in him, and he had much influence in restraining them from attacks upon the settlers. He died August 4, 1674, before the beginning of King Philip's war. Through his commercial relations with New Amsterdam, he was intimately acquainted with the people of that town, and was popular with them. Upon the approach of the English fleet, bound to capture New Amsterdam in 1664, he joined it at Boston, and was made first mayor of New York under that title by Colonel Nichol, the English governor, to whom the town was surrendered in September, 1664. In 1673 he removed to Barrington, Rhode Island, where he died. Another son, Richard Willet, born 1620, married Mary Washburn, who accompanied him to America, and after tarrying a short time at Boston and at New London, Connecticut, settled on Long Island, among the first in what was known as Jericho, in the present town of Oyster Bay. His name appears among the records of fifty proprietors of land in the early settlement of the town of Hempstead, which was founded in 1643.

He was a tax payer at Jericho in 1657, and appears of record, April 18, 1658, as one of the assistants to the magistrate of Hempstead court. He was surveyor of highways in 1659, a townsman in 1662, and died at Jericho about 1665. His wife Mary was a daughter of William and Jane Washburn, who were among the early settlers of Hempstead. She was born in 1629, probably in England, and died in 1713, aged about eighty-five years. Early in the history of the Quaker movement in Long Island she became identified with that society, was a minister, and held meetings at her own house in Jericho as early as 1678. They were the parents of Hope Willets, born July, 1652, who married Mary Langdon. Their son, Joseph Willet, married Deborah Seaman, and they were the parents of John Willett, born 1718, who married Rachel Hughes. Cornelius, son of John Willett, was born January 15, 1756, and died April 9, 1843, in Argyle, Washington county, New York. Tradition says that he was a revolutionary soldier, and received land in Argyle from the state as a reward for this service. His name does not appear on the printed muster rolls of New York Soldiers of the Revolution. He was affiliated with the Presbyterian church, and married, in 1780, Nancy Whalen, born June 16, 1761, died April 19, 1843, surviving her husband ten days. They had children: Hannah, born October 30, 1781; Elizabeth, October 12, 1783; James W., February 15, 1786; William, January 30, 1788; John, mentioned below; Samuel, January 5, 1792; Sarah, October 10, 1793; Cornelius S., November 21, 1795; Nancy, November 19, 1798; Henry S., September 11, 1801; Reuben W., October 27, 1804.

John Willett, son of Cornelius and Nancy (Whalen) Willett, was born January 10, 1790, and settled not far from the paternal homestead, in Tinnmouth, Rutland county, Vermont. Thence he returned to his native county, settled in North Granville, New York. He entered the war of 1812 as a drummer boy, but never reached the front. He was a successful farmer, and active in the interests of the Presbyterian church. He married Salinda Allen, a descendant of Ethan Allen, the revolutionary hero of Vermont. Their son, Addison Willett, born 1820, in Tinnmouth, was eight years old when his parents removed to North Granville. His



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J.A. Mitchell

primary education was supplied by public schools, and he subsequently graduated from Union College at Schenectady, New York. He inherited the paternal homestead, and after farming for some years, became teller in the North Granville National Bank, which position he held until the time of his death in 1886. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder, and was active in public affairs, joining his political fortune with the Republican party upon its organization. He married, 1853, Rhoda Barrett, born 1826, died 1872. Children: 1. John Addison, of further mention below. 2. Mary A. W., born 1856, married, in 1881, Lemma Bishop Manville, of New York, and was the mother of William Willett, born 1882; Anna Barrett, 1890, married George Alexander Parker, and had Mary Annett Parker, born 1913. 3. William W., born 1858; married, 1882, Mary Ella Leveridge, and had: Seymour, born 1885, and Eloise, 1888. Seymour Willett married, 1909, Grace Morrell, and had: Elizabeth, born 1911, William Ward, 1913. Eloise Willett married, 1911, Henry Byrd Prout, and is the mother of William Willett Prout, born 1913. 4. Anna B., born 1860; married, 1885, Frank B. Mason, and is the mother of: Marion, born 1890, and Gladys, 1893. Marion Mason married, 1913, Hugh Robinson, and is the mother of Frank M. Robinson, born 1914.

John Addison Willett was born April 26, 1854, in North Granville, New York, and was educated in the academy there. At a very early age he was accustomed to assist his father in the labors of the farm, and he assumed its management when the father engaged in the banking business. Subsequently the son was also employed in the bank, and after the death of his father succeeded the latter as teller. He continued as teller of the North Granville National Bank until 1891, when he removed to Newport News, Virginia, to take the position of cashier in the Bank of Newport News, which became later the First National Bank of Newport News. In this he is a director, and is also a director and president of the Mutual Home Savings Association. Like his forbears he is actively identified with the Presbyterian church, and now holds the position of elder in that body. He married, December 20, 1876, Frances Allene Wiley, born 1853, and they are the parents of two

children: 1. John Addison Willett (2), educated at the Newport News Military Academy, was employed for a time in the shipyard of that city, and is now paying teller of the First National Bank of Newport News; married Ida Crossley and has one child living, John Addison Willett (3). 2. Allene Wiley Willett, a graduate of Miss Fuller's school, Ossining, New York; married Leroy Summerfield Edwards, and they have one child, Frances Willett Summerfield.

Marinus Willett, to whose memory was erected a bronze tablet at the corner of Beaver and Broad streets, New York City, was also a descendant of Colonel Thomas Willett, above mentioned. He was born in Jamaica, Long Island, New York, July 31, 1740, died in New York City, August 22, 1830. He was a lieutenant under General James Abercrombie in the expedition against Fort Ticonderoga and took part in the capture of Fort Frontenac. He was one of the foremost agitators of the cause of American independence, and a member of the Sons of Liberty, that on June 6, 1775, prevented the sending of arms from the arsenal to the British troops in Boston harbor. He was commissioned captain in the patriot army; served under Richard Montgomery in the invasion of Canada, and was given command of the post at St. Johns, after the capture. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Third New York Regiment; was second in command at Fort Stanwix, and gained a victory over Colonel St. Leger. He served under General Washington in New Jersey, 1778-79; took part in Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations, and commanded the American forces in the Mohawk Valley, 1780-83. He was a member of the state assembly, 1783-84; sheriff of New York, 1784-92, and a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in 1794; he succeeded DeWitt Clinton as mayor of New York, 1807, served until 1808, and was the unsuccessful Tammany nominee for lieutenant-governor in 1817, the ticket headed by DeWitt Clinton succeeding in defeating the Tammany forces.

Timothy Ayer Mitchell. Timothy Ayer Mitchell, chief of police of Newport News, belongs to a Virginia family of Prince George county, and exemplifies the sterling qualities which have ever distinguished the

Southern gentleman. The name of Mitchell appears frequently in the early colonial records of Virginia, and is found in Prince George county as early as 1717, when Henry Mitchell, Jr., received a grant of three hundred and twenty-seven acres, and Thomas Mitchell two hundred and fifteen acres. The records show that there were thirteen of this name in the revolution from Virginia. As early as 1682 Thomas Mitchell received sixteen hundred and eighty acres in New Kent county. He was a church warden of St. Peter's parish in New Kent in 1687, and soon after the records of that parish show that Stephen and Stephen Mitchell, Jr., were residents there. The name appears in Accomac county in 1662, and in Rappahannock county in 1676. George Mitchell was a prominent merchant in Fredericksburg in 1771, and he appears in the records there for some years succeeding.

George Russell Mitchell, a native of Prince George county, Virginia, was a planter there, and gave much attention to bee culture, maintaining many colonies of this busy little insect. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and for this service his widow received a pension. A member of the Baptist church, politically a Democrat, he was a very generous man and very highly esteemed in the community where he lived. He married a widow who had children, and his own children were: Elly, Edmona and Andrew Russell.

Andrew Russell Mitchell was born 1837, and died 1906. He attended the common schools for a brief period, was busily occupied upon the paternal farm until the beginning of the war between the states, when he enlisted at the first call for troops. He became a member of the Twenty-second Virginia Battalion, which served in Hooker's brigade, and was promoted successively from private to corporal and sergeant. He seemed to be absolutely devoid of fear, and was frequently called upon for most dangerous undertakings. Whenever a volunteer was called for in this connection he was always the first to offer his services. Most of his time in the army was spent as a scout, because of his ability to think quickly and work his way out of difficulties. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Seven Pines, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania Court House, Antietam and Gettysburg. Shortly previous to Lee's sur-

render he was wounded and captured. When peace came he returned to his native county and resumed farming. He attained a high position in the regard of his fellow citizens, served many years as justice of the peace, and in other public capacities. He was a Baptist in religion, and adhered to the prevailing political opinion of his time. He married, August 16, 1865, Mary Jane Goodrich, born 1837, daughter of George W. and Deniza (White) Goodrich, of Surry county, Virginia, granddaughter of William Goodrich, who came from England, settled in Surry county, and married Avery Holloway. Both he and his son, George W., were American soldiers in the war of 1812. Children of Andrew R. Mitchell: 1. Lelia Wilson, born April 9, 1868; married, September 24, 1890, Ollie G. Derring, born 1860, died 1911. 2. Timothy Ayer, of further mention. 3. Macklin S., born 1872; married Carrie Magee, and has children: Coney W., born July, 1894, died 1908; Alma, born July, 1896; Louise, born October, 1899.

Timothy Ayer Mitchell was born January 18, 1870, in Prince George county, Virginia. He attended the common schools there, and assisted in the labors of the paternal farm, whose outdoor life gave him a strong physical make-up. As soon as he attained his majority he became deputy treasurer and collector of his native county. In the following year he settled at Newport News as deputy sheriff, under Sheriff E. W. Milstead, and for two years served as jailer. In June, 1894, he was made a patrolman on the police force of Newport News, and in this department worked his way upward through the various branches, until July 1, 1910, when he became chief of the department. Under his jurisdiction the police force of the city has made steady advancement, and is now one of the most efficient and well disciplined in the state. Under the modern system a motorcycle traffic officer is kept busily occupied, and a motor patrol wagon is kept in operation. Mr. Mitchell was the organizer of the Police Relief Association, and also of a detective department, and the system has been entirely reorganized after a study and observation of other systems in vogue in modern cities. Mr. Mitchell finds his recreation chiefly in the care of his farm in Warwick county, Virginia, where he produces various kinds of grain and live stock, and maintains several colonies of bees. He is

past master of Bremond Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a past chancellor of Warwick Lodge, No. 72, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Heptasophs, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a member of the Orcott Avenue Baptist Church, a Democrat politically, and a man of fine character, with genial and affable manners, respected and esteemed by the entire community. He married, October 11, 1898, Mattie T. Daniel, daughter of Dr. William B. and Martha (Tucker) Daniel, of Prince George county, Virginia. Children: Ashton Daniel, born July 9, 1899; Timothy Russell, May 29, 1908; Dorothy, December 9, 1914.

Christopher Columbus Curtis. One of the best safeguards which a community can have against corruption in politics is for its best citizens to mingle freely in the local party organizations and take an active part in the conduct of public affairs. There is a surprising reluctance on the part of the upper strata of society to do this in many parts of the country with a result that the most important of public functions is left in the hands of those the least capable of properly performing it. Such is not the case in Virginia, however, where the traditions of a splendid past possess a vitality sufficient to urge all men to do their duty by their fellows in this respect, and from a spur to the ambitions of youth in a direction so well worth while. The distinguished gentleman whose name heads this sketch is not therefore an exception to the rule, but merely serves to typify the happy custom of his native region in a political career already most honorable and which seems to promise a still more successful future. He is a scion of a family that has lived uninterruptedly in the "Old Dominion" from the time that its founder in this country came from England and settled in York county in the years just preceding the revolutionary war. Edmund Curtis, the immigrant ancestor, made his first home on a large tract of land granted him by the King bounded by Cheeseman's creek, the coast and York river, at Fishneck, York county, Virginia. He was married to Ann Carey and by her had five children, two sons, Edmund and Miles, and three daughters, Patsy, Diana and Nancy. Edmund Curtis, the eldest son, took part in the war of 1812, serving under General

Howe, and to him descended, on his father's death, all the latter's valuable estate. Miles Curtis, the second son and the grandfather of the present Mr. Curtis, born February 9, 1791, also served in the war of 1812. He made his home in Warwick county, near the site of the present reservoir at Lee's Mills. He married, December 25, 1816, Sarah Harwood, born November 29, 1800, near Lee-Hall, Virginia, and by her had children, as follows: Martha K.; Edmond; Robert, deceased; Nancy; Humphrey H., deceased; Miles Carey; Thomas, of whom further; Humphrey H.; Christopher; Sarah; John, died in infancy; Mary H.; Frances C.; Robert; William H.; John L.

Thomas Curtis, the father of Christopher Columbus Curtis, was born in 1826, at the Lee's Mills Homestead. He received his education at the local public schools. After completing his schooling he entered business on his own account and built up a large trade in fish and oysters in his native region. He also engaged in farming and was successful in this as well. He was a man of the greatest energy who never seemed to tire of work. He was a Democrat and took an active part in the politics of his neighborhood and altogether made himself prominent place in the community. He was twice married, the first time to Frances Randall, and by her had twenty-one children, the second time to Sarah Moss, and had by her nine children. The youngest of these now makes his home at the Clements farm, near Halstead's Point, where he is familiarly known as "Number Thirty." Of all the twenty-one children born to him by his first wife, only four reached the age of maturity. The eldest of these was his daughter Cora, who married (first) William T. Simmons, of Maryland, to whom she bore three children, as follows: William A.; Natalie, now Mrs. W. H. Daughtrey; and Mary F., married (first) M. F. Dial, and (second) W. W. Bland, of Crewa, Virginia. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Simmons married (second) George W. Gedy, and they are the parents of two children, Mattie Louise, and Maud E., now Mrs. Thomas Lee, of Newport News. The second of the children of Thomas and Frances (Randall) Curtis to grow to maturity was Christopher Columbus Curtis, of whom further. The third was Irene Powers, now Mrs. William Kirby, and the mother of four

children, as follows: Fannie, now Mrs. Thomas Fleming; Lucy; Mary and Harry. Alvin Curtis, now a resident of Old Point Comfort, was the fourth of the children of Thomas Curtis to survive childhood.

Christopher Columbus Curtis was born October 27, 1867, on Mulberry Island, Warwick county, Virginia, and there passed his childhood and early youth, receiving his education in the excellent public schools of that locality. He was an excellent scholar and even in school displayed those abilities that have since distinguished him. Immediately after the completion of his studies he secured a clerical position in the local general store with the purpose of learning the business and familiarizing himself with commercial methods generally. He inherited much of the great energy of his father, and not confining himself to the performance of his clerical duties, started out as a farmer on a small scale as well. He prospered in both his tasks, but his enterprising nature made him desire a larger field for his efforts and activities and led him, in the year 1900, to come to Newport News, where he secured a position as deputy city sergeant, in which capacity he served faithfully and efficiently for a term of nine years. At the close of this period he re-entered the mercantile business, this time in Newport News, and continued this enterprise with success until November, 1913, when he was elected city sergeant for a term of four years. On January 1, 1914, Mr. Curtis took office and is at present occupied in the discharge of the duties involved therein. In this he has given eminent satisfaction to the whole community, and thus confirmed a popularity which already existed as a result of his attractive personality and democratic attitude towards all men. Mr. Curtis has not by any means confined his participation in the life of the community to those two aspects of it concerned with business and politics, but has mingled in many departments of activity, and with conspicuous success in each. He is a prominent figure in the social circles of the city and takes an active part in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of which he is a trustee. In religion Mr. Curtis is affiliated with the Baptist church and is earnest in his work to advance its interests.

Mr. Curtis was united in marriage, March 21, 1901, with Mamie Bouthard, a native of

Fredericksburg, Virginia, and a daughter of John W. and Fannie (Brown) Bouthard, old and honored residents of that city. To them has been born one daughter, January 27, 1903, Cora Randall Curtis. Success in any vocation is attributable first of all to fundamental virtues of character which win the confidence and esteem of men. A fictitious success sometimes, indeed, results from showy surface brilliancies which dazzle our senses, but in this sophisticated age people have grown too well acquainted with the truth of the old adage that all is not gold that glitters, not to quickly penetrate to the true nature of the metal beneath the surface glow. Stability of achievement therefore must be built upon some more secure foundation, and it is on a base of real worth that Mr. Curtis is founding his. He has brought to the discharge of his public duties the same enthusiasm, the same vigor and energy that have characterized him in the pursuit of his private ends. This springs primarily from the attitude of mind which recognizes in the affairs of others rights similar to those which are seen in one's own, and it is equivalent to saying that Mr. Curtis possesses this attitude to say that he is essentially a Democrat. It is this quality which, in his personal relations with his fellows, gives Mr. Curtis his popularity. To him men are men, without regard to the external circumstances of wealth and position, and he treats them accordingly. There are none too humble to find an easy access to him, and none too proud for him to shrink from approaching. It is such characters that are potent in influencing their environment for good, and as Mr. Curtis is just in the prime of life, and his powers are in their very zenith, there is every reason to believe that he will continue to exert his beneficent influence for many years to come.

James Early McMurran. James Early McMurran, of Newport News, Virginia, is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, who came to America about 1775 and settled in Jefferson county, Virginia. To this element in its population the Old Dominion owes much of its development and high moral worth. These people were enterprising, industrious and pious, and have preserved in an eminent degree the characteristics of those who went before. They belong to the same class as those who settled New England, for



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it was to avoid religious persecution that the early ancestors left their native Scotland to settle in Northern Ireland, where they were permitted largely to direct their own local concerns, and to pursue their own methods of worship. Thus they gathered in communities, keeping aloof largely from those about them, and preserved in concentrated form the idioms, usages and faith of their forbears. On their arrival in Virginia they became at once Americans, fighting for civil and religious liberty, and developing the resources of the country through their industry and enterprise. The ancestors of the McMurrin family became prosperous, were prominent in local affairs, representing their community in the legislature, and setting forth by moral example and generous hospitality the highest and purest of domestic virtues. Of this family Joseph McMurrin, born 1794, in Jefferson county, died August, 1854. He married, in December, 1822, Elizabeth Snodgrass, also of Scotch ancestry, who died in February, 1870. They had children: Margaret, Ann, Joseph (died in infancy), Elizabeth, Joseph, William Snodgrass, Maria, Mary Susan, James, and Lulu Peyson.

James McMurrin was born May 29, 1840, in Shepherdstown, Virginia, and was educated under the care of private tutors and at Delaware College. He started out in life in the mercantile business, and in July, 1861, having just passed his twenty-first birthday anniversary, he enlisted in Company G, of the Fourth Virginia Infantry, under Captain R. F. Trigg and Colonel James F. Preston, which became a part of Stonewall Jackson's brigade, of the Confederate army. In this service Mr. McMurrin received a wound which caused his discharge from the army, and during the last year of the war he served as collector of taxes in the counties of Montgomery and Floyd. After this he went to Hillsville, Carroll county, Virginia, where he conducted a store, and at the same time edited a newspaper called the Carroll "Weekly News." He married, February 26, 1868, Sallie E. Early, born August 13, 1844, and their children were: James Early, mentioned below; Josephine, who became the wife of D. Kemper Kellogg, now treasurer of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad, and they are the parents of five children.

James Early McMurrin was born Decem-

ber 17, 1869, in Hillsville, where he attended the public schools, and was subsequently a student at the Wytheville Military Academy. Following this he studied at the Virginia Military Institute, where he pursued a course in civil engineering. On leaving school he entered the service of the Norfolk & Western railroad, where he continued until 1893. In the following year he was employed in railroad construction work, and before its close settled at Newport News, where he was engaged by the Newport News Ship Building and Drydock Company, as a clerk. Here he won rapid promotion, and was made chief clerk of the coast department, and also assistant auditor. Mr. McMurrin is a man of very quiet taste, and does not seek to mingle in public affairs. His chief diversion is shooting in the game seasons, and at other times he is very closely devoted to his work and his family. He has a very handsome home, where harmony rules and hospitality lends aid in promoting the joys of life. Mr. McMurrin takes no part in politics, and does not hold membership in any clubs or societies other than the Presbyterian church, in which he is a faithful and devoted member. He has now spent twenty-one years in the service of the ship building company, and is appreciated as one of its most faithful, capable and trustworthy employees. He married, December 20, 1911, Katie Pitman, daughter of Dr. William E. and Martha (Bell) Pitman, of Lynchburg, Virginia. They have two sons: James Edward, born January 28, 1913, and Joseph Pitman, born November 17, 1914.

Richard Leonard Henderson. Richard Leonard Henderson, cashier of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, springs from ancient Virginia families, and embodies many of the characteristics and virtues which distinguished the pioneers of the Old Dominion. The name of Henderson appears in Virginia as early as 1664, when Gilbert Henderson had a grant of five hundred acres in Accomac county, and James Henderson one of four hundred acres. In 1701 a James Henderson had a grant of one hundred and fifty-five acres in King and Queen county. The name appears to have been brought into Scotland in the Danish invasion of that country, and is of great antiquity. For four centuries the family has flourished in the county of Fyfe, Scotland,

where James Henderson, a knight of Forde, was born about 1450. He was killed in 1513 in the battle of Flodden. In 1494 he was King's advocate, and later lord justice clerk. John Henderson, born about 1650, probably a grandson of James, the knight, is described as a gentleman, and his son, William Henderson, born April 30, 1676, died August 1, 1737, married, February 7, 1705, Margaret Bruce, born March 1, 1681, died December 15, 1739. Their sons, John, James and Samuel Henderson, came to Virginia and settled in Augusta county. None of these were identical with the first member of the family herein described, but there can be little doubt that this family comes from the same ancestry.

Samuel Henderson, of Scotch lineage, was a resident of Hanover county, Virginia, and married a Miss Williams, of Welsh extraction. About 1745 he removed to Granville county, North Carolina, and was subsequently sheriff of that county. In that state are a county, town and village named in honor of this family, which has been distinguished at the bar, in the pulpit, upon the bench and in the halls of congress.

Richard Henderson, son of Samuel Henderson, was born April 20, 1735, in Hanover county, Virginia, and was but ten years of age when he went with his parents to North Carolina. There he read law with his cousin, Judge William, was admitted to the bar, and rose to the highest ranks in the profession. He was appointed judge of the Supreme court, and soon after, in 1774, formed a company with several others to buy the lands of the Cherokee Indians, which were offered by that tribe for sale. A fair bargain was made with the Indians and their lands purchased at a proper compensation, embracing a large portion of the present states of Kentucky and Tennessee. The governors of North Carolina and Virginia declared this purchase illegal, but those states subsequently gave to the company two hundred thousand acres each. In 1779 Judge Henderson opened an office at French Lick, now the city of Nashville, for the sale of these lands, and after a few years returned to his home in Granville, North Carolina, where he died January 30, 1785. He married Elizabeth Keeling, who survived him but a few years, and they had children: Fanny, born 1764; Richard, July, 1766; Archibald, Au-

gust, 1768; Elizabeth, 1770; Leonard, of further mention below; John; Lawson, 1778.

Leonard Henderson, son of Judge Richard and Elizabeth (Keeling) Henderson, was born October 6, 1772, on Nut Bush Creek, in Granville county, and achieved greater distinction than his worthy father. He attended the country schools, read Latin and Greek with the Presbyterian clergymen in his district, studied law with Judge John Williams, and after admission to the bar became clerk of the district court of Hillsboro. He was elected judge of the superior court, and after eight years' service resigned because of the inadequate compensation of judges, and resumed private practice. Subsequently the judicial system of the state was remodelled and a fair salary was fixed for its judges. Mr. Henderson was again elected to the superior court, December 12, 1818, and served many years with distinction. During his career he instructed many students in the law. His wife was a Miss Farrar, and their children, were Archibald Erskine; Dr. William Farrar; John; Fanny, married Dr. William V. Taylor, and lived in Memphis; Lucy, married Dr. Richard Sneed.

Archibald Erskine Henderson, eldest child of Judge Leonard Henderson, was born at Granville, North Carolina, and after study in the public schools and with private tutors read law, and graduated at the University of North Carolina. He engaged in agriculture on a large scale, producing great quantities of cotton, corn, tobacco and wheat, employing a large number of slaves. He was a magistrate and a very prominent man of his time, and founded the town of Henderson, North Carolina, where his descendants have since resided. He married Anne, daughter of Richard Bullock, and they were the parents of two sons and five daughters.

Richard Bullock Henderson, son of Archibald Erskine and Anne (Bullock) Henderson, was born February 11, 1832, in Granville county, North Carolina, and after studying with private tutors entered the University of North Carolina. Subsequently he pursued the academic course at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia. On the death of his father he took charge of the latter's estate, in whose management he continued several years. The old plantation was known all over the country as one of



C. K. Weaver

the most beautiful, productive and best managed properties in the South. At the outbreak of the war between the states, Mr. Henderson enlisted as a private in General Scales' North Carolina regiment, and continued in active service until the close of the struggle, rising through the various grades to the rank of captain. When peace came he resumed the management of the paternal farm, and was among the most active in the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry. He married, May 24, 1861, Betty Martin, born March 31, 1842, daughter of Nathaniel and Susan (Gilmour) Martin, of Richmond, Virginia. Children: 1. Sue Gilmour, married Edward Hines, and was the mother of two children: Sue Henderson, now the wife of J. Pinkney Scales, and Bessie H. 2. Nathaniel, married Minnie Buchan, and has children: Henderson, Sue, Estes, Harlee and Walter. 3. Lucy Farrar, married W. T. Estes, and had children: Henderson, Gilmour and Triplett. 4. Richard Leonard, of further mention below.

Richard Leonard Henderson, fourth child of Richard Bullock and Betty (Martin) Henderson, was born May 1, 1870, in Warren county, North Carolina, and was about ten years old when the family removed to Henderson, North Carolina. He attended private and public schools, and the Ellsworth Military Academy, where he was a student for two years. He began his business career in the employ of a firm of tobacco brokers, handling leaf tobacco. In 1891 he entered the service of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company at Newport News, and during the business depression of 1893-94, when its force was reduced from thirty-five hundred men to three hundred men, he again found employment in the tobacco business. In 1896 he became chief clerk in one of the principal departments of the shipbuilding company, and continued in that capacity until 1912, when he was elected cashier. This position he has since filled, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employers. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church, a member of its finance committee, and has for two years represented his ward in the board of aldermen of Newport News. Mr. Henderson is not a member of any clubs, and devotes all his leisure time to his home and family. As a means of diversion he

rears game chickens, in which he has been very successful. A cultured and genial gentleman of the true Southern type, with affable manners and pleasing address, the number of his friends is limited only to those who have had the fortune to meet him. He is a worthy son of worthy sires, and well represents the traditions and principles of those who went before.

Mr. Henderson married, April 11, 1900, Anna Virginia Robinson, a daughter of John A. and Annie (McNulty) Robinson, the former a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and the latter was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Robinson was an attorney, practicing his profession in the state of Pennsylvania; about 1893 he took up his residence in Newport News and here became the editor and publisher of the first daily newspaper. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have been born three children: Virginia Robinson, born May 31, 1905; Richard Leonard, May 25, 1907; Anne Marshall, January 12, 1911.

Christian Kreider Weaver. Christian Kreider Weaver, a manufacturer of Newport News, is a native of Pennsylvania, reared in Virginia, and descended from a very old Swiss family of the Keystone State. The immigrant ancestor, Hans Weber (in English, John Weaver), was a native of Switzerland, came to America in 1717, and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he secured a tract of three hundred and seventy acres of land in what is now West Lampeter township, one mile northeast of Lampeter Square, which had been deeded by William Penn to John Rudolph Bundley in 1711. He cleared and improved the land, and upon his death left the property to his only son, Jacob Weaver. The greater part of the original estate is still in possession of the family. Many changes have been made by division and subdivision, and upon the original property now stand eleven residences and a school house. The land is fertile and in place of the forest trees are now found fields of waving grain and lush meadows, upon which sleek cattle browse.

Jacob Weaver, the son, married Magdalena Barr, and they were the parents of four children: Jacob and John (twins); Magdalena, who married Jacob Rohrer, and

Barbara, wife of Abraham Herr. John Weaver, one of the twins, married Ann Landis, and died in 1832.

Jacob Weaver, son of Jacob and Magdalena (Barr) Weaver, was born July 4, 1750, and died July 25, 1824. He married Esther Neff, born September 27, 1756, died February 2, 1817, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Brackhill) Neff. They had a large family of children: John, born October 3, 1777; Susannah, November 23, 1779; Jacob, September 12, 1780; Samuel, March 8, 1782; Ann, March 28, 1784; David, November 25, 1785; Martha, May 16, 1787; John, of further mention below; Rev. Joseph, April 5, 1792; Elizabeth, March 10, 1794; Nettie, April 5, 1798. The family was identified with the Reformed Mennonite church.

John Weaver, eighth child of Jacob (2) and Esther (Neff) Weaver, was born June 12, 1789, and died August 24, 1869. He received by inheritance a portion of the original farm settled by his great-grandfather, and there engaged in the pursuit of agriculture until his death. He married Elizabeth Kreider, born January 23, 1797, daughter of Christian and Ann (Harnish) Kreider. She was the mother of nine children, and died May 26, 1886, having survived her husband nearly seventeen years. Children: Martin, born August 6, 1820; Christian, of further mention below; Amos, May 22, 1825; Elizabeth, May 2, 1827; Ann, March 25, 1829; John K., March 15, 1832; Cyrus J., March 2, 1835; Francis J., April 7, 1838; Dr. Jacob G., April 9, 1840. All were reared in the Reformed Mennonite church.

Christian Weaver, second son of John and Elizabeth (Kreider) Weaver, was born May 14, 1823, in West Lampeter, died October 15, 1913. He was educated in the public schools adjacent to his home, was a very quiet man, devoted to the Mennonite religion, opposed to war, and devoted to his family. In 1869 he removed to Gloucester county, Virginia, where he engaged in farming and in the lumber business, and continued until he retired from active life. He purchased standing timber and operated saw mills; he acquired a handsome competence. He married, November 6, 1849, Rebecca Brubaker, born February 14, 1831, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Stehman) Brubaker. Children: 1. Ezra J. (single). 2. Anna Elizabeth, married William S. Heath, and was the mother of Maud Heath,

wife of Percy A. Wrenn, and mother of William Wrenn. 3. Christian Kreider, of further mention. 4. Ira B., married (first) Olivia Camper, and (second) Maud Cameron; there are two sons of the first marriage: Ira and Willie, and four daughters of the second: Madge Gordon, Rebecca Elizabeth, Maud, Christine. 5. Alpheus, married Mary Armistead Williams, and has children: Herman, Grace, Alpheus, John, Fred and Daisy. 6. B. Frank, married Susie May Jennings and has children: William and May. 7. Harry S., married (first) Clara Davis; (second) Rosina Beatrice Yingling; children by first marriage: Helen and Willis; and by second marriage: Ruth, Naomi and Vivian. 8. John Willis, married (first) Jeannette Nash, (second) Mary Wingfield; children by first marriage: Evelyn and John Willis, Jr.; child by second marriage, John Christian.

Christian Kreider, second son of Christian and Rebecca (Brubaker) Weaver, was born March 11, 1857, in Pennsylvania, and was about twelve years of age when he removed with his parents to Virginia. In his native state he attended school, and after removal to Virginia was actively occupied in his father's lumber business. In 1879, at the age of twenty-two years, he went to Clay Bank, Gloucester county, Virginia, to take charge of the B. R. & C. Steamship Company's property, of which he had full control for twenty-two years. He was able, industrious and made himself very valuable to his employers, transacting the business of the company at that point. In 1900 he removed to Newport News, where in association with his brother, B. Frank Weaver, he established the firm of Weaver Brothers, manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds and all kinds of building lumber. They employ a large force of workmen, and do an extensive business in supplying builders in that section of the state. He is a director of the Colonial State Bank, of Newport News, a staunch and progressive citizen, active in business, widely known and respected, and much devoted to his home and family. Like his ancestors he does not mingle in public affairs. Liberal in religion, he is a regular attendant of the Baptist church of Newport News, to whose work he gives liberal support. He married Elton Ann Smith, daughter of William and Sarah (Freeman) Smith, of Gloucester county, Virginia.

Their children are: Malvin Curtis, Elizabeth Elton, Milton Kreider, Hazel Jane, Mary Olivia and Christian. The second daughter is the wife of Dr. J. W. Reed, and mother of James Weaver Reed.

Thomas Ernest Edgecumbe Pearse. Thomas Ernest Edgecumbe Pearse, civil engineer of Newport News, is descended from a very ancient English family which has become identified with Virginia in comparatively recent times. The family originally came from Hatherleigh in Devonshire. Their sons and grandsons scattered through Devonshire and Cornwall. Captain John Pearse was granted a coat-of-arms and armorial bearings by Henry VIII. for doughty deeds which he performed. There are effigies of this John Pearse and his wife Jane in Bigbury Church. Bigbury is between Dartmouth and Torquay, on the South Devon coast. The inscription on the tomb is as follows:

Here lie the corpses of John and Jane his wife
Surname Pearse, whom Death bereaved of life,
Oh! lovely Pearses; until Death did them call,
Their objects were to live in general.
Living they lived in Fame and Honestie
Dying they both left to their Progenie;
Alive and Dead always this Charitie.
Hath, doth and will help less povertie.
By nature they were two, by love made one
By death made two again with mournful moan.
Oh cruel death for turning good to even
Yet blessed death in bringing both to Heaven.
On Earth they had one bed, in earth one tomb,
And now their souls in Heaven enjoy one room.
Thus Pearse being pierced by death doth peace
obtain.
Oh happy Pierce, kind Peace is Pearses gain.
John died 10th day of Decr 1660,
Jane died 28th day of Octr, 1583

John and Jane Pearse were the parents of John Pearse, born in 1532, whose son, Thomas Pearse, born 1557, had a son, Robert Pearse, born 1585. His son, William Pearse, born 1618, was the father of John Pearse, born 1643, whose son, Robert Pearse, born 1662, was the father of Robert Pearse, born 1700. The last named had a wife Elizabeth, whom he married at Hatherleigh, Devon, and their son, Robert Pearse, was born there in 1730. He married, February 29, 1752, in Hatherleigh Church, Grace Edgecumbe. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom the eighth, William Pearse, was born October 6, 1766, at Hatherleigh. He married, July 2, 1788,

in Launceston, Elizabeth Dymond. Their son, Thomas Pearse, was born December 27, 1799, and was identified with the Manganeese Iron Mines of Cuba, with Parish & Company. He was very successful in his undertakings, and became wealthy. The second child of Robert and Elizabeth Pearse, a sister of Robert who married Grace Edgecumbe, was born November 18, 1754, in Hatherleigh, and christened Elizabeth. She became the wife of Richard Edgecumbe, who was closely related to the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. Their daughter, Margaret Edgecumbe, married Henry Nicolls, and their daughter, Margaret Nicolls, was married, October 11, 1827, to Thomas Pearse, of the Cuban iron mines. Their fifth child, Edgecumbe Pearse, was born March 14, 1836, in Kent House, Liverpool, England, and was twenty-five years of age when he accompanied his father to Cuba. Subsequently he came to the United States, and took up land in the present state of Kansas. During the Civil war he was a member of the Home Guard of that state. Subsequently he removed to Chicago, Illinois. Thence he proceeded to Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, and soon became a clerk in the city treasurer's office, later became clerk and treasurer, which positions he filled for thirty-five years, until his death in 1892. He married, April 21, 1864, at St. John's Church, Peterborough, Ann Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Shilton, late of Perth, Canada. Children: Thomas Ernest Edgecumbe, of further mention; Charlotte, wife of Ernest Sherwood; Edith, deceased; Lillie; William, deceased.

Thomas Ernest Edgecumbe Pearse, son of Edgecumbe and Ann Sarah (Shilton) Pearse, was born April 1, 1865, and baptized September 24 following, by the Rev. W. R. Beck, rector of St. John's Church, Peterborough. He was educated under private tutors and at the Collegiate Institute at Peterborough, after which he was employed in the office of a chief engineer of the Midland division of the Grand Trunk Railroad, from 1887 to 1892. In 1892 he entered the service of the Canadian government, in charge of topographical work on preliminary sewerage on Trent Valley Canal. In 1893 he joined a firm of engineers in New York City, and this association continued until 1898, when he settled at Newport News, Virginia. He became resident engi-

neer in charge of sewer construction, and after the completion of this work he was elected city engineer. With the exception of two years he has served continuously in this position. Mr. Pearse has ever been a student, and he is today one of the recognized authorities on engineering problems. He is earnestly absorbed in this line of work, and is said to have "a head full of figures." While a most busy man during business hours, Mr. Pearse has a well developed social instinct, and is identified with many fraternal and social organizations of Newport News, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Order of Owls, Fraternity of Eagles, and the Royal Arcanum. He retains the religious affiliations of his fathers for many generations, and is a faithful adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he acts with the Democratic party, and is generally esteemed for his manly qualities, his social nature, and broad and fraternal sympathies. He married Mrs. Lillie Bell (Irwin) Watts, daughter of James and Sarah (Huffman) Irwin, of Bedford county, Virginia. By her first husband she had: Joseph D., Maud, Lillie, Estella. By her second husband she had: Thomas Edgumbe and Herbert Randolph.

James McPherson Cumming. James McPherson Cumming, of Hampton, Virginia, is descended from a substantial and worthy Maryland family, of Scotch origin. Members of this family came very early to the United States, and are found among the pioneers of New England, where the final "s" was quickly added to the name. In Great Britain it is widely disseminated, and various branches have adopted the spelling Cummins, Comins and many other forms. It appears early in France under the spelling Comyne, and on this side of the Atlantic are several families between whom no relationship is known to exist. Perhaps the most numerous family in America is that descended from Isaac Cumming, of Ipswich and Topsfield, Massachusetts, from whom more than ten thousand descendants had been traced in 1903. Tradition has it that many of the name were descendants of the famous Red Comin, of Badenoch, in the southeastern part of Invernesshire, Scotland. It is not known whether the

Irish family is distinct from the Scotch and English, but there is no doubt that those coming from the north of Ireland are of Scotch origin.

William Cumming, born in Stranraer, Scotland, came to America in 1819, and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where he resided until his death in 1852. He was a farmer in his native land, and after his arrival here. He married, in Stranraer, in 1812, Margaret McLean, born at Kircolm, Scotland, died in Baltimore, 1864. They had children: William, Mary Ann, James, John and Daniel James. The last named was born 1825, in Baltimore, and died in 1898, at Waycross, Georgia. Much of his life was spent in teaching. He studied for the ministry, but because of frail health returned to his father's farm, in whose management he was associated while his father lived, and which he conducted several years after the latter's death. Subsequently he engaged in teaching, was a noted Bible student, a member of the Scotch Covenanter Presbyterian Church, active in church and Sunday school work. He married, in 1855, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Emma Bassett, born 1832, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, daughter of George Bassett, who was born 1805, in Bristol, England. He came to America in 1829, residing two years in Philadelphia, whence he removed to Pittsburgh, and continued there until his death, in 1877. He was a decorator by occupation. He married, in England, Elizabeth Butler, a native of Bath, England. Children: George, William, Emma, Frederick John, James, Washington, Albert Edward and Marion Amelia. Daniel J. Cumming and wife had children: 1. George Bassett, a farmer and school teacher; married, in Baltimore, 1883, Mary Purvis. 2. Margaret Christina, married, December 28, 1887, George A. Mullen, of Baltimore. 3. William, a minister of the Presbyterian church, who served parishes in Baltimore, Staunton and Blacksburg, Virginia, and Winchester, Kentucky; he married, April 5, 1897, Lelia Stokes, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. 4. James McPherson, of further mention below. 5. John Crawford, died in infancy. 6. Elizabeth Russell, married, in Baltimore, 1894, A. Frank Hess, and resides in California. 7. Emma Alice, died in childhood, in Baltimore.

James McPherson Cumming, was born



Jas. H. Cumming

August 21, 1861, in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was educated, and as a youth served an apprenticeship in the printing office of the John Ryan Type Foundry, in his native city. In 1882 he engaged in business on his own account, making a specialty of newspaper and magazine printing. To this he devoted himself most assiduously, and in 1888 his health failed on account of over work. While recuperating he was invited to go to Hampton, Virginia, to help organize the Hampton Young Men's Christian Association. In September of 1888 he visited Hampton, accepted a call as general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, returned to Baltimore, and disposed of his business, and on October 1, 1888, was in charge of the association at Hampton. In 1890 Mr. Cumming purchased the Hampton "Monitor," a weekly newspaper, and re-entered newspaper work. In 1902 he established the Newport News "Advance," which was published at his printing office in Hampton. Subsequently the two papers were combined in the "Monitor-Advance," and in 1903 Mr. Cumming began the publication of a daily newspaper in Hampton, which continued for seven months, long enough to satisfy the editor that Hampton would not support a daily paper. In 1896 he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, still continuing the publication of his paper, but sold out the newspaper and printing office when the "Daily Press" of Newport News entered the field. He first began making a specialty of city subdivisions in August, 1897, when he purchased a large tract, which was sold off in city lots, and his enterprise was marked with success from the first. A year later he opened a branch office in Phoebus, Virginia, and, seeing the necessity of advertising that section, purchased the entire plant of the West Point "Virginian," which he moved to Phoebus. There he began the publication of a weekly newspaper, called the Phoebus "Sentinel," making the first issue, March 4, 1899. Through his executive ability and influence the Phoebus Business Men's Association was organized in his office, and the Bank of Phoebus was also organized in his office, where were held the meetings of this association, which resulted in the incorporation of the town of Phoebus, in which Mr. Cumming took an active part. He has taken an active interest in

every movement looking to the development and uplifting of Hampton and the surrounding country. In January, 1907, he disposed of his insurance business in order to give his entire time to the development of a proposed railroad connecting Old Point and Washington, and to look after his interests in the Peninsula Pure Water Company, of which he was president, and the Public Service Corporation of Virginia (which supplies Hampton with gas), of which he was vice-president. The financial panic of 1906-07 swept away the financial agents of all these companies, and Mr. Cumming again resumed the real estate business, handling only his own properties. He is interested in agriculture, and has a large farm on the outskirts of Hampton. His winter home is on South King street, in Hampton, while the summers of the family are passed at his country place on Ware river in Gloucester county, Virginia. He is now guardian of the heirs of the large estate of the late James S. Darling; has served several terms as a member of the Hampton town council, director of the Bank of Phoebus, and treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has been superintendent of the Hampton Presbyterian Sunday school, chairman of the Civic League of Elizabeth City county, secretary and treasurer of the Hampton Educational Association, and secretary of the Greater Hampton Association. He is interested in sports of all kinds, and is secretary and treasurer of the Deal's Island Ducking Club, Incorporated.

Mr. Cumming married, in Hampton, Virginia, October 14, 1891, Grace Darling, born May 28, 1870, in Hampton, died there, April 4, 1913. Children: Grace Darling, James Sands Darling, Mary Frances, Frank Darling, Daniel Randolph, Hamilton, William McLean.

George Conquest Anthony, D. D. S. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of an English father, through his mother, Eliza Jane Arnold (Conquest) Anthony, Dr. Anthony traces descent to old Virginia families, also of English descent. One of his ancestors, William Whittington, whose name appears on records preserved in the British Museum, was a captain of horse in the English Army of Virginia in 1664. Another ancestor, Bartholomew Mears, served as a gunner on the Accomac Galley in war

of 1776, the vessel under command of Captain Underhill. Other forbears were Charles Copes and Joseph Conquest, all residents of Accomac county, Virginia.

Captain William Whittington, of the English army serving in the colony of Virginia, left a son, Southy. Southy and Ann Whittington had a son, Arthur, a planter of Accomac county. Arthur Whittington had a daughter, Mary Wishart Whittington, who married Jonathan Mears. Their daughter, Elizabeth Anne Mears, born in Accomac county, Virginia, September 9, 1828, married George Conquest, born August 25, 1814, son of Joseph Conquest, of Accomac county. Jonathan Mears was the son of Bartholomew Mears, born in Guilford, Virginia, March 12, 1757, son of Jonathan Mears. Bartholomew Mears, a gunner of the revolution, married Elizabeth Copes, born in Accomac county, November 22, 1769, daughter of Charles Copes. This Copes family of Virginia descends from the ancient Cope family of Wiltshire, England, which traces to John Cope, born in 1397, twice high sheriff and five times knight of the shire in parliament. The name is properly Cope, but the Accomac county and many of the Philadelphia branch write the name with an additional "s." George and Elizabeth Anne (Mears) Conquest had a daughter, Eliza Jane Arnold Conquest, born in Philadelphia, March 20, 1850, who married Samuel Anthony, they the parents of George Conquest Anthony, D. D. S., of Philadelphia.

The career of Samuel Anthony was one full of interest. He was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1845, died at his home, No. 5026 Master street, Philadelphia, March 21, 1911, son of John Anthony, born in 1801, a lace maker. When little more than a babe he was brought to the United States, the family settling in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools and when still in his teens enlisted in a Union regiment recruited in Germantown, his first term being for ninety days. When his regiment was mustered out at the expiration of that time Mr. Anthony enlisted in the navy, serving until the war closed, rising to the rank of chief engineer, and winning commendation for his bravery. A few years after returning from naval service he became chief engineer at Girard College, Philadelphia, and for over

forty years, until his death, held that position. He was a member of Anna M. Ross Post, No. 94, Grand Army of the Republic; Washington Lodge, No. 59, Free and Accepted Masons; Harmony Chapter, No. 52, Royal Arch Masons; Philadelphia Commandery, Knights Templar; and General Harrison Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Eliza Jane Arnold Conquest, born in Philadelphia, daughter of George and Elizabeth Ann (Mears) Conquest, of Accomac county, Virginia, and a descendant of early Virginia families as heretofore stated. Children: George Conquest, of further mention, and Irwin Whittington, A. B. and A. M., graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1911.

Dr. George Conquest Anthony, eldest son of Samuel and Eliza Jane Arnold (Conquest) Anthony, was born in Philadelphia, March 18, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and when required to choose a calling chose the profession of dentistry. He entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, and after a full course was graduated D. D. S., class of 1890. After receiving his degree he at once began practice in Philadelphia, where he is now located, with offices at No. 1535 Chestnut street. He stands high in his profession and has won public favor to a most satisfactory degree. He is an honored ex-president of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons, and is one of the progressive, alert men of the profession. Dr. Anthony possesses a deep bass voice and for a number of years has been the bass soloist of St. Stephen's (Protestant Episcopal) Church choir and choir master of Edgehill (Presbyterian) Church. He is a member of St. Stephen's parish: of the Society of Arts and Letters, serving on the program committee; Washington Lodge, No. 59, Free and Accepted Masons; a charter member of the Musical Art Club, also charter member of the Organists and Choir Masters Club of Philadelphia. In political faith he is a Democrat.

Dr. Anthony married, June 3, 1895, Corinne, daughter of Jacob Weist. Child, Audrey Eugenie Anthony, born in Philadelphia, February 5, 1900.

James Hinton Graves. James Hinton Graves, one of the most active and progressive citizens of Newport News, descends



J. H. Graves

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from English ancestry and a family which has long been identified with Virginia. His great-grandfather, William Graves, was born in England, and came to Virginia as a boy. He engaged in farming at Mill Creek, Elizabeth City county, was a soldier of the revolutionary war, and after its close became a member of the Order of the Cincinnati. He married Euphan Armistead, of Black River, Virginia, and they were the parents of William A. Graves, a prominent citizen and ship-builder at Norfolk, Virginia. He was educated in the public schools and William and Mary College, graduated in the law, but soon after engaged in shipbuilding. He was a captain of militia, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, was long a justice of the peace, a steward of the Methodist church and a supporter of the Whig party in political affairs. His first wife was a member of the old Virginia family of Pullen, and he married (second) Agnes (Branham) Brown, a widow. Children of the first marriage were: Robert Armistead, William Armistead and Armistead. Those of the second marriage were: Lucy F., Euphan, Sarah A., wife of J. C. Deming, and Charles Mallory.

Charles Mallory Graves, youngest child of William A. and Agnes (Branham-Brown) Graves, was born February 1, 1842, in Norfolk, was a student at Norfolk Academy, and finished his education under the instruction of private tutors. He enlisted in 1861 in the Norfolk Blues, a light artillery company, which rendered able and distinguished service throughout the Civil war. In April, 1861, he was wounded, taken prisoner, and confined at Point Lookout. After his release he engaged in business as a hardware merchant, a member of the firm of E. P. Tabb & Company, and was later interested in the printing business. For thirteen years, from 1874 to 1887, he was commissioner of revenue. In early life he was a Whig in politics, but later espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He is a member of Buchanan Camp of Confederate Veterans. He married, September 28, 1870, Eugenia Hinton, daughter of James W. Hinton, of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and his wife, Susan S. (Pool) Hinton, of North Carolina. Children: 1. Susan Hinton, born 1871; married, 1895, Rowland H. Walker, and has children: Dorothy, born 1899, and Rowland H., 1910. 2. James Hinton, of further mention. 3. Charles Mal-

lory (2), born 1876; was educated in the public schools and Norfolk Academy, and became bookkeeper and subsequently assistant cashier of the People's Bank & Trust Company. 4. Eugene Lee, born August 23, 1879; was educated in the public schools and Hemingway Grammar School, and began his business life as office boy in the office of the Atlantic Coast Lines; after three years in this service he pursued further courses at school, and subsequently became city ticket agent of the same company; in 1896 he embarked in the printing business on his own account, as a member of the corporation known as Eugene L. Graves, Incorporated; in 1911 he became president of this organization. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Ruth Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Norfolk Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the Colonial Avenue Methodist Church, and a staunch supporter of Democratic policies in public affairs. He married, 1904, Elizabeth Roberts, daughter of Leonard Pascal and Ruth (Jordan) Roberts. Children: Leonard Roberts, born 1907; Eugene Lee, 1910; Elizabeth, 1913.

James Hinton Graves, eldest son of Charles Mallory and Eugenia (Hinton) Graves, was born May 6, 1874, in Norfolk, and received such education as the public schools of his native city afforded. Early in January, 1889, he entered the office of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, at Norfolk, as office boy. Here his energetic and faithful service and rapid grasp of affairs earned him rapid promotion, until, in 1914, he was sent to Newport News as chief clerk of the freight department. At this time he was but twenty years of age, but had outgrown boyish ways, had given strict attention to details, and soon again won promotion. In 1904 he was made agent at that point, and served in this capacity until March, 1912, when he was promoted to general agent, which office he has filled to this time. Mr. Graves is a quiet, unassuming man, but a deep thinker, who quickly grasps any situation which comes before him, and rapidly clears away all obstacles. Most of the freight which reaches tide water in Virginia is handled under his direction, and his clear-headed activities have been of great value to his employers. In one month in 1914 were loaded under his

charge forty-two ships, with more than eleven and one-half millions of bushels of grain and other sorts of freight in proportion. Under his skillful management this transfer of freight has been operated with the greatest possible economy of time and space, and to Mr. Graves is due much credit for his worthy system in managing. He is a man of easy and pleasing manners, never excited, and has full command of himself at all times. He is a director in the Colonial State Bank, and Wythe District Improvement Society. He is a steward of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of Bremond Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Politically he sustains the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He married, in 1899, Martha P. Grandy, daughter of James P. and Alice (Pendleton) Grandy, of Norfolk, Virginia. Children: Marjorie, born 1901; James Hinton, born 1904; Eugene Rawlings, born 1906; died in 1907; Martha Pendleton, born 1908; Charles Mallory third, born 1912.

Albert Howe. Albert Howe, of Hampton, Virginia, is descended from an old New England family. Abraham How, the immigrant ancestor of this family, born in England, settled early in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay. Soon after 1636 he located in the adjacent town of Dorchester, where his descendants have been numerous. It seems likely from the place of residence, the given names of children and the intimate connection between their families, that he was brother of James How, also of Roxbury. The descendants of these two pioneers settled in Ipswich, Gloucester, Marblehead, Dedham, Milton and other points along the sea coast. The early records of Dorchester show that Abraham "had leave granted to live in the house he built, although more than a mile from the meeting house." The settlers had to provide, for reasons of mutual protection against danger and for the sake of public worship, that the houses should be built in villages. He was admitted a freeman, May 2, 1638; was a member of Mr. John Eliot's church, and in 1645 one of the signers of the Roxbury Latin School. How's wife died at Roxbury in 1645, and he married (second) Sarah ———. His will was dated May 26, and proved November 2, 1676, shortly after his death. He bequeathed to children Abraham, Israel, Isaac, Hester and

Deborah; to daughter Sarah's children, Joseph, Isaac and Sarah. He was a weaver by trade, and sold a lot of land in Milton, March 16, 1668-69, to Robert Babcock. (Suffolk deeds vii, 280). Children: Abraham, baptized September 25, 1653, a weaver; Elizabeth, died before her father; Sarah, whose children were mentioned in her father's will; Isaac, mentioned below; Deborah, born September 4, 1641; Israel, July 7, 1644, had wife Sarah, settled in Boston and Dorchester; Esther, married (first) Henry Mason, and (second) John Sears.

Isaac How, son of Abraham How, was born in Roxbury or Boston, June 24, 1639, baptized March 30, 1656, and died in Dorchester, September 15, 1714. He lived in Dorchester after the Narragansett war and perhaps earlier, and left a will. His wife Hannah died at Dorchester, December 20, 1728. Children, born at Dorchester: Isaac, mentioned below; Abraham, born April 7, 1680, married, August 10, 1725, Hannah Wheeler; Samuel, born June 17, 1685, resided in Dorchester; Hannah, born March 18, 1688-89.

Isaac (2) How, eldest child of Isaac (1) and Hannah How, born at Dorchester, July 7, 1678, died August 26, 1760. He married, November 26, 1702, Submit Bird, born May 13, 1678, died October 2, 1760, daughter of Thomas and Thankful (Atherton) Bird. Children, born at Dorchester: Thomas, September 23, 1703; Mary, November 29, 1704; Submit, April 10, 1707; Thomas (2), October 12, 1709; Samuel, mentioned below; Isaac, June 16, 1715; Joseph, March 27, 1716-17; Josiah, December 16, 1718; Sarah, May 18, 1722.

Samuel How, second son of Isaac (2) and Submit (Bird) How, was born July 22, 1711, in Dorchester, where he lived, and died September 16, 1780. He married there, December 2, 1736, Elizabeth Clapp, born August, 1718, died August 6, 1764, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Clapp) Clapp.

Isaac (3) How, one of the younger sons of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clapp) How, was born June 26, 1755, in Dorchester. He married, November 7, 1776, Sarah Wiswell, born October 24, 1755, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hall) Wiswell, of Dorchester.

Isaac E. Howe, son of Isaac (3) and Sarah (Wiswell) How, was born June 17, 1777, in Dorchester, was a farmer and brickmaker of that town. He married Frances Randall,



Albert Howe

and two of their children are recorded in Dorchester, namely: Eliza, born January 4, 1800, and Enos, mentioned below. Their other children were: Isaac Ambrose, born November 20, 1804, died July 29, 1830; Harvey, born May 22, 1807, died April 21, 1875; Sarah Frances, born December 3, 1813, died December 6, 1813; Benjamin, a twin, died same as sister, Sarah F.

Enos Howe, son of Isaac E. and Frances (Randall) Howe, was born January 4, 1803, in Dorchester, and died October 28, 1892. He married (first) December 24, 1829, Mary Tolman, who was born December 13, 1808, died September 30, 1849. He married (second) November 1, 1854, Bersheba H. (Griffith) Brown, of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, born 1809, died June 26, 1870. Children, all of the first marriage: Mary Emeline, Ellen Maria, Albert, Catherine Frances Stone, Isaac and Clara.

Albert Howe, eldest son of Enos and Mary (Tolman) Howe, was born December 14, 1836, in Dorchester, where he grew up, and was educated in the public schools, subsequently serving an apprenticeship in the trade of carpenter. Early in life he located in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he was employed at his trade, and when the call came for three months' men for the Union army, in 1861, he enlisted and was made a corporal of Company K, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he reenlisted in Company A, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was made first sergeant. At the battle of Donaldson he was captured and kept sometime as a prisoner. As there was no provision for the care of prisoners, he was set free and returned to Pittsfield, where he again resumed work at his trade. On account of impaired health, as the result of exposure in the army, he was compelled to abandon this for a time, and in 1863 came to Old Point Comfort, where he was employed in the assistant quartermaster's department. Upon the establishment of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, he was employed in the erection of the first building, under General Armstrong. The institution was at that time under the management of the American Missionary Association of New York. Mr. Howe was among the first assistants, and has been associated with the school down to the present time. In 1870, when a farm was purchased, and

the school chartered with a board of trustees, Mr. Howe was made superintendent and manager of the farm. Subsequently he was superintendent of industries, and is now, at the age of seventy-eight years, superintendent of roads and grounds. He is an attendant of the Church of Christ, whose building is located on the school grounds.

He married, November 8, 1865, Lydia French Dresser, born December 28, 1843, died February 1, 1896. They had children: 1. Harriette Wilder, born December 3, 1867. 2. Harry Dresser, born January 12, 1872, on the Hampton school grounds; he is a graduate of Cornell University and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; after graduation, for one and one-half years, he was an interne at Blockley Hospital in Philadelphia, after which he located at Hampton, Virginia, where he is engaged in general practice; he is a most daring and successful surgeon, and dean of the staff of Dixie Hospital, Hampton; he is identified with numerous medical associations, and is a communicant of Christ Church; he married, November 8, 1898, Elizabeth Wingate, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth Wingate Howe, born May 19, 1904.

John Robinson Swinerton. Lives that truly count in a community as obvious influences for good are rare enough, and it is not by any means the case that the most conspicuous are the most potent in their effects. The mere interest in good things possessed by some men shining, not brilliantly perhaps, but with a clear flame through all their acts, is likely to give more light and prove of more service in the final analysis than the illumination of more striking achievement which, meteor like, startles us only to be forgotten the instant its bright course is run. Such it pleases and is wholesome for us to think, and such, if it ever be true, is true in the case of the distinguished and cultivated gentleman whose name heads this brief article.

John Robinson Swinerton, although a Virginian by right of long residence, is not so either by birth or parentage, coming, as he does from an old New England family which took the adventurous voyage to the American colonies and settled in the region of Salem and Danvers, Massachusetts, somewhere about the year 1628. From that

time down to the present the Swinertons have made Massachusetts their home, the Mr. Swinerton of this sketch being the only exception, so that a large proportion even of his associations are with that more northern clime. The immediate branch of the family to which Mr. Swinerton belongs did indeed move still farther north in the time of his grandfather, John Swinerton, a shoemaker by trade, who took up his abode in Newfield, Maine. He was a diligent, God-fearing man who took care of his family and made the interests of everyone his own. He married Lydia Dwinell, January 19, 1781, and was the father of several children, among whom was John Langdon Swinerton, the father of Mr. Swinerton, of Newport News.

John Langdon Swinerton's birth occurred in Newfield, Maine, June 28, 1805, and it was in that little town that he spent his childish years. He was the recipient of an excellent education, the preparatory portion being obtained in the public schools of his native place, after which he took a course in Bowdoin College, from which he graduated with the class of 1829. He then entered the profession of teaching, going at different times to Danvers, Peabody and Salem, Massachusetts, and to Milton, New Hampshire. He was a member of the Congregational church, and a man of strong domestic instincts, as was his father before him. He married, April 25, 1832, Anna A. Robinson, born June 15, 1803, a daughter of Ebenezer and Anna (Avery) Robinson, of Wakefield, New Hampshire, where he died November 17, 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. John Langdon Swinerton, whose deaths both occurred in 1882, there were born three children, as follows: Charles E., born August 12, 1834, died August 3, 1903, resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and married Abbie C. Wentworth, who bore him one son, Charles A. Swinerton; Ann Frances, born January 12, 1838, married Albert F. Wentworth, and became the mother of two children, Millie R. and Flora R.; John Robinson, of whom further.

John Robinson Swinerton was born December 16, 1840, during the time that his parents were living in Milton, New Hampshire. He attended the public schools of his native town and later went to the Exeter Academy, where he completed his studies, graduating therefrom with the class of 1860.

He early displayed a strong bent for a student's life, which never has waned and which to-day he is able to indulge freely. He was, however, gifted with a clear practical sense, not always the possession of students, and turned to a business career with the best prospects for success, prospects which were amply fulfilled. His first venture was a commercial one, when in 1865 he formed with his brother a partnership under the firm name of Charles E. Swinerton & Company to deal in grain. The enterprise was successful, but in 1870, with a strong desire for a more extended field for his activities, John R. Swinerton went to New York City and there engaged in the hotel business. It was in 1883 that Mr. Swinerton first came to Newport News, Virginia, and he at once opened the Warwick Hotel. It was entirely virgin soil so far as the hotel business was concerned, the place having been discovered, as it were, by Collis P. Huntington, there being not even the most primitive accommodations for travelers to spend the night there. These conditions were altered by the appearance of Mr. Swinerton upon the scene and the opening of the Warwick Hotel. The business proved very successful and Mr. Swinerton continued it until the year 1900, when he retired with a very substantial fortune. Though no longer under his management "The Warwick" still does a large business and is one of the old standbys among travelers, being noted for its excellent service. Mr. Swinerton became a prominent figure in the business and financial world of that region and was more or less directly interested in many important institutions. He is to-day the vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Newport News, and a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also connected with many other organizations quite without the realm of business, having identified himself closely, during his residence there, with the general life of the place. He is a lifelong member of the Democratic party, and while never seeking public office of any sort, has always done his share in the arena of local politics. His religious beliefs are extremely sincere and play an important part in the conduct of his life and he has been an earnest worker for the advancement of the Presbyterian church, of which he has always been a member. He is also associated with the Young



Joseph S. Duntley

Men's Christian Association and the charity known as "Sailor's Rest." For many years he has been affiliated with the Masonic order, and has always retained his membership in Unity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wakefield, New Hampshire.

For the past fifteen years, ever since the retirement of Mr. Swinerton from the hotel business, he has been in a position to indulge certain tastes, unusual, but not the less creditable on that account, in one, the better part of whose life has been devoted to business activities, and the practical affairs of the world. For many years, indeed, he has taken an intense interest in botanical subjects generally, and made a profound study of the various American representatives of the great class of cryptogams, especially those orders embraced in the popular term, ferns. During the comparative leisure enjoyed by him of late years he has done much collecting and is now the possessor of an herbarium containing a large selection of ferns and flowering plants from Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New England and Canada. He is an honored member of several learned societies, such as the American Fern Society and the Luther Burbank Society of California. This taste for botany is, perhaps, but the strongest manifestation of an universal fondness for nature in all her aspects, as exhibited in him in his tastes for the wholesome outdoor sports of hunting and fishing, as well as for all open-air occupations. Such tastes are perhaps the surest pledge of a wholesome, normal nature, such a nature as Mr. Swinerton has displayed in every relation of his life. The fundamental virtues are fostered, simplicity, candor and a tranquil mind are called to life and developed by intimate contact with our universal mother, and he cannot stray very far along the paths leading to our modern psychological Gehenna who does not fail to heed the adjuration to,

Let the moon shine on thee in thy solitary walks
And let the misty mountain winds be free to blow
against thee.

Mr. Swinerton married (first) June 17, 1884, Mary R. Stevens, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, a daughter of Henry P. Stevens, of New York City. Mrs. Swinerton's death occurred June 12, 1913. Mr. Swinerton married (second) September 22, 1914, Annie H. Newton, a daughter of Christopher Newton, of Greenfield, Massachusetts.

David George Wilson, D. D. S. Dr. Wilson, a North Carolinian by birth, adopted Richmond, Virginia, as his home in 1898, and has since resided there continuously, engaged in a lucrative professional practice. He is a son of the Rev. Edmund H. Wilson, born in Wake county, North Carolina, and dying there at the age of sixty years. He was a soldier of the Confederacy, was one of the crew of the ironclad *Merrimac* in her historic fight with the *Monitor*, serving in the engineering force. He was also a soldier of the Thirty-first Regiment North Carolina Infantry, fought at Point Lookout and was at the battle of Seven Pines. He was once held a prisoner by the Federals, but passed through the perils of war unscathed. He was a man of education and piety, an ordained minister of the Baptist church, and ranked among the able men of that holy calling. He married and among his children was David George.

Dr. David George Wilson was born in Wake county, North Carolina, March 30, 1870. His father owned and operated a farm in the county, and here the lad grew up. He obtained a good education at Buies Creek Academy and at Business College, afterwards teaching four years in the public schools of Wake county. He next took a course at Turlington's Institute at Smithfield, North Carolina, coming to Virginia in 1898, and entering the University College of Medicine at Richmond (dental department), whence he was graduated D. D. S., May 1, 1901. He at once began the practice of his profession in Richmond, locating his offices at No. 114 North Fifth street, where he is well established in public favor. He is a member of the Masonic order, Woodmen of the World, Order of the Golden Seal and Royal Arcanum. He is a licensed preacher of the Baptist church, and is chorister of the Sunday school of the congregation. Dr. Wilson married Jane Pierce Jennings, of Hanover county, Virginia. Three of the children of Dr. Wilson died in infancy. One daughter, Georgia May, is living, born February 20, 1907.

Joseph Thomas Buxton, M. D.; Russell Buxton. The name of Buxton is of English origin, and is found very early in New England, where Anthony Buxton appears as early as 1637 in the town of Salem, Massachusetts, when he received a grant of five

acres of land. The name does not appear among Virginia indexes, and is first found in the record of a deed to Samuel Buxton, in 1744. James Buxton was a farmer of Northampton county, Virginia, a man of quiet tastes, who sought no public distinction. He was most industrious and highly attached to his home. No record of his wife has been discovered. They had two sons and a daughter, the latter dying in childhood. The sons were Thomas and Joseph. Thomas, son of James Buxton, born 1800, in Northampton county, was a large planter of cotton and corn, and held many slaves. He was an easy-going citizen, prosperous and popular. He married Mildred Perry, and they had children: John W., William T., James Oliver, Samuel N., Edwin, Dorothy, Jennie, Martha Mildred and Mary Eliza.

Samuel N. Buxton, fourth son of Thomas and Mildred (Perry) Buxton, was born in 1841, in Northampton county, Virginia. He received his education in the public schools and an academy. At the opening of the war between the states he enlisted as a private in the Second North Carolina Cavalry, under Captain John W. Randolph. Throughout the four years of the struggle he gave valiant service to his state, and at its close held a captain's commission, and was in command of his regiment. In one of the fights in which his company participated, Captain Buxton crossed swords with a Yankee colonel, and came out of the duel with a bad cut, the scar remaining with him until the end of his life. He never knew the name of his opponent. During one year of his service he was held as a prisoner of war. When peace came he settled in Jackson, North Carolina, where he had a farm and was active in politics, filling several county offices, and representing his district in the state legislature. He was a deacon of the Baptist church, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically a Democrat; was widely known in North Carolina, where he was very active in the reconstruction days, and greatly respected. He married, in 1866, Elizabeth Peele. Children: 1. Ruth, born 1869; married Dr. J. H. White, and had children: John Herbert, Elizabeth and Ruth; they reside at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, where Dr. White is very successful as a dentist. 2. Elizabeth, married Henry M. Shaw, an attorney at law, and resides at Oxford, North Carolina; children: Henry

M., Ruth, Elizabeth and Edward. 3. Samuel Roland, born February 10, 1874; married, April 16, 1906, Elizabeth Dimmock, born November 10, 1885; their children are: Mary Byrd, born February 1, 1907; Nancy Peele, July 17, 1909; Samuel Roland, August 11, 1912. 4. Dr. Joseph T., of further mention below. 5. Russell, of further mention below. 6. Mary, married Garland Midyette, attorney at law, and resides at Jackson, North Carolina; their children are: Garland, Samuel, Mildred and Mary. 7. Rennie, married Dr. Claude Williams, and resides at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, with children: Claude and Rennie.

Dr. Joseph Thomas Buxton, second son of Samuel N. and Elizabeth (Peele) Buxton, was born December 12, 1876, in Northampton county, North Carolina. After leaving high school at Jackson, he entered Wake Forest College, and was subsequently a student at the universities of North Carolina and Pennsylvania. After graduation from the last named institution he gained experience and further training in the Philadelphia Hospital, and later the Presbyterian Hospital at Philadelphia. He pursued a post-graduate course in France, England and Scotland, specializing in surgery, and on his return to his native country established himself in practice at Newport News. Here he met with flattering success, and was enabled to accomplish much for the welfare of the city. Realizing its needs, in 1906 he built a hospital containing fifteen beds, which was named for his mother, the Elizabeth Buxton Hospital. While it is a private institution, it is always open to those in need, and is one of the best equipped in the country at the present day for the handling of emergency cases. The demands upon the institution soon outgrew its capacity, and in 1910 it was doubled in size. The efficiency of this institution was such that its reputation rapidly spread, and its capacity was quickly exceeded. In 1915 it was again doubled in capacity, having now sixty beds. It will always stand as a monument to the ability and public spirit of its proprietor, while perpetuating the name of his mother. Dr. Buxton is a member of the American Medical Association, the Virginia Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society, the D. Hayes Agnew Medical Society, the Blockley Medical Society, the Seaboard Medical Society, and the Rochester Medical



Elizabeth (Peck) Burton

Club of Rochester, Minnesota. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is ever ready to heed the call of suffering, and especially of those in need, and very much of his work is performed without hope or desire for recompense. He is a member of the Baptist church, a Democrat politically, and a genial, whole-souled citizen, whose virtues are approached by a wide circle of acquaintances. He married, June 11, 1899, Helen von Lehn, and they are the parents of children: Elizabeth, born 1900; John W., 1902; Joseph Thomas (2), 1904; Russell Field, 1908; Helen, 1911.

Russell Buxton, third son of Samuel N. and Elizabeth (Peele) Buxton, was born December 5, 1877, in Jackson, North Carolina, and received his early education in the public schools of his native town. After one year at the Homers Military School, in Oxford, North Carolina, he embarked in business as proprietor of a retail grocery in Jackson, where he continued two years. Following this he pursued a course in a business college at Norfolk, after which he located in Newport News, in association with J. A. Buxton & Company, dealers in furniture. For three years, from 1900 to 1902, he was engaged in the dry goods business at Portsmouth, Virginia, and for eleven years he was in the service of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. Returning to Newport News he became at once general district manager of the Provident Life and Trust Company. He is a faithful member of the Baptist church, and acts politically with the Democratic party, in which he is popular. His handsome home in Newport News is the abode of hospitality and refined taste. He married, September 21, 1904, Essie Cotton Weaver, daughter of Richard and Esther (Cotton) Weaver, of Hertford, Virginia. They are the parents of a son, Russell Buxton, born January 17, 1909.

Wesley Harrison Brewer. Captain Wesley Brewer is a descendant of an early Maryland family, which has filled an honorable place in the annals of that state. General Nicholas Brewer, son of John Brewer, eighth adjutant general of Maryland, was born October 24, 1808, at Annapolis, Maryland. In 1825 he entered St. John's College of that city, and continued his studies into the following year. He subsequently pursued the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and

practiced several years at Annapolis. On March 24, 1858, he was appointed adjutant-general of Maryland, with the rank of colonel of artillery, and served nearly to the close of the Civil war, resigning February 4, 1864. He served during the administrations of Governors Hicks and Bradford, and was active in equipping and reviewing troops, from 1861 to 1864. He died at Annapolis, March 14, 1874. He had three sons: Nicholas, now connected with the Seaboard Air Line of Savannah, Georgia; Harry Gaston, is connected with the hydrographic office of the United States of America; and Frank Gaston, of further mention.

Frank Gaston Brewer, third son of General Nicholas Brewer, was born 1860, in Annapolis, where he attended a military school, after which he was employed in the office of Glenn Brown, an architect, of Washington, D. C. Here he became skilled in drafting, and subsequently took up surveying, and was employed in this capacity by the Old Dominion Land Company at Newport News. Following this he entered the service of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad at that place, and afterward went into the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company as a member of the construction corps. A man of domestic tastes, he mingled little in public affairs but was enthusiastic and energetic in his professional work, and was esteemed by his associates in every relation of life. He is a Presbyterian in religion, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and acted politically with the Democratic party. He married, in 1884, Laura Potts, born 1868, daughter of Henry and Laura (Ross) Potts, the latter a daughter of Admiral Albert Ross, of the United States navy. Children: Wesley Harrison, mentioned below; Charles Nicholas, born 1887; Frank Gaston, 1889; Ruby Ellen, 1894; Laura Helen, 1907.

Wesley Harrison Brewer, son of Frank Gaston and Laura (Potts) Brewer, was born February 8, 1885, in Newport News, where he attended a public school. Early in life he was employed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, and in 1907 became a clerk in the quartermaster's department of the United States, in which capacity he was sent on a trip to Cuba. On his return in 1909 he pursued a course in a business college at Washington, D. C., and before the close of that year was appointed

private secretary to Governor T. T. Knox of the Soldier's Home near Hampton, Virginia. His promptness, energy and methodical business arrangements made him of great value to the institution, and his promotion was deservedly rapid. He is now in charge of all commissary and subsistence of the institution, with the rank of captain, and is a most efficient and valuable official, where his work is known and appreciated. Captain Brewer is a faithful communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is at this time junior deacon of Monitor Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Phoebus. He married, November 7, 1910, Frances Taylor Weymouth, born January 27, 1882, daughter of William James and Mary Ellen (Ashe) Weymouth (see Weymouth). Captain and Mrs. Brewer have children: Frances Weymouth, born August 2, 1911; Wesley Harrison, 2nd, March 16, 1913; and Willie Weymouth, born March 15, 1915.

Frederick Pomeroy Palen. The incumbent of high position upon the executive staff of the Newport News Ship-building Company, Frederick Pomeroy Palen looks back upon a twenty years term of service with that concern, his entire active career. From the rank of draughtsman to the office of assistant manager of a plant employing from five to seven thousand persons is a rise in station that could not pass uncommemited, and makes the story of Mr. Palen's connection with this company an interesting one.

Frederick Pomeroy Palen, son of ——— and ——— (——) Palen, was born in Jenningsville, Pennsylvania, in 1872, the family shortly after his birth moving to Monticello, New York, where he attended the public schools. Preparatory studies completed, he entered Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, and was graduated in mechanical engineering in the class of 1894. Soon after leaving the university he became a draughtsman in the employ of the Newport News Ship-building Company, a concern founded by Collis P. Huntington. The two decades that have passed since his entrance into the employ of this company have been years of hard, persistent labor, and in their course Mr. Palen has been connected with many different departments of the plant, arriving, through successive promotions, each earned

and deserved, to his present important and responsible office, assistant general manager. As previously stated, the Newport News Ship-building Company employs from five to seven thousand persons, the pay-roll of the company averaging seventy thousand dollars weekly, and in the light of these figures new realization of the tremendous burden borne by its officers is given. Selected for his position because of his eminent qualifications, Mr. Palen has shown competence and efficiency of high order, and executive force and power that even his past worthy performances in the company's service did not indicate. The ability he has displayed has always been commensurate with the importance of the office that he held, and whenever promotion placed upon him heavier burdens or vested in him greater power, his strength was always equal to the added load and his judgment wise in directing the use of his influence. He is held in high esteem, not only by his fellows in authority, but by those who compose the body of the company's working force, and has friendly and cordial relations with the employees in all departments of the company. Mr. Palen is past master of Bremond Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and also fraternizes with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, is independent in local political action, but in matters of national import he is a Republican sympathizer. He is a prominent citizen, universally well-regarded, and is allied with all that is best in civil life.

Mr. Palen married, in 1905, Lina, daughter of George W. Mayo, of Richmond, Virginia, and his wife, Louise (Randolph) Mayo, a granddaughter of Governor Randolph. Mr. and Mrs. Palen are the parents of one son, Frederick Pomeroy, Jr., born May 19, 1914.

William Eyre Gibson Gaillard. William Eyre Gibson Gaillard, has inherited from Huguenot ancestors those sterling qualities of perseverance in adherence to sound principles as well as in material effort, which are bound to achieve success in life. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of South Carolina, where several of the name are found in the earliest records. They had fled from the persecutions of their na-

tive land and were forced to endure the greatest hardships and privations in making a home amid the forests and swamps of South Carolina. The records of that state show an order issued November 2, 1678, for the survey of lands for Richard Gillard (Gaillard). Bartholomew and John Gaillard were in the attempted settlement at Jamestown, South Carolina, May 22, 1692, when the former issued power of attorney to the latter. On the list of those naturalized, June 3, 1697, number 62 was Peter Gaillard "né à Cherneux du Poiton," son of Pierre Gaillard and Jacquete Jolain. By his will, made 1710, this Peter Gaillard left five pounds to the church. Another pioneer of the name was Joachim, son of Jean Gaillard and Marie Gaillard, of Montpellier, in Languedoc, France. James Gaillard, residing on the east side of the Santee river in Prince Frederick parish, died 1768. Peter Gaillard, born 1757, introduced the cultivation of Sea Island cotton after the failure of the indigo industry, and was considered among the greatest benefactors of his state. Among the most distinguished of the name in the state was Theodore Gaillard, an attorney, who was many years a member of the state legislature and speaker of the house, and was elected, in 1808, a judge of the court at equity. After filling this station twenty-four years, he resigned and was elevated to the bench of general sessions and common pleas. He died in 1829. Another was John Gaillard, who was a member of both house and senate in the state legislature, and was elected to the United States senate in 1804 to fill an unexpired term. He was three times re-elected; was nine times elected president pro tem., and presided over the deliberations of that body fourteen years. He died in 1826 and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

Dr. Edward Samuel Gaillard was born January 16, 1827, in the Charlestown district of South Carolina, and died in 1885, in Louisville, Kentucky. He graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1845, and from the medical college of the same institution in 1854. For the succeeding three years he practiced his profession in Florida, and then settled in New York City. After a trip to Europe, he continued practice in New York City, and in 1860 received the Fisher Fund Prize for an essay on Ozone. In the spring of 1861, on account

of the outbreak of the Civil war, being loyal to his home state, he removed to Baltimore, and soon after entered the Confederate army, with which he served throughout the Civil war. In May, 1865, he resumed the practice of medicine at Richmond, Virginia, and in the following year established the "Richmond Medical Journal." Two years later he removed to Louisville and continued the publication under the title of "Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal." In July, 1874, he established the "American Medical Weekly," and in June, 1867, was made professor of general pathology and pathological anatomy in the Medical College of Virginia. In the following May he was appointed to the same chair in the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville. In 1869 he became professor of principles and practice of medicine and general pathology in the Louisville Medical School, of which he was the first dean. At the battle of Seven Pines, in May, 1862, he lost his right hand, and subsequently conducted his literary and special work under difficulties. He was a member of many medical associations and societies and received a prize for an essay on diphtheria. In 1873, the University of North Carolina conferred on him the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. He also bore the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He married Mary Elizabeth Gibson, born 1848, daughter of Dr. Charles Bell Gibson, of Virginia, and Ellen (Eyre) Gibson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. Charles Bell Gibson was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and served as surgeon-general of the Confederate army during the Civil war.

William Eyre Gibson Gaillard, son of Dr. Edward Samuel and Mary Elizabeth (Gibson) Gaillard, was born March 1, 1877, at Louisville, Kentucky, and was educated at Trinity School, New York City. In March, 1893, he entered upon his business career in the office of Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger & Company, whose business, the management of estates, had been founded in 1706, principally to manage large land grants and develop the holdings of the Patroon, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who obtained extensive grants at Albany from the government of Holland in January, 1630. This business was continued under various managers without interruption, and the immediate predecessors of the firm with whom Mr.

Gaillard engaged were Van Rensselaer & Cruger, composed of Philip Van Rensselaer and Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, at that time comptroller of Trinity Corporation. The office had always confined its activities to estates in its exclusive control and had moved along under policies long previously established. Soon after Mr. Gaillard became connected with the establishment, he introduced progressive policies and was admitted to a partnership in 1897, when the firm was known as McVickar & Company, one of the most prominent in the general real estate business. In 1902, with his partner, Harry Whitney McVickar, Mr. Gaillard organized the McVickar Realty Trust Company, with a capital and surplus of one million dollars. Two years later this was merged in the Empire State Trust Company, later the Empire Trust Company, with a capital and surplus of one and one half millions. Mr. Gaillard was vice-president of the McVickar Company, and the real estate and mortgage business was conducted under the style of the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, and the insurance by Gaillard & Company. Mr. Gaillard continued as vice-president of the Empire Trust Company until 1908, when he resigned and became vice-president of the New York Real Estate Security Company, which he had organized. He is now president and director of the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company and Gaillard & Company; a director of the Empire Trust Company; vice-president and director of the Cedartown Knitting Company; a director of the Josephine Knitting Mills Company and of the Wahita Knitting Mills Company. He is a member of the Real Estate Board of Brokers and Real Estate Auctioneers' Association; of the Merchants' Association; Real Estate Brokers of the State of New York; and Allied Real Estate Interests. He is a member of the Virginians, the South Carolinians, and South Carolina Historical Society, and governor of the New York Southern Society. He is identified with many clubs, including the City Midway, Lawyers', Kuollwood Country, Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket, New York Athletic, City Lunch, Apawamis, Greenwich Country, and Manuring Island.

Mr. Gaillard married, February 22, 1906, in New York City, Mary Stamps Bateson,

born April 6, 1883, in St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of Charles E. and Mary (Stamps) Bateson. Her grandfather, Captain Isaac Stamps, of the Confederate army, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and is said to have been the one Confederate soldier who reached farthest south during that battle. His wife, who was a Miss Humphrey, was a niece of Jefferson Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Gaillard have a daughter, Mary Stamps Bateson Gaillard, born December 29, 1906, in New York City.

Christian. The immigrant ancestor of this family was "Mr. Thomas Christian" who came from the Isle of Man in the seventeenth century and settled in Charles City county, Virginia. His oldest son, Thomas, married Rebecca Stith?; issue: Thomas, Robert, William, James, Constant, Rebecca, Ann, Mourning. James married Amy, daughter of Gideon Macon, of New Kent; issue: Judith, Gideon, Richard, Joel, William. William's second wife was Susan Brown; issue: William, Henry, Elizabeth, Mary, Susanna, Turner.

Captain Henry Christian was a soldier in the revolutionary war and served under Major General Marquis de la Fayette. He married Martha Patteson, daughter of Jonathan Patteson; issue: John, Henry Ashbury, Samuel Patteson.

Henry Asbury Christian, son of Captain Henry Christian, married (first) Lucy Wood Dunscomb, daughter of Major Andrew Dunscomb, who served in the revolutionary war from New York state. Major Dunscomb was subsequently appointed by the government to settle accounts of the United States with Virginia. For this reason he located in Richmond. He was mayor of that city in 1795, and held various other positions of trust and importance. Major Dunscomb's father, Daniel Dunscomb, was knighted on the field of Culloden for gallantry. In New York he was chosen a member of the general committee of safety for town and state; his son Edward was sheriff of New York in 1810, trustee of Columbia College, and one of the founders of the Society of Cincinnati. Daniel Dunscomb and his sons are entombed under the chancel in old Trinity Church, New York. Children of Henry Asbury and Lucy Wood (Dunscomb) Christian: Andrew H., Mar-

tha Philadelphia Frances, Samuel Bedloe, Philip Daniel, William Asbury, Edward Dunscomb, Jonathan.

Edward Dunscomb Christian, son of Henry Asbury and Lucy Wood (Dunscomb) Christian, was born in 1823. He was a prominent lawyer of ante and post bellum days, practicing in the supreme court of the state, and in the city of Lynchburg and its adjacent counties. He was also interested in newspaper work and founded the "Lynchburg News." He married Cornelia Burton, daughter of John Hudson and Margaret (Macon) Burton, a woman of rare charm, who endeared herself to the entire community through her broad sympathies and universal ministrations of service and love. Children: Edward Dudley, John H., Elizabeth D., Frank Patteson, Grace Cowan.

Judge Frank Patteson Christian, son of Edward Dunscomb and Cornelia (Burton) Christian, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 18, 1858. Through reverses of fortune caused by the Civil war, Judge Christian's father was unable to give him a college education, but his desire for knowledge made opportunity for its acquisition. At not quite twenty-one he was elected principal of Monroe School, and while teaching he studied law and attended two summer sessions of Professor John B. Minor's law class at the University of Virginia. In 1887 he resigned his position in the public school and commenced the practice of law, succeeding in his profession from the start. In 1890 he was elected commonwealth's attorney of Lynchburg, and re-elected without opposition in 1892. He was chairman of the Democratic party in that year, when the city gave Mr. Cleveland the largest majority in proportion ever given a presidential candidate. He resigned the office of commonwealth's attorney in 1894 when elected to the bench of the corporation court of Lynchburg, to which office he has been elected four times without opposition. When originally elected he was the youngest man to have occupied that position in the state, and has served longer than any other incumbent. Study of the Bible and philosophy have made him a very successful teacher of a large number of men interested in the study of those subjects, and his Sunday morning class averages more than a hundred men from twenty to

seventy years of age. He was, until his resignation, for many years a steward in the Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lynchburg, Virginia. Judge Christian is also one of the two oldest directors, in point of service, of the First National Bank. He is the president of the Imperial, Christian, Lynchburg and Deitz Collieries in West Virginia.

Among Judge Christian's other direct immigrant ancestors are George Benton "Gent" of "Longuer Hall" Shropshire, England, emigrated 1608. Gideon Macon, Huguenot stock, emigrated from England, 1660, settled at "The Island" New Kent county, Virginia. William Claiborne emigrated from Claiborne Hall, Westmoreland county, England, settled in Virginia, 1671. Chevalier Du Val emigrated and settled in Virginia.

Judge Christian married, in Lynchburg, January 28, 1890, Mary Lucretia Dearing, born August 27, 1864, daughter of General James Dearing (see Dearing) and Roxanna (Birchett) Dearing. Children: James Dearing, born February 16, 1891; Charles Lynch, born November 21, 1893; Frank Patteson, Jr., born February 24, 1896; Cornelia Dunscomb, born September 2, 1897; Harrison, born September 21, 1900.

(The Dearing Line).

The first Dearing of whom we have record of this branch of the family was Robert Dearing, who lived in Orange county, Virginia, and died there in 1758. He married Elizabeth ———.

Edward Dearing, son of Robert Dearing, took up land near Arnoldton, in what is now Campbell county for hunting purposes. While on a deer hunting expedition with a party of gentlemen, he died suddenly at a spring near where the old Shiloh Church afterwards stood, where he sat down on a log to rest. This was between 1785 and 1790. He married Ann ———.

Captain James Dearing, son of Edward and Ann Dearing, was born July 3, 175—, and died October 13, 1811. He was a captain in the revolutionary war, serving under General Washington. He married, about 1785, Betsy Adams, daughter of Captain Robert and Penelope (Lynch) Adams. Children: 1. Nancy, married Jonathan White. 2. Sallie, married Marston Clay. 3. Elizabeth, married Stephen Clay. 4. Mil-

dred, married John Guy. 5. Rosamond, born May 15, 1794, died June 16, 1836; married Howard Y. Bennett. 6. General William Lynch Smith, born April 7, 1796, died June 12, 1876; married (first) Mary Terry Harrison, August 21, 1817; married (second) Mrs. Nellie McGregor in 1868. 7. Margaret, married John Black. 8. Colonel James Griffin, see forward.

Colonel James Griffin Dearing, son of Captain James and Betsy (Adams) Dearing, was born September 27, 1800, and died April 9, 1843. He married, March 5, 1834, Mary Anna Lynch, daughter of Anselm and Susannah (Miller-Baldwin) Lynch (see Lynch line). Children: 1. Anselm Lynch, born December 23, 1834, died November 12, 1857, unmarried. 2. Susan Lynch, born March 6, 1838, died September 27, 1892; married, April 3, 1861, Robert Henry Ward, great-grandson of Patrick Henry. 3. James, see forward. 4. Mary Anna, born January 13, 1843; married, April 22, 1868, Thomas Fauntleroy, a descendant of Colonel Moore Fauntleroy, emigrant to Virginia in 1641.

Brigadier-General James Dearing, son of Colonel James Griffin Dearing and his wife, Mary Ann (Lynch) Dearing, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, April 25, 1840. He was educated in Hanover Academy, Virginia, and in 1858 was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He resigned as soon as the adherence of Virginia to the Confederacy was determined upon, and entered the Confederate army. He chose the artillery service at the outset, becoming a lieutenant of the Washington artillery of New Orleans, a fine organization which created much enthusiasm on its arrival in Virginia. His brilliant service in the artillery led to his promotion to captain of a battery attached to Pickett's division. As a lieutenant and captain he participated in the principal battles of the Army of Northern Virginia until after Chancellorsville, when he was promoted to major and put in command of a battalion of eighteen guns in the reserve artillery of Longstreet's corps. He reached the battlefield of Gettysburg with Pickett's division and took part in the tremendous artillery duel which followed on the third day. Here he earnestly advocated a charge with artillery, but this being contrary to all precedent in warfare, his advice was not followed—subsequently it was recognized,

by high officers present at the battle, to have been born of genius.

In the winter of 1863-64, Pickett having been assigned with the remnant of his division to the district of North Carolina, with headquarters at Petersburg, Virginia, found himself in need of cavalry, and collecting various companies of mounted men, he wrote to the secretary of war, "I shall assign them to the command of Major Dearing, and ask that he may be ordered to the command of these troops, with the temporary rank of colonel. He is a young officer of daring and coolness combined, the very man for the service upon which he is going, a good disciplinarian and at the same time generally beloved by his men. I am not saying too much in his absence in assuring you that General Longstreet would strongly endorse his claims to promotion had he the opportunity." Dearing was at once given this command, though Lee wrote a few days later in ordering the Newbern expedition, "I propose Major Dearing for the command of the artillery of this expedition." The appreciation of his service in the artillery was still further shown on April 5, 1864, when Lieutenant-Colonel Dearing was ordered to report to General Lee for assignment to command of the horse artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, Dearing's service was, however, from the beginning of 1864 in the cavalry. The regiment collected for him by Pickett was called Dearing's Confederate Cavalry, and other cavalry commands were put in his charge during the Newbern expedition in which he was notably distinguished. It was during the Newbern expedition that Dearing was at last able to test his theory of charging with artillery—the first such tactics adopted in military annals. He, in command of cavalry, was charging a fort, when he recognized his old battalion of artillery and ordered it to charge also. The artillery and infantry then charged with the cavalry, Plymouth was taken with a modicum of force and Dearing was promoted to brigadier-general on the battlefield. He was the youngest officer of his rank in the Confederate service, and at the time of his fatal wound was just in receipt of a letter from General Lee saying the papers for his promotion to major-general were then in the hands of the secretary of war, adding "a promotion already too long delayed by reason

of my inability to fill your present command of the Laurel Brigade."

Early in May he was called to the Petersburg lines on account of the opening of Grant's campaign. At first stationed on the Weldon Railroad, and in command of a brigade consisting of his regiment, a Georgia regiment and two other North Carolina regiments of cavalry, a Virginia battalion and Graham's light artillery, he was soon called to the line of Swift's Creek and Drewry's Bluff to meet the advance of Butler. On June 9 his command engaged Grant's cavalry at Reservoir Hill, and drove the enemy from the field by an impetuous charge. On the fifteenth of June, Grant's whole army now being south of the James, Dearing's regiment made a gallant stand against the advance, which Beauregard reported as of incalculable advantage to his command. Subsequently he commanded a brigade of General W. F. H. Lee's cavalry, and later succeeded General Rosser in command of the "Laurel Brigade." When discussing with the latter, his successor, General Robert E. Lee said, "I know of but one man suited to the command—Dearing—Jim Dearing—whom everybody loves."

In appearance General Dearing was strikingly handsome and a magnificent physique, standing six feet and two inches in his stockings. He possessed a most winning personality and was a typical Southerner in his dash and daring. His comrades claimed for him the distinction of being the best rider in the Confederacy.

While leading the "Laurel Brigade" in a brave charge at Rice's Depot, on Lee's retreat from Petersburg, he fell, shot, like the great Jackson, accidentally through the lungs by one of his own men. A few weeks later, on April 22, he finished his brief, brave and brilliant, young career, and, enshrouded in the flag which records such as his immortalized, was laid in peace among others of his people, whose hands had helped to carve the destiny of a nation—all as great, if less victorious.

General Dearing married Roxana Birchett, daughter of Peter and Lucretia (Harrison) Birchett, and had one daughter, Mary Lucretia, born August 27, 1864, who married Judge Frank Patteson Christian (see Christian line).

(The Lynch Line).

The Lynch family traces its ancestry in unbroken line back to Pepin, founder of the Carolingian dynasty of France in the seventh century. They are said to have taken their name from Lintz, an ancient capital of Upper Austria. A Lynch, or Lintz, was a high military officer under Emperor Charlemagne, and distinguished himself in the wars of that time. Descendants of Lynch found their way into Ireland when it was an independent kingdom, and became a powerful and prominent family. Sir John Lynch who flourished in Galway just prior to the conquest of Ireland by England, was said to have imitated the Roman Brutus in voting for the sentence of the death of his own son, he being a judge, and his son having been concerned in an attempt to overthrow the government of his native land. In later years the Lynches seem to have been noted for a generosity too nearly akin to extravagance. They kept open house, hunted and drank until their immense possessions melted away, and in the eighteenth century they were masters of only the patriarchal mansion and comparatively a few surrounding acres. Then it was, about 1715-20, that one of them, a youth of fifteen, sought America and became the progenitor of the present family in Virginia, the immediate cause which actuated him having been a punishment received at school. Meeting soon thereafter with the captain of a ship who was on the eve for sailing for America, young Lynch was easily persuaded to avail himself of the opportunity of embarking on the Atlantic in quest of a far distant home in the western world. When he was finally landed in Virginia the captain apprenticed him for his passage to Christopher Clark, a wealthy tobacco planter, of what is now Louisa county, who received him as a member of his family, and eventually bestowed upon him the hand of one of his daughters, Sarah Clark. Some of the silver which was her marriage portion, in 1733, is still in the Lynch family. Mrs. Frank P. Christian, of Lynchburg, fell heir to two spoons of uncommon weight and prizes them greatly.

The first Charles Lynch settled on a plantation called Pen Park in Albemarle county. Late in life he moved to a place on the James river, about a mile below the present

city of Lynchburg, called "Chestnut Hill," and there he and his wife are buried. He took up large tracts of land, thousands of acres, both on the James and Staunton rivers and many other parts of Virginia. He represented the county of Albemarle in the house of burgesses in 1748 and was elected to this honorable office without his knowledge. He was also justice of Goochland county, later justice of Albemarle county, and in 1749-51 served as sheriff of Albemarle. In 1745 he was appointed captain. Sarah, his wife, commenced the meeting of Friends at South River (Lynchburg), by sitting alone with her children for Divine worship, which afterward grew into a large Quarterly Meeting; but she was disowned for "marrying out," when she became the second wife of Major John Ward, on December 17, 1766. She was, however, received back into membership in 1773. She had no children by her second marriage. Children of Charles and Sarah (Clark) Lynch: 1. Penelope, born about 1734; married, about 1750, Captain Robert Adams. 2. Charles, see forward. 3. Sarah, born 1738, died 1773; married, 1754, Micajah Terrell, one of the first justices of Campbell county. 4. John, born 1740, died 1820; married, 1768, Mary Bowles; he was a member of the Society of Friends and was the founder of the city of Lynchburg. 5. Christopher, born about 1742; married, 1765, Anne Ward, daughter of Major John Ward. 6. Edward, born about 1744, died young, unmarried.

Colonel Charles Lynch, son of Charles and Sarah (Clark) Lynch, was born in 1736. He married, January 12, 1755, Anna Terrell, daughter of Henry Terrell and his wife, Anna (Chiles) Terrell, he being nineteen and she sixteen years of age. Colonel Lynch served in the house of burgesses for Bedford county in 1769-74-75. He was one of the signers of the Non-Importation Agreement, and advocated that the taxation of the colony, trials for treason, felony, etc., should be in the hands of the burgesses; and he was one of those noble patriots who formed the convention that met in St. John's Church, Richmond, in August, 1775, when the eloquence of Patrick Henry immortalized himself, and incited his associates to "Liberty or to Death." During the war of the revolution Colonel Lynch was prominent in the defense of his country, serving on the staff of General Green in his south-

ern campaign. At the battle of Guilford Court House he held a position on Green's right flank, and according to Howe "behaved with much gallantry." Lee also extols the "noble conduct" of this command. When at one time during the war a combination of Tories and outlaws infested the mountain region of Virginia, Colonel Lynch with other prominent Whigs resorted to summary methods of repression. These gentlemen seized objectionable persons of this class, and after a speedy trial at which Colonel Lynch acted as judge—a title attached to him during the remainder of his life—swung up the malefactors, if found guilty, to the limb of a walnut tree of Colonel Lynch's, administered nine and thirty stripes and compelled them to give three cheers for "Liberty." The refrain of the ballad sung by Captain Lynch's men was:

Hurrah for Colonel Lynch, Captain Bob, and Cal-
loway!

They never let a Tory rest, 'till he cries out for
"Liberty."

Thus it was that a term, "lynching" had its origin in acts necessary to preserve the country in its struggle for liberty, and as justifiable as any battle fought during the war. To protect Colonel Lynch and his associates from prosecution or annoyance, an act was passed by the general assembly at its October session in 1782. He retained his command of militia until peace with Great Britain was fully established, and did not assume his duties as justice of the county court until February 5, 1784, on which date he took the oath of office. Not far from the walnut tree on which the Tories were whipped, and which is still flourishing, Colonel Lynch lies in the family graveyard of his "Avoca" estate. A simple granite stone marks his resting place with these lines inscribed:

In Memory of
Colonel Charles Lynch
A zealous and active patriot of the Revolution
Died Octo. 29th 1796. Aged sixty years.

Children of Colonel Charles Lynch and his wife, Anna (Terrell) Lynch: 1. Charles, married his first cousin, Sally Adams, and moved to Kentucky; his son, Charles, became governor of Mississippi. 2. Anselm, see forward. 3. John (called "Staunton John") to distinguish him from his uncle,



Eugene Withers

the founder of Lynchburg), married his first cousin, Anna Terrell, and moved to Tennessee. 4. Christopher, died young, unmarried. 5. Sallie, married, March 3, 1789, Captain Charles Lynch Terrell, her first cousin.

Anselm Lynch, son of Colonel Charles and Anna (Terrell) Lynch, was born June 8, 1764, and died February 18, 1826. He married, November 24, 1799, Mrs. Susanah Baldwin, widow of Zebulon Baldwin, and daughter of John and Mary (Moorman) Miller. She died in 1808. It is said of Anselm Lynch that when only eighteen years old he slipped away from home without permission and followed his father to North Carolina, reaching there on the eve of the battle of Guilford Court House, in which he was wont to boast that he too killed his "Red Coat." In after years he like his father became prominent in his county and state, and served several terms in the legislature. Children: 1. Charles Henry, born November 3, 1800, died March 24, 1875. 2. Mary Anna, born June 23, 1802, died February 1, 1892; married, March 5, 1834, Colonel James Griffin Dearing (see Dearing line). 3. John Pleasant, born December 25, 1803, died December 31, 1865. 4. Sarah Miller, born January 17, 1806, died June 18, 1866. 5. Susan, born May 8, 1808, died October 3, 1837.

Eugene Withers. The Withers family were early settlers in Virginia, first in Stafford, then in Fauquier county, where lived Thomas Withers, who had nine sons who scattered to other parts of Virginia and adjoining states. Eugene Withers, of Danville, is a descendant of Thomas, through his son, William Withers, this branch settling in North Carolina. Eugene Withers is a son of Elijah Benton, and a grandson of Elijah Keen Withers, a planter of Caswell county, North Carolina, who died in 1870, having been born with the century. He was a man of prosperity and influence, held in high esteem. He married Mary Lawson, born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, the mother of three sons and five daughters.

Elijah Benton Withers was born on his father's farm in Caswell county, North Carolina, December 31, 1836, and died in Danville, Virginia, April 23, 1898. He grew up on the home farm, was given a good education, and became a lawyer. At the

outbreak of the war between the states he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, but recovered from his injuries, and after the war resumed the practice of law in his native state. In 1876 he moved to Danville, Virginia, was admitted to the Virginia bar, and practiced in all state and Federal courts of the district until his death in 1898. He was a man of lofty principles, a lawyer of learning and ability, and stood high both as a lawyer and citizen. In 1874 he was a member of the legislature of North Carolina, and in 1875 was a delegate to the constitutional convention that framed a new constitution for the state of North Carolina. He bore a prominent part in the public affairs of North Carolina during the reconstruction period, as he had previously borne a soldier's part in the field, and did all in his power to bring order and peace out of the chaotic conditions that existed under "carpet bag" rule. Colonel Withers married Mary Ann Price, born in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1847, died there in January, 1869, daughter of Daniel Smith Price, born in Caswell county, in 1801, died in August, 1872, a farmer. Daniel S. Price married Eliza Frances Stokes, born in the same county, died in Danville, Virginia, in May, 1887, aged seventy years. Children of Elijah Benton Withers: Eugene, of whom further; Daniel Price, died in infancy. Colonel Withers married (second) Lemma Price, December, 1875, and had four children by this marriage: Daniel Price, Mary W. Starling, Elijah Benton, Jr., Gertrude W. Fogle. Mrs. Lemma P. Withers died November 5, 1907.

Eugene Withers, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Elijah Benton Withers, was born on his grandfather's plantation in Caswell county, North Carolina, January 22, 1867. He was nine years of age when his father moved to Danville, Virginia, having lost his mother and only brother at the birth of the latter in January, 1869. He was early educated and prepared for college under private instruction at Danville, then at the University of North Carolina, whence he was graduated from the academic department in 1888. He was a student at the University of Virginia the session of 1888-89; then returned to the University of

North Carolina the session of 1889-90. He had in these two institutions prepared for the practice of law, and in 1891 was admitted to the Virginia bar, beginning practice that year in Danville, in association with his honored father as Withers and Withers. After the death of his father, the firm became Withers & Green, then Green, Withers & Green, so continuing until 1908, when Mr. Withers withdrew and has since practiced alone. The law has been to him a jealous mistress, and he has devoted himself entirely to her service, standing high in his profession and commanding a large practice in all state and Federal courts of his district.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Withers has given much time to the public service, and has been for years a dominant figure in state politics, bringing to the service of his constituents the trained legal mind and the enthusiasm of a patriotic partisan, for partisan he is to the core, but eminently fair and honorable to his opponents both in law and politics. He was a member of the Virginia house of delegates in 1893 and 1894, and state senator in 1895-96-97-98. In 1900 he was presidential elector, and in 1901 and 1902 member of the Virginia constitutional convention, and from 1907 until 1910 city attorney of Danville. In both branches of the legislature Mr. Withers held important positions on committees, and was one of the strong men of that law making body. He has never sought personal advancement, but has worked with an honorable ambition to be of service to the state that adopted him. There is a close parallel between his career and that of his distinguished father in North Carolina—the peculiar problems that the father faced not existing for the son, nor the latter day questions that the son has faced, appearing to perplex the father. Yet both bore well their part, and each rose to power in public life and to a commanding position at the bar. Mr. Withers is a member of the Masonic order, is president of the Tuscarora Club of Danville, and a supporter of the Christian religion.

He married in Danville, December 6, 1905, Daisy Hancock, born in Danville, April 15, 1878, daughter of William B. and Eleanor (Robinson) Hancock, the former born in Franklin county, the latter in Bedford county, Virginia, and both now resid-

ing in Danville, he being a traveling shoe salesman. Child of Eugene and Daisy Withers: Margaret Vernon, born October 23, 1906.

Charles Carter Berkeley. Charles Carter Berkeley, an attorney of Newport News, belongs to one of the most ancient and conspicuous families of the Old Dominion. The name Berkeley comes from two words—the Danish and old English word "birke," meaning birch (one impress left on England by the Danes), and the word "lay" or "lea," meaning meadow, a grassy flat, pasture land, as a lay for cattle. These two words were compounded into the word "birke-ley," or the corruption of same, "Berkeley," meaning birch meadow. In the early days when men had but one name, such as John or Henry, they were more specifically designated by the places at which they dwelt, such as John of the birke-ley, finally contracted into John Berkeley, the name of the place being taken as the family name. And thus, evidently, came the Berkeley family name. In Gloucestershire, England, near the banks of the Severn river, seventeen and one-half miles by rail southwest of Gloucester, and one hundred and one miles west-by-north of London, in the "Vale of Berkeley," which consists of rich meadow pasture land, lies the ancient town of Berkeley, and on an eminence to the southeast is Berkeley Castle, built in the reign of Henry I., out of the ruins of a nunnery which had been in existence some time before the Norman conquest. The castle is to-day one of the most perfect specimens of Norman style in Great Britain. It is said that before the Norman conquest of 1066, the Berkeley family was of some importance in Gloucestershire, a stout and warlike people; that they fought with Harold at Hastings to the last man of them, and for years afterward resisted William of Normandy, with the other lords of Western England. During the reign of Henry II. this castle was in the possession of Eva Berkeley, all of the men who would have been entitled to the castle having died or been killed in battle during the numerous wars and insurrections, up to 1162, when Robert Fitzhardinge, a descendant of Maurice Fitzhardinge, a knight who came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, married Eva Berkeley, was granted Berkeley Castle by Henry II. (England then

being under the feudal system) and took the name of Berkeley, from which union came the present Berkeley family. Eva Berkeley's line no doubt ran back before the year 1000, under the name of Berkeley.

Thomas Berkeley, eighth lord or baron of Berkeley Castle, was in the battle of Poitiers, 1356, where he rode out before the French knights and challenged their best to single combat. They rode him down in numbers and held him for heavy ransom. In 1361 he bought the ancient castle of Beverstone, in Gloucestershire, and gave it to a younger son, whose descendants lived there for eight generations. In 1597 John Berkeley, Esq., then the owner of this estate, and at that time the head of the Beverstone branch of the Berkeley family, and the eighth generation of the same, sold it. In 1618 he came to Virginia to superintend the iron works at Falling Creek, in Chesterfield county, about seven miles south of Manchester, near where Falling Creek empties into the James river, having a free hand from the company to spend \$200,000 in that adventure. He was appointed a member of the council under Governor Yeardley, and was killed at Falling Creek by the Indians in the massacre of 1622. He had ten children, of whom the sons were: Maurice, Thomas, William, Henry, John. John, the youngest son, who was with him at Falling Creek, is thought to have escaped the massacre. At the time Maurice was in England, and afterward came to Virginia, with a view of re-establishing the iron works, a plan which he reported as not feasible. Of Maurice nothing more is known, except that he had charge of the salt works for the colony, and had a son, Lieutenant Edward or Edmund Berkeley, who with his wife, Jane, and daughter Jane, was living at Neck of Land (between Jamestown Island and the main land), Virginia, in 1620, and who was a member of the house of burgesses in 1625. The iron and salt industries mentioned here were two of the first three industries of the kind founded in the New World—the other being the glass works. The report which was carried to England by John Harvey in February or March, 1625, stated that Lieutenant Edward Berkeley was living on Hog Island, in the James river. From this period (1625) there is no mention of the family in records now extant, until twenty-six years later, 1651, when

there was a grant to Henry Berkeley, Esq., of 2400 acres on the north side of Chickahominy river, in what was then James City county, but afterwards doubtless in New Kent. "Captain Berkeley's land" on Chickahominy is afterwards mentioned in 1655.

The next of the name was Captain William Berkeley, who, as appears from Henning, was a member of the Virginia long parliament, the house of burgesses, 1660 to 1675. In the records of Middlesex, in 1673, is mention of a Thomas Berkeley. From good authority it is apparent that Maurice Berkeley, above mentioned, was the grandfather of Edmund Berkeley, of Gloucester. He had a wife Mary, who after his death married John Mann, of Timberneck, Gloucester county, Virginia, and who is described on her tombstone as "gentlewoman."

Colonel Edmund Berkeley, the son of Edmund and Mary Berkeley, of Gloucester, was living in Gloucester county, in 1694, and in 1702 married Lucy Burwell, a daughter of Major Lewis Burwell, of Carters Creek, Gloucester county, and his first wife, Abigail Smith, niece and heiress of President Nathaniel Bacon. They were the ancestors of all of the Berkeley name in Virginia using this spelling. There is a family using the form Berkley, which claims descent from John Berkley, of Falling Creek, which is probably correct. Between 1712 and 1718, Colonel Edmund Berkeley moved to his then splendid estate, "Barn Elms," in Middlesex county, Virginia, where he lived in great elegance and luxury. He was appointed president of the council in 1713 under Governor Alexander Spotswood, without the latter's recommendation, which created friction between him and Governor Spotswood and the lords commissioners of trade. He was appointed county lieutenant of Middlesex in 1715, and died in 1718. He used the Berkeley coat-of-arms, and the crest of the Beverstone branch, a unicorn's head, and was a man of considerable wealth and prominence in the colony.

His eldest and only surviving son, Colonel Edmund Berkeley, was born November 26, 1704, and succeeded to his father's estate, was appointed justice of Middlesex in 1725, and served as a member of the house of burgesses in 1736 and subsequently. He married, May 18, 1728, Mary Nelson, of Yorktown, and their second son and third child was Nelson Berkeley.

Nelson Berkeley, born May 16, 1733, at "Barn Elms," moved to Hanover county, Virginia, previous to the Revolution, where he acquired an estate called "Airwell," some five thousand acres in extent, and built his home. He was a member of the Hanover committee of safety from 1774 to 1776. He married, March 11, 1758, Elizabeth Wormeley Carter, of "Sabine Hall," a daughter of Landon Carter. She saved the silver communion service of her parish church from Colonel Tarlton and his men by standing in the doorway of the church and defying their entrance.

The third son of Nelson Berkeley was Dr. Carter Berkeley, born February 20, 1768, died November 3, 1839. He was educated at Edinburgh University, Scotland, where he studied eight years, and received the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1793 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On his return to his native land he settled at Edgewood, Hanover county, and was appointed justice of Hanover in 1798. He married (first) May 7, 1796, Catherine Spottswood Carter, daughter of Charles Carter, of Shirley, and a sister of Annie Hill Carter, who became the wife of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, and mother of General Robert E. Lee, the distinguished Confederate commander. He married (second) Frances Page Nelson, widow of Thomas Nelson (son of Governor Nelson) and a daughter of Governor John Page, of "Roswell."

Dr. Carter Berkeley's second son, by his first marriage, Dr. Edmund Berkeley, was born March 17, 1801, at "Shirley," and was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and the University of Virginia, from which latter institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also pursued a course in medicine at Edinburgh University. In 1832 he located at Staunton, Virginia, where he continued actively in practice until his death, April 5, 1851. He married Mary Randolph Spottswood Brooke, daughter of Judge Francis Taliaferro Brooke, of St. Julien, Stafford county, president of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. Her mother was the daughter of General Spottswood, who was a grandson of Governor Spottswood. "Knight of the Golden Horseshoe." Mrs. Berkeley's grandmother was Elizabeth Washington, daughter of General Augustine Washington, and a full niece of General George Washington.

Dr. Edmund Berkeley's third son, Dr. Carter Berkeley, was born October 9, 1837, in Staunton, and studied medicine at the universities of Virginia and Maryland, completing his education and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the latter, after the close of the Civil war. During that struggle he was a soldier of the Confederate army in all three arms of the service, serving with distinction, and during the latter part of the war was first lieutenant of artillery. He died March 7, 1905, in Staunton, Virginia. He married (first) in 1867, Jane Love Gilkeson, daughter of William and Marguerite Gilkeson, of "Hill Side," Augusta county, Virginia. She died in 1884, and he married (second) in 1888, Jane Hale, of "Rocky Mount," Franklin county, Virginia, who died in 1889, without issue. Children of the first marriage: 1. Edmund Ingles, born November 20, 1869, lives at Shreveport, Louisiana, unmarried; served in the Spanish-American war in Cuba, in the Engineers' Corps. 2. Margaret Brooke, born March 14, 1872, died in childhood. 3. Captain Charles C., mentioned below. 4. Major Randolph Carter, born January 9, 1875; major in the United States Marine Corps, with which he served during the Spanish-American war; he married (first) Carrie Phillips, by whom he had one child, James, born July 3, 1907; married (second) Bessie Bancroft Russell; in Rear-Admiral Fletcher's report Major Randolph C. Berkeley received honorable mention for "cool judgment, courage and skill in handling his men" at Vera Cruz. 5. Mary Randolph Spottswood, born August 24, 1880; married R. C. Simpson; children: Margaret Berkeley, born January 1, 1913; John Wistar, born September 25, 1914; all living at Glenn Springs, South Carolina. 6. Janet Carter, born March 10, 1882, librarian at Greensboro, North Carolina. 7. Robert Brooke, born June 11, 1883, lives in Memphis, Tennessee; married Erna C. Kesselis; one child, Robert Brooke, born November, 1914.

Captain Charles Carter Berkeley, second son and third child of Dr. Carter and Jane L. (Gilkeson) Berkeley, was born August 18, 1873, in Staunton, Virginia, and was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and other Virginia schools. Following the military precepts of his forbears he joined the army of the United States in the war with Spain, at the close of the nineteenth

century, and became captain of a company of infantry, serving with his regiment in Cuba. He is now engaged in the practice of law at Newport News, Virginia. Since March, 1908, he has been commonwealth's attorney of that city. He married, November 20, 1902, Linda Bumgardner, daughter of J. Alexander and Sarah (MacGilvery) Bumgardner, of Bethel, Augusta county, Virginia. Children: Sarah Spottswood, born December 15, 1903; Elizabeth Landon, born August 21, 1905; Charles Carter, October 15, 1907; Linda McCorkle, born December 27, 1912.

Edwin Clarence Kent. Edwin Clarence Kent belongs to one of the pioneer families of Wythe county, Virginia, who occupied the same homestead for more than a century. His grandfather, Robert C. Kent, was born on this homestead, and there remained until his death, in middle age. His son, Charles William Kent, born March 1, 1826, on the homestead, was a planter and a soldier of the Civil war. He was a member of the Wythe Grays, which served throughout the war. Another son, Robert C. Kent, was lieutenant-governor of the state under Governor O'Ferrell. Of the eleven children of Robert C. Kent, only one is now living, Mrs. Ellen Caldwell, of Wytheville, Virginia. Charles William Kent lived for some time in Montgomery county, Virginia, and returned to Wythe county, where he died August 30, 1887. He married Mary C. White, born February 12, 1835, at Farmington, near Charlottesville, Virginia, daughter of Isaac White and his wife, Mary (Christian) White, who lived to be ninety-four years of age, she being a member of the original Christian family of New Kent county, Virginia. Charles W. Kent and wife were the parents of four children, all still living: George Archer, born December 31, 1862, now residing in Bristol, Virginia; Emily Warren, born March 5, 1866, now resides in Pulaski county, Virginia, unmarried; Edwin Clarence, of further mention; Charles William, born August 23, 1871, resides at Ashville, North Carolina.

Edwin Clarence Kent was born January 13, 1868, in Montgomery county, Virginia, and was five years old when his parents returned to Wythe county, and five years later moved into the town of Wytheville, where the son was educated, attending

Judge Campbell's School. At seventeen years of age he started out in life as clerk in the general store at Wytheville, where he continued four years, following which he spent a like period in a grocery store in Richmond. In 1893 he settled at Petersburg, where he became secretary and treasurer of the Petersburg Furniture Company, in which position he continued four years. In 1897 he embarked in business on his own account, and is now president and treasurer of the Kent Furniture Company, doing a wholesale and retail business at Petersburg. Mr. Kent is now serving his second year as president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and progressive business men of the town. With his family he is affiliated with St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Petersburg, but is not connected with any other societies. He married, in Richmond, October 18, 1897, Robina G. Finney, a native of Powhatan county, Virginia, daughter of Colonel William Finney, who established the pony express across the plains in 1849, and died in 1911, in Petersburg. He gained his military rank by gallant service in the Confederate army during the Civil war. His wife, Constance (Williams) Finney, survives him, and now resides in Powhatan county. She is a descendant of the Witherspoon family of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Kent are the parents of two daughters: Alice, born August 15, 1898, and Constance W., January 23, 1900.

William Travers Lewis. This is one of the old and honored names in Virginia, one of the oldest in English history, and as "Louis" was known in France as early as the eighth century. The Virginia family by intermarriage are closely united with the Washington family, a Lewis having married the only sister of President George Washington, and another became the husband of his adopted daughter, Eleanor Park Custis. They are also connected with many other of the historical families of Virginia, and by personal worth and achievement have honored the name of Lewis, and placed it high on the roll of fame. According to tradition, the descent of this family is traced from Kyndor Lewis, of Wales, who married Wentson, daughter of the Lord of Miskin. Twelve generations later came Sir Edmond

Lewis, knighted by James I. in 1603 and died in 1630, being buried at Edington, county Wiltz, Wales. He married Lady Ann, daughter of the Earl of Dorset, and widow of Robert Jacob Beauchamp. Robert Lewis, the youngest of their four sons, was born in 1607, and came to America in 1635, settling in Gloucester county, Virginia. Over Robert Lewis, "the founder," discussion has raged fiercely. The following is the genealogy of William Travers Lewis, of Berryville, Virginia, a lineal descendant of Robert Lewis, as determined in "Lewis and Kindred Families," published in 1906, and edited by John Meriwether McAllister and Lura Boulton Tandy.

General Robert Lewis was the first of the name in America known to history or genealogy. He was a native of Brecon, Wales, and with his wife, Elizabeth, sailed from Gravesend, England, in April, 1635, settling in Gloucester county, Virginia. The statement is made that he held a commission in the English army, and that he brought with him a grant from the crown of 33,333½ acres of land located in that portion of York, now Gloucester county.

John Lewis was the second of the two sons of General Robert and Elizabeth Lewis, of Brecon, Wales, and Gloucester county, Virginia. He was born about 1640, married Isabella Warner, and built "Warner Hall," a handsome mansion on the Severn in Gloucester county, Virginia. His wife, Isabella, was a daughter of Captain Augustine Warner, of the English army, and sister of Speaker Augustine Warner.

John (2) Lewis, grandson of General Robert Lewis and son of John (1) Lewis, was born in 1669, died in 1725, and was known as "Councilor" John Lewis. He married his first cousin, Elizabeth Warner, granddaughter of George Reade, of early fame in Virginia, and great-granddaughter of Nicholas Martian, a justice of York county, 1632-57. Elizabeth was a daughter of Speaker Augustine and Mildred (Reade) Warner; her father was one of the most eminent of early Virginia public men. The tombstone of Elizabeth (Warner) Lewis states that she was the "loving mother of fourteen children."

John (3) Lewis, of Warner Hall, the eldest son of "Councilor" John (2) Lewis, was born in 1692. He married Frances Fielding,

and as the eldest son inherited Warner Hall and the historic Bell farm.

Colonel Fielding Lewis, son of John (3) and Frances (Fielding) Lewis, was born in 1725. He was not in field service during the Revolution, being over military age, but was engaged during the struggle in manufacturing arms for the patriot army. His home was "Kenmore," Fredericksburg, Virginia. Colonel Fielding Lewis married (first) Catherine Washington, daughter of John and Catherine (Whiting) Washington, and first cousin of General George Washington. He married (second) in 1750, Betty, only sister of General George Washington, and second child of Augustine Washington. He had issue by both wives, the line following being that of Lawrence, the ninth child by the second wife.

Lawrence Lewis, son of Colonel Fielding and Betty (Washington) Lewis, was born April 4, 1767. Because he was more intimately associated with his uncle, General George Washington, he is said to have been his favorite nephew. He married, February 22, 1799, Eleanor Park Custis, granddaughter of Mrs. Martha Park (Dandridge) Custis, who afterward became Mrs. Martha Washington. In his will General Washington bequeathed his nephew, Lawrence, and his adopted daughter, Eleanor Park (Custis) Lewis, an estate of 2000 acres adjoining Mt. Vernon, and appointed Lawrence one of the executors of his will.

Lorenzo Lewis, only son of Lawrence and Eleanor Park (Custis) Lewis, was born in November, 1803, and died in August, 1847. He married, in 1826, Esther Maria, daughter of John R. Coxé, of Philadelphia, and settled on an estate in Clarke county, Virginia. He had six sons.

George Washington Lewis, son of Lorenzo and Esther Maria (Coxé) Lewis, married Emily C., daughter of Reverdy Johnson, attorney-general, United States senator, minister to England, lawyer, statesman, one of the foremost expounders of Constitutional law, and granddaughter of John Johnson, an eminent lawyer, who filled the offices of attorney-general, judge of the court of appeals and chancellor of Maryland. Children of George Washington Lewis: Reverdy Johnson, a farmer; Charles Conrad, a farmer; Robert E. Lee, of New York City; Emily C., married Colonel Edwin A.



Frank W. Christian

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Stevens, of Hoboken, New Jersey; Esther M., married Samuel McCormick; Ella Johnson, married J. McKay White, of New York; Maude, married Venton White, of Roanoke, Virginia; William Travers, of further mention.

William Travers Lewis, son of Lorenzo and Emily C. (Johnson) Lewis, was born in Clarke county, Virginia, in March, 1865. He was educated in private schools of Clarke county, Norwood, Nelson county, Cabot school, John Blackburn Academy, Alexandria, then for three years was engaged in civil engineering in New York City, but failing health compelled him to leave that city and return to Virginia. Reading law under the preceptorship of Major Moore at Berryville, he was admitted to the bar in 1894, and has continued in active legal practice at Berryville until the present date. In 1897 he was elected commonwealth attorney of Clarke county, and by continuous re-elections he still holds that office. He has been admitted to all state and federal courts of the district. A Democrat in politics, he has served for many years in council, and is one of the strong men of his party, but not a seeker for office. He is president of the Berryville Ice and Refrigerator Company, vice-president of the First National Bank of Berryville, and has other important interests. He is a past master of Treadwell Lodge, No. 13, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in religion is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Lewis married, December 31, 1903, Maria Garnett, born in Clarke county, Virginia, daughter of Dr. J. M. G. and Betty (McGuire) McGuire.

Frank Wood Christian. Born in Richmond, a graduate of several schools of the city and professionally educated at the University of Virginia, and until his death the foremost member of the Virginia bar, Frank Wood Christian's career reflects great honor upon the city that was his home from his earliest to his latest breath. He was richly endowed with noble qualities of heart and brain that drew men to him, distinguished him as a man and a lawyer and made him the leader of the Richmond bar and of the bar of his state. He enjoyed a reputation with his professional brethren in and out of Virginia to an extent almost unparalleled. A feature of his legal practice was the amount

of business which was sent him by the members of the bar, not only in Virginia, but throughout the country, an endorsement most gratifying to him, as showing the high regard in which he was held by the profession and a fact that added to his eminent reputation. To the younger members of the bar, he was always the interested friend and willing assistant. He took the greatest amount of trouble to set his young friends on the proper course and often his desk was covered with books examined and discussed in order to fully solve the question asked or the information desired. Mr. Christian was a man of intense feeling, but naturally reserved, not easily making friends, particularly in the busy days of his latter years, but if you were once his friend you were always his friend, and for friendship's sake he was always willing to overlook faults. It was in his home life that his best qualities were displayed, there being nothing lacking of affection or devotion in his family relations. A loving son and brother, his devotion as a father and husband were marked by a beauty and purity of soul, heart and mind that made it almost ideal.

Frank Wood Christian was born in Richmond, Virginia, January 8, 1851, died in his native city, January 3, 1908. He was a graduate of the city schools and institutions, including the University School conducted by John M. Strother and Thomas R. Price. The influences of these schools together with those of a mother endowed with marked intellectual capacity and Christian loveliness early gave color to that singular blending of mental power and moral force that afterwards so distinguished him as man and lawyer. His career in preparatory schools was marked by continued successes, but lack of means prevented him from pursuing a continuous course through the University of Virginia. In order to obtain funds to return to the University for the law course, he for a time taught school. Although temperamentally unfitted for the confinement of the school room, he never regretted the time so spent and in after life stated that he thought such training especially advantageous to a lawyer, especially one who had to unravel the intricacies of a strongly contested common law case, so as to convince the understanding of the average juror. Later he returned to the University of Virginia, whence he won honors and was awarded the degree

L.L. B. before he was twenty-one years of age.

After graduation, Mr. Christian at once began practice in Richmond, his first law partner being C. C. McRae, a successful chancery practitioner. This association was terminated by the death of Mr. McRae, and after Judge George L. Christian retired from the bench, he formed a partnership with his relative, which continued most pleasantly and successfully until terminated a quarter of a century later by death.

Mr. Christian early displayed the characteristics which marked his professional career and made him a leader of the city and state bar. In presenting his cases he heaved close to the line, grasping the main point of his case and holding to it with tenacity. His statement of his case was so clear and convincing that it really amounted to an argument. In his arguments his clearness of statement was only surpassed by the depth and extent of his legal knowledge. He presented in a most forceful manner the particular points involved in each case, then traced from their foundation the principles upon which the decision must rest and loved to point out the reasons on which those principles were based. When from a mass of precedent and evidence he had evoked the basic principle on which he thought the case would turn, he, with splendid effect, showed step by step the facts which brought the particular cause within the principles. Thus elucidated, creating from the case one of those valuable precedents that make the law the hand maiden of right and justice. With an almost perfect knowledge of legal principles, he tested each case by the fundamentals of legal science, and if it stood the test he threw himself into its conduct and argument with all his powers. No labor was too great, no preparation too arduous for the proper vindication of his client's right and the enlightenment of the courts before which he practiced. Mr. Christian assumed and bore his professional obligations with the devotion of a disciple to his religion, of the soldier to his cause. When he was entrusted with a case, it mattered not to him how small the amount involved or how trifling the reward, if he won. He thought only of the duty he had assumed and in its performance no trouble was too great, no sacrifice too large. This intensity of application to his professional work tend-

ed to shorten his days but his reward is written in the many cases decided in his favor and contained in the reports and decisions of Federal and state courts of Virginia and the United States.

More than one judgeship was tendered Mr. Christian, only to be refused, and more than one offer of professorships in legal colleges were declined by him. In later life he was heard to regret that he had not accepted a professorship of law, as the quiet of college life might have prolonged his life. Had he listened to these offers we now know that another name would have been added to Virginia's great teachers of the law, a name to be classed with Tucker and Minor.

But his decision was wise, as in earlier years he needed the stimulus and excitement of legal battles to bring out his strongest and best qualities. But in later years he lived only for his family and for his profession. His only recreation was a love of horses and the sport of the chase. He gave to the delights and dangers of the hunting field the same intensity of interest that marked everything he did. But the sport of the chase, fond as he was of it, did not give him half the pleasure he derived from a well fought close legal contest, as the exercise of his faculties gave him all the pleasures of sport, the harder the case, the greater the pleasure of calling up all his reserves and exhibiting all his resources. Exemplifying Schiller's remark: "That the last perfection of our faculties is that their activity, without ceasing to be sure and earnest, becomes sport."

This remarkable professional career cut off in its prime, yet which won for Mr. Christian undying reputation as a lawyer, must not be divorced from his beauty of character. He will not be longer remembered for his legal learning, forensic triumphs or victories won than for his high sense of professional honor, his hatred for anything underhanded or tricky, the purity of his life and his humble devout acceptance of the precious tenets of the Christian religion and of the particular church with which he was connected, Grace Protestant Episcopal, of which he was a pillar.

To this eminent lawyer, this high-minded gentleman, this incorruptible counsellor and student of legal principles that he strove to make synonymous with the principles of jus-

tice, his brethren of the bench and bar of Richmond paid their last tribute at a special meeting held January 16, 1908, called to take action upon the death of their brother. At that meeting it was resolved, "That in the death of Frank Wood Christian a great legal luminary and an admirable exemplar of professional character and attainments has been lost to our profession. That we tender to his family the sincere sympathy of each individual member of this bar at the great and sudden loss they have sustained." That we will attend the last sad rites to be paid our deceased brother. That the chair appoint one member of this body for each state and federal court in this city to present these resolutions to each court and to request that they be spread upon their records." Eulogies were pronounced by many of Mr. Christian's most learned contemporaries from which the present sketch has been largely compiled. All regretted his passing away in the zenith of his powers to the other shore, and all proclaimed his greatness as a lawyer, his loyalty as a friend and his uprightness as a man.

Mr. Christian married Bessie Enders Palmer, daughter of Colonel William H. Palmer, of the National State and City Bank of Richmond, also connected with the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of which he is president, and with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Frank Palmer, now associated with the Reserve Bank in Richmond; he married Charlotte Williams Bemis, daughter of E. L. Bemis.

Alfred Burwell Claytor, M. D. A native son of Virginia, Dr. Claytor has sought professional fame beyond the borders of his own state and is an honored, successful medical practitioner of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The name is an ancient one in Virginia, and through the collateral lines, Bell and Graham, is connected with many of the leading early families. The Bell family is peculiarly a military one, settled in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1740, there patenting land, and sending five brothers to fight with the Colonial army in the war for Independence. One of these brothers was Colonel Thomas Bell, another Major Samuel Bell, and another Captain James Bell, all surviving the war and all present at the final success at Yorktown. Bells fought in

the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the war between the states, 1861-65. Major T. W. Bell serving as an officer of the famous Black Horse Cavalry of Virginia in the Confederate army. From this same ancestry came Mary Clarinda Bell, wife of Robert Burwell Claytor and mother of Dr. Alfred Burwell Claytor, of Philadelphia.

The first person of the Claytor name to appear in Virginia history is Rev. John Claytor, a former rector of Crofton, in Yorkshire, England. In 1683 he addressed the Royal Society of England, at their request, letters giving an account of what he called "Several Observables in Virginia." These letters discuss the soil, climate, natural features, and agriculture of the colony, and show close observation, learning, and practical, sound wisdom. He pointed out the value of marl and muck as fertilizers and advised the planters to drain their swamps. When they laughed at or ridiculed his plans he proved their feasibility by draining a pond and bringing to view an inexhaustible soil. Another early Claytor, also a clergyman, was Rev. David Claytor, minister of Blissland parish, New Kent county, 1704 to 1724. In his report to the Bishop of London in 1724 he stated that his parish was sixty miles long and that he had under his care one hundred and thirty-six families and seventy communicants. John Claytor was attorney-general of Virginia and a friend of Governor Spotswood. Major Philip Claytor, of "Katalpa," was vestryman of St. Mark's parish in 1741. He was the deputy surveyor of Culpeper county. He married Ann Coleman, a sister of Robert Coleman, on whose land Culpeper Court House was built. He had a son, Samuel Claytor, a vestryman of St. Mark's, who married his cousin, Ann Coleman. Among their children was Major Philip Claytor, the second, an officer of the Revolution. Susan, a daughter of Philip Claytor, of "Katalpa," married Colonel James Slaughter, of Culpeper, and reared a distinguished family. Anne, another daughter, married Nathaniel Pendleton, a grandson of Philip Pendleton, founder of the Pendleton family in Virginia. This Nathaniel Pendleton was an aide to General Greene in the Revolution, and seconded Alexander Hamilton in his duel with Aaron Burr.

Captain Samuel Claytor, great-grandfather of Dr. Alfred Burwell Claytor, was

a son of Alvin Claytor. He was a captain in Colonel Febriger's regiment in the War of 1776, and his son, Robert Mitchell Claytor, served in the War of 1812 with the Virginia forces. Robert Mitchell Claytor married Julia Graham, a member of the famous Graham family of Rockbridge county, Virginia, a line prominent in church and state, active in peace and in war, and especially helpful to the cause of education. William Graham was the first president and recognized founder of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, (now Washington and Lee University), standing as a monument to the generosity and patriotism of a Graham. His remains were first interred in St. John's churchyard, Richmond, Virginia, but recently were removed to Lexington, Virginia. Michael Graham was a soldier of the Revolution, serving with troops from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His son, Michael Graham, Jr., great-grandfather of Dr. Alfred Burwell Claytor, was born in the fort at Harris Ferry, now Harrisburg, his parents having taken refuge there to insure safety from Indian attack.

Robert Burwell Claytor, son of Robert Mitchell and Julia (Graham) Claytor, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in October, 1830, died November 15, 1913. He was a merchant of Bedford City, Virginia, and during the war between the states, 1861-65, served in the Confederate army, holding the rank of Captain of Artillery, Tenth Virginia Battalion, General G. W. Custis Lee's Division. He was a man of ability, serving worthily his day and generation. He married Mary Clarinda Bell, born in Liberty, Virginia, in 1845, daughter of Alfred and Mary (Lowry) Bell, and a descendant of James Bell, who came to Augusta county, Virginia, from city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1740, his father coming from the north of Ireland. There was a large family of Bell Brothers, James being the original settler in Augusta. The other brothers later settled in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, one of the Tennessee Bells, John, running for the Presidency of the United States in 1860 on the Whig ticket, "Bell and Everett." Both the Bells and the Grahams trace to ancient Scotch lineage. Mary Clarinda Bell descended through Captain James Bell, an officer of the Revolution under Lafayette at Yorktown. His son, James Bell, of Prospect Hill, Virginia, was a magistrate of

Augusta county from 1796 to a short period before his death in 1856, and as such succeeded to the office of high sheriff as the oldest magistrate shortly after the adoption of the state constitution in 1850. He was president of the county court for many years, served in the legislature, was a long time influential member of the church, a man of vigor and enterprise and highly endowed intellectually.

Alfred Burwell Claytor, M. D., son of Robert Burwell and Mary Clarinda (Bell) Claytor, was born in Bedford City, Virginia, December 16, 1869. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of Bedford City, and for two years was a student at Bellevue High School of Bellevue Heights. From 1888 to 1890 he was a student in Washington and Lee University, but in the latter year entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1894. After receiving his degree Dr. Claytor served as interne and assistant surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, then for eighteen months was in surgical practice at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. After two years as physician and surgeon with the Longdale Iron Company he settled permanently in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the year 1900. He has established a successful practice in that city and is held in high esteem by his professional brethren. He is a member of the Philadelphia and State Medical Associations, and at various times has contributed articles to the medical journals. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 115, Free and Accepted Masons, Philadelphia, Richmond (Virginia) Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Claytor is unmarried.

Thomas Burton Snead. Thomas Burton Snead, a leading attorney of Richmond, was born March 10, 1878, at Etna Mills, King William county, Virginia, a descendant of one of the oldest Virginia families. There were several early immigrants bearing this name among whom was Charles Snead, who brought seven persons into the colony, and received a grant of 1933 acres of land, October 20, 1666. A Charles Snead received a grant of 833 acres between the Rivanna and James rivers, near the Forks, in 1755. Sam-

uel Snead arrived with his wife Alice, son William and a servant in 1635, and had a grant of land from Charles I. of 250 acres in James City county. The son, William, had four sons, Charles, Zachariah, William and Robert, and one of these is supposed to have been the William Snead who was living in Henrico in 1740. Archibald Snead, supposed to have been a son of the Charles Snead who had a grant in what is now Fluvanna, was living there in 1777, at which time he purchased 127 acres of land. He had many descendants named William. A recent rambling work devoted to the Sneads of Fluvanna has so few dates as to be of no value to the genealogist. There can be little doubt that the Snead family of Albemarle and Nelson counties is an offshoot of that in Fluvanna. The Revolutionary Rolls of Virginia show that several of the name of Snead were soldiers in that struggle, including Major Smith Snead, who served seven years. The name is very ancient in England and signifies the handle of a scythe blade. It has many forms, such as Sned, Sneed, Sneyd, Sneyde, but the most usual form in modern times is Snead, as adopted by this family.

William Snead, who was born in 1811 in Nelson county, Virginia, afterwards moved to Albemarle county, and there married Sarah Elizabeth Clark. They were the parents of Chapman Price Snead, born July 25, 1850, in Albemarle, died October 7, 1907. His wife, Frances Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Snead, was a daughter of Warner Winston and Mary Ella (Harris) Hutchinson. Chapman Price Snead was a farmer in King William county, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in political alliance a Republican.

Thomas Burton Snead, son of Chapman Price Snead, born in 1878 in King William county, Virginia, attended private schools and William and Mary College. He subsequently attended the law department of the University of Virginia, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. He was immediately admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law at Richmond. Gifted with a keen and analytic mind, Mr. Snead has made rapid progress, and is now in the enjoyment of a large practice, to which he gives his entire attention. Of modest and retiring nature, he has never sought to mingle in the crowd of public

affairs, and gives most of his spare time to his family and home. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and, like his father, a Republican in political principle. He served his enlistment as a member of the Richmond Blues, one of the finest militia organizations of the state or United States. In this, as in political affairs, he was contented to remain a private, and found satisfaction in the fulfilment of his duty. He is a friend of education, and is ever ready to lend his time, influence and support to those higher social movements which are calculated to develop the best in man and promote the progress and welfare of the community, the state and nation. He resides in a beautiful home at No. 3 East Franklin street, Richmond, which is the abode of hospitality, refinement and peaceful enjoyment of the best in life.

He married, April 19, 1911, Mary Cooke Branch, a daughter of James Ransom and Lillian (Hubball) Branch. The Branch family is descended from Christian Branch, who came from England to Virginia in the ship "*London Merchant*," in 1619 or 1620, known as Christian Branch of "Arrowhat-tocks" and "Kingsland." He was descended from Richard Branch, of Abingdon, in Berkshire, England, born prior to 1500, a son of Lionel Branch, who was born in England in 1602. The history of the Branch family is given elsewhere in this work in the sketch of the late John Patterson Branch, of Richmond. His brother, Colonel James Read Branch, who served with distinction throughout the Civil war, was the father of James Ransom Branch. Christian Branch, the immigrant, was the father of Christian Branch, born 1627, whose son, Benjamin Branch, resided in Henrico, and had a son, Benjamin Branch, who lived in Chesterfield. His eldest son, Benjamin (3) Branch, of Chesterfield, was a captain of the Revolution, justice of the peace and sheriff. His youngest son, Thomas Branch, born April 4, 1767, married Mary, daughter of Colonel David Patterson, of Chesterfield. Their son, Thomas (2) Branch, resided in Petersburg and Richmond, and was the father of James Read and John Patterson Branch.

Robert Powell Page, M. D. While he was a descendant of the Revolutionary officer, Colonel William McGuire, and was himself a Confederate veteran, Dr. Page spent the

greater part of his long and useful life in the blessed art of healing rather than creating pain or suffering. He threw himself into the ranks of the Confederacy with all the ardor of his youthful nature and served valiantly until the last shot was fired, then with empty pockets but with a full stock of hope, courage and determination, took up the battle of life anew. He was for half a century engaged in battling with disease in Berryville and vicinity, and during that period gained a place in the hearts of thousands, which is only gained by the kindly sympathetic family doctor, who from childhood is their friend, confidant and adviser. More than that of physician, more than that of friend, and more than that of adviser is this sacred relationship, and nowhere is it found save in the peculiar bond that unites the old doctor with the families whose members he ministers to from their first to their latest breath.

The Pages of Clarke county, Virginia, are descended from John Page, who came from England to Virginia about 1642, settling at Williamsburg. He left a son, Colonel Malcolm Page, who died in Rosewell, Gloucester county, Virginia. Mann Page, son of Colonel Malcolm Page and grandson of John Page, died January 24, 1730, leaving three sons from whom all bearing the name Page and dating from Colonial days, are descended. The eldest son, Mann (2) Page, is credited with having spent his entire fortune in aiding the cause of independence. John Page, of North End, Harrison county, had a son, Mann (3) Page, who was probably the first of the name to settle in the Valley of Virginia. The third son of Mann (1) Page, Robert Page, of Broadneck, Hanover county, is the ancestor of the late Dr. Robert Powell Page, of Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia. Two of the sons of Robert Page, of Broadneck, John Page, of Pagebrooke, Clarke county, and Matthew Page, of Annfield, in the same county, came to the Valley of Virginia about 1784.

At Pagebrooke, the family homestead, was born Judge John E. Page, third son of John Page, of Pagebrooke, and father of Dr. Robert Powell Page, of Berryville. The Pages intermarried with the Byrds, Burwells, Nelsons, Harrisons, Lees, Carters and McGuires, all families of Colonial and Revolutionary importance in Virginia. John E. Page was born in 1796, died March 11, 1881.

He was an eminent lawyer, commonwealth's attorney and jurist, serving as attorney of Clarke county, and as judge of the state courts sitting at Richmond. He was a law student of William Wirt, the eminent jurist and statesman. He married Margaret Emily McGuire, who died in November, 1858, daughter of Colonel William McGuire, an officer of the Revolution. Children: John Yates, born in Clarke county, June 24, 1827, graduate of the law department of University of Virginia, class of 1847, LL. B., practiced at St. Louis, Missouri, and St. Paul, Minnesota, married Elizabeth —; Robert Powell, mentioned below; William B., born in Clark county, died in 1864, a member of Colonel Carter's regiment of artillery, Confederate States army; Thomas H., Mary, Emma, Ann W., Jane M., and Evelyn Byrd.

Dr. Robert Powell Page was born in Clarke county, Virginia, March 12, 1838, died in August, 1914. He was educated at Oak Grove Academy, later spent three years at the Episcopal High School, entered William and Mary College in 1855, winning distinction in French and Latin, and being awarded two diplomas. In 1859 he entered the Medical College of the University of Virginia, obtaining the degree of M. D., class of 1860. He spent the next year in advanced medical study at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. D. in June, 1861.

Returning home after his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Page took sides with the state and enlisted in the Second Regiment Virginia Infantry, Confederate States Army, joining the army at Harper's Ferry, in September, 1861. He was attached to "Stonewall" Jackson's command as assistant surgeon, serving with that division of the army until the final surrender at Appomattox. After the war he returned to Berryville, entirely without capital, and began the more peaceful practice of his profession, but which was for some time scarcely less arduous than when practicing his healing art in hospital or on battlefield. The Valley of the Shenandoah had been devastated as few other sections had by the movements of both armies, and all were so broken in fortune that the rebuilding of the beautiful valley seemed a hopeless task. But out of it all prosperity came, American pluck and progress asserted itself and the valley, in a few years, had recovered from



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its spoliation. In this work of rebuilding and readjusting Dr. Page bore his part. He tended the sick, taught school, held the office of justice of the peace, cheered and encouraged his neighbors by example and word, filling his part well and prospering as others prospered. He grew in strength and medical skill as the years progressed and took leading rank with the physicians of his time. His wartime experience had developed his surgical skill and combined with his medical learning gave him a rich equipment. He continued in practice until his death, although years compelled him to relinquish the more arduous professional work.

He was for many years a member of the American Medical Association and was at his death a member of the Virginia State Medical Society. He was a member of the Masonic Order, having been made a Mason in Blanford Lodge, No. 3, at Petersburg, Virginia, but later belonged to Treadwell Lodge, No. 213, of which he was a past master. He was also a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, belonging to Chapter and Commandery, in Petersburg. In political faith he was a Democrat, in religious belief an Episcopalian.

Dr. Page married Martha Turner, a daughter of W. H. and Maria (Powton) Hardee, her father losing his life before Petersburg, in 1864, while serving in the Confederate army. Children: William Hardee, born June 8, 1864, drowned at Atlanta, Georgia, June 11, 1884; Evelyn Byrd, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, married John S. Goldsmith, of Georgia; John E., born in Petersburg, Virginia, May 9, 1867, graduate M. D., University of Maryland, became a surgeon in the United States navy and now living retired at Santa Barbara, California, married Mary Burling; Elizabeth R., born at Berryville, married Charles M. Brown and has a son, Charles C.; Helen M., born in Berryville, married Dr. C. L. McGill, and has E. Page McGill; Edward Douglass, born at Berryville, August 14, 1875; unmarried; Mary Powell, born at Berryville, married W. H. Patterson, of Petersburg, Virginia.

John King. Left fatherless when a boy, Mr. King was fortunate in having for a guardian Colonel John R. Copeland, president of the Farmer's Bank of Suffolk, Virginia, whose interest in the lad extended far beyond a guardian's usual care, and to whom Mr. King from the heights of latter

day success acknowledges his indebtedness for early and careful business training.

John King, of Suffolk, Virginia, head of the John King Peanut Company, one of the largest concerns of that principal center of the Virginia peanut industry, is of Nansemond county birth, son of Michael King, of Irish parentage, but born in Nansemond county, in 1809. Michael King was a farmer of his native county until his death in 1874. He married Mary Eliza Savage, born in Nansemond county in 1815, died in 1890.

John King, son of Michael and Mary Eliza (Savage) King, was born in Nansemond county, Virginia, June 8, 1865. He was nine years of age when his father died, Colonel John R. Copeland, of Suffolk, thereafter, as guardian, caring for his education and training for the business life he was to follow. He was educated in the public schools and College Institute at Suffolk, finishing his course at the latter institution and receiving his diploma. During the summer vacations Colonel Copeland, who was president of the Farmer's Bank, gave him all the advantages of practical banking by admitting him to the bank and assigning regular duties in the various departments. Thus while acquiring an academic education, he also secured valuable business instruction and was fitted to enter most any field. For the first three years after graduation, he was clerk in a mercantile house in Windsor, Virginia, then established his own store and business, continuing until 1898. While in Windsor, he started a profitable peanut cleaning business and finally made that his exclusive line of activity. In 1898 he moved his interests to Suffolk, an important center of the Virginia peanut industry, organized the "Suffolk Peanut Company," after being in business for two years alone and was its first president. He continued the head of that company until 1910, when the present John King Peanut Company was incorporated, with Mr. King as president. This company is one of the largest handlers of peanuts in Virginia, and annually purchases, cleans and markets many thousands of bushels of this favorite nut now being used in so many ways. Mr. King has other interests, landed and industrial, and is rated one of the progressive successful men of his day. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Christian church, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of

Elks, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

Mr. King married, in January, 1889, Mary Emma Crump, born at Herndon, North Carolina, April 12, 1869, daughter of Osceola Claudius and Mattie Beaman (Lossiter) Crump. Mrs. King was educated at Suffolk College, and is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy by virtue of her father's gallant service. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of two sons: John (2), born November 18, 1889, and Osceola, born in 1892. Both of these beautiful and attractive children died in 1898, their deaths occurring the same day, September 4.

General John Crafford Crump, grandfather of Mary Emma (Crump) King, was the eldest son of Richard and Mary Crump. He was born January 22, 1788, died February 28, 1857. He was a man of prominence and influence, public-spirited and enterprising, and served in public office for the long period of thirty-four years. The General Assembly by joint vote of both Houses elected him Brigadier-General of the Eighth Brigade in Fourth Division Virginia Militia, the following being a copy of the commission:

In the Name of the Commonwealth of Virginia,
To All who shall see these Presents, Greetings:

Know ye, that the General Assembly having by joint vote of both Houses elected John C. Crump a Brigadier General, I do hereby commission him, the said John C. Crump, a Brigadier General of the Eighth Brigade, in the Fourth Division, Virginia Militia. He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of Brigadier General, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as Brigadier General. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time, as he shall receive from the Governor of this Commonwealth, or the General, or any other superior officers set over him according to the rules and discipline of War, prescribed by the law.

In testimony whereof these our letters are sealed with the Seal of the Commonwealth and made patent.

Witness, John Floyd, our Governor, at Richmond this 14th day of December, 1831.

JOHN FLOYD.

General Crump married (first) November 9, 1800, Mary Bancroft Wilson, who bore him two children: Albert Wilson and George Henry. He married (second) Eliza Emeline Hinson, November 17, 1818, who bore him six children: Richard Alfred,

Claudius Godwin, John Crafford, Collin Hinson, Mary Crafford, Osceola Claudius, of whom further.

Osceola Claudius Crump, father of Mary Emma (Crump) King, was born at beautiful Cherry Grove on the James river, Virginia. He was a merchant, and he was also a veteran of the war, 1861 to 1865, serving in the A Cavalry Company from Petersburg, Virginia. He was in the Confederate service four years, but near the close of the war he was taken prisoner and confined at Washington, D. C., until peace opened his prison doors. He married Mattie Beaman Lossiter, daughter of Riddick and — (Beaman) Lossiter, and sister of William C. Lossiter, of the Fifth Regiment Virginia Infantry, of the Confederate States army.

William Tell Oppenhimer, M. D. In the days gone by in recognition of an act of bravery or a supreme service rendered the great Napoleon, an Oppenhimer was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honor by his grateful emperor. This Oppenhimer was the grandfather of William Tell Oppenhimer, M. D., president of the board of health of the city of Richmond. Whatever was the service rendered Napoleon or the state that was so richly rewarded it was slight when compared to the great service Dr. Oppenhimer has rendered his city in conserving the public health, since the day—now a quarter of a century past, he became chief guardian of city health as president of the board of health.

Dr. Oppenhimer is a son of A. Oppenhimer, born in Baden, Germany, in 1831, died in Richmond, Virginia. He came to the United States when young and engaged in wholesale merchandising. In Fluvanna county, Virginia, he married, in 1860, S. E., daughter of William E. and Martha Jones. He enlisted in 1861 in the Confederate army and served throughout the war in the Fluvanna Artillery. In religion he was a Baptist. He is survived by his widow, born 1838, now residing in Fluvanna county. Children: William Tell, of further mention; Roberta, born December 7, 1862; St. Julian, January 25, 1867; R. P. April 8, 1868; Martha, August 30, 1870; A. C., September 10, 1872.

William Tell Oppenhimer, M. D., was born at Fork Union, Fluvanna county, Virginia, March 7, 1861. After preparatory



W. T. Oppenheimer

courses he entered Richmond College, completing his classical education at Washington and Lee University. He chose the profession of medicine as his life work, was graduated Doctor of Medicine from the Medical College of Virginia, in 1881, receiving the same degree in 1882 from the University of the City of New York, after completing a post-graduate course. He located in Richmond where he quickly established a reputation for skillful diagnosis and treatment of disease. He was and is an everlasting exponent of the gospel of "prevention" and was so persistent in his preachings and teachings that to him was entrusted, in 1888, the responsible duty of safeguarding the public health of the city. In that year he became president of the board of health and has so well performed the task allotted him that no change in that office has since been made. Volumes of eulogy could not express more forcibly the value of his service to the public health than the fact that for twenty-five years he has held his high and responsible position. He is a member of many professional societies and organizations devoted to municipal health and sanitation, both local, state and national. His private practice, both medical and surgical, is extensive and among his professional brethren he is highly esteemed and honored. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and of the Commonwealth Club of Richmond.

Dr. Oppenheimer married, in St. James Church, Richmond, November 21, 1889, Sarah Sergeant Mayo, born in Richmond, November 22, 1870, daughter of William Carrington and Margaret Ellen (Wise) Mayo. (See forward). Children: Ellen Wise, born August 22, 1890, deceased; W. T., born February 16, 1892; Sarah Sargeant, July 5, 1894; Henry A., June 16, 1896.

William Carrington Mayo was born in Richmond, Virginia, January 8, 1834, son of Edward Carrington Mayo (Yale, 1811) and Adeline (Marx) Mayo. After preparatory courses at Burlington, New Jersey, he entered Yale College, class of "52," the youngest man in his class. After a brilliant college career he was graduated with honor, and for a short time thereafter was engaged in engineering operations in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Following this he spent several years abroad, chiefly in Paris, where he acquired his wonderful command of many European languages. At the outbreak of the war be-

tween the states of the Union, he was confined to his bed by a broken leg, and for six months was kept there until the wounded limb was completely mended. He then took passage on a blockade runner and safely ran the gauntlet of the Federal vessels guarding the harbor at Charleston. He at once enlisted in the Confederate service as a private, joining the army of Northern Virginia and fought gallantly in many of the important battles of the war. He gained honorable distinction and was offered an officer's commission but he refused all reward and remained a private until the end. He was wounded six times, receiving at Spottsylvania a shot that passed through his body. Bravely as he fought for his state and beloved South, he afterwards felt, as stated in a letter written in 1892, that the success of the Confederacy "would have been attended with the most deplorable results."

After the war he engaged in business in Richmond for a time, but also was an extensive traveler, twice making the journey around the world. In 1888 he was appointed clerk and translator in the state department at Washington and a few months prior to his death was promoted to a position in the diplomatic corps. Mr. Mayo was a marvelous linguist, reading and writing twelve languages and speaking those of Continental Europe with fluency. He was the only person in the state department able to translate the Russian language correctly, and it was through this knowledge that the government discovered the incorrectness of the first translation of the Russian dispatches submitted to the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris. Mr. Mayo, discovering the mistakes made, the government withdrew them in time to avoid the humiliation of having the inaccurate translation discovered and pointed out by the Tribunal. In 1891, while fulfilling his duties in the state department, he began the study of law at Columbia University, and in 1894 was graduated LL. B. He pursued a post-graduate course, receiving the degree of Master of Laws, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He also in that year received from Yale University the honorary degree of Master of Arts. His contributions to literature were valuable, consisting of a compilation of a collection of German idioms for use in the schools, also one of French idioms for the

same purpose; a History of the Society of the Cincinnati and numerous translations. Among the latter was a translation of "Black Beauty" into Spanish, for the American Humane Society, purely a labor of love. He died at Richmond, April 12, 1900, aged sixty-six years.

Mr. Mayo married, in 1870, Margueretta Ellen, daughter of Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. Children: Sarah Sergeant, married Dr. William Tell Oppenheimer; Mary Lyons, married — Creashaw; Ellen Wise, married — Oppenheimer; Henry Wise, graduated from the law department of Virginia, 1898; Ann, married — Latimer.

Rev. Hugh C. Smith, D. D. An eminent minister of the gospel, the efficient secretary of the Virginia Baptist Association for nearly a quarter of a century, an author and a popular and interesting lecturer, Dr. Smith has lived a life of great usefulness and has won the highest respect of his contemporaries in church and fraternal orders. Nor has his usefulness ended, nor is it on the wane, for earnest, eloquent and practical, he is bringing to his work not only devotion and enthusiasm but scholarly attainment, long experience and thorough understanding. He has served many pulpits of his church, several church edifices rear their spires heavenward as a result of his labors, while the spiritual values of his pastorate in these communities cannot be fully understood until the day of final reckoning. The literature of his college and church has been enriched by his pen and brain, while the general prosperity and usefulness of the church he serves has been greatly enhanced by his tireless, efficient work as secretary of the associated churches of his state, The Virginia Baptist Association.

Rev. Hugh C. Smith was born in Petersburg, Virginia, February 16, 1854, son of James Edward and Louisa (Crowder) Smith. James Edward Smith was born in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1822, died in 1864. He was an architect and contractor, designer and builder of many of the cotton mills of the south. He married Louisa Crowder, born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1823, died in 1883. Children: Georgianna, born in Petersburg in 1849, married Robert A. Watson, of Tarboro, North Carolina; Margaret Lena, born in Petersburg in 1852, mar-

ried Richard H. Elam; Hugh C., of further mention; Oliver Mason, born in Petersburg in 1859, deceased; Goldson Lee, born in Petersburg in 1862, deceased.

Rev. Hugh C. Smith secured his preparatory education in Petersburg private schools and in 1871 entered Richmond College, where he pursued a course of classical study until his graduation. While at college he established and published the "Richmond College Messenger" and was prominent in the fraternity Phi Delta Kappa, also ranking high in his classes. He chose for his life work the holy calling of a minister and for two years pursued studies in divinity at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky. After graduation he was ordained a minister of the Baptist church. His first call was from the church at Emporia, Virginia, where he served most acceptably, erecting North Side Baptist church in 1880. In 1883 he accepted a call from the church at Boykins, Virginia, and after a successful pastorate of five years there became pastor of the church at Jarrett, Virginia, continuing until 1892. He was then called to the church at Martinsville, Virginia, where he spent ten fruitful years, followed by two years pastorate at Roanoke, Virginia, and three years at West Appomattox, Virginia. He was then again called to the Emporia church, spending four years in pleasant reunion with the church to which he first ministered as a novice in pastoral duty. In 1910 he accepted his present pastorate at Christiansburg, Virginia. In 1891, Dr. Smith was elected secretary of the Virginia Baptist Association and has served continually in that office until the present date, a period of twenty-three years, during which time he gave efficient service.

Dr. Smith is the author of the "History of the Appomattox Baptist Church," published in 1904, the "Blue Ridge Baptist Church," written while stationed at Martinsburg, and of many articles and essays published in newspapers and magazines. In 1911 he was honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of Doctor of Divinity and has received many testimonials from his brethren in appreciation of his merit and devotion.

Dr. Smith was "made a mason" in Boykins Lodge, No. 64, Free and Accepted Masons, and is now affiliated with McDaniels Lodge of Christiansburg; is chaplain of

Euclid Chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons, of Danville, Virginia; and Danville Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. He has ever been active in the order and is highly regarded by his brethren. He is a well known and well appreciated lecturer before Masonic bodies, his most instructive and interesting discourses being "The Letter C" and "Olympia." He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Smith married, May 30, 1882, Virginia Henry Ivery, born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1859, daughter of John Cato Ivery and maternal granddaughter of Peter Quick Beekman, a descendant of the Dutch family early settled in the Hudson Valley. The Beekman line traces to Wilhelmus and Maria Beekman, Mrs. Smith descending from Wilhelmus Beekman "Van Zuphen," who was born April 28, 1623, at Hasselt, in Oberyssel, Holland, son of Hendrick Beekman, born at Keulen, September 14, 1585, and his second wife, Maria, daughter of Rev. Wilhelmus Baudartius. This branch came to America in 1647. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have a daughter, Ivery Lucille, born at Boykins, Virginia, June 30, 1888, a graduate A. B. of Intermount Women's College, of Richard, Virginia. She married Will H. Daniels, of Asheville, North Carolina.

John Dudley George Brown. When this young but great republic, the leviathan of the "New World," was born through the travail of our courageous forefathers, there was given, a common possession to all parts of it, those republican institutions to which we have not tired of pointing with a just pride. That possession has continued common to all those that dwell within our borders to the present time, but never has there been better illustrated the truth that true freedom resides not in any institution, but in the spirit of the people that make use of them, than in the different conditions which we can observe obtaining under them in the different quarters of the land. In some of our more highly developed industrial communities, indeed, so far as any real freedom is enjoyed by the average man, we might as well be living under a despotism; where as, on the other hand there are broad realms where the primitive simplicity has survived and an actual democracy still obtains. Of the latter, speaking broadly, may

be classed the state of Virginia, with its strong feeling for state rights and its respect and affection for the splendid traditions of the past. Here, indeed, the distinction between the classes is drawn, and firmly drawn, but there is no fear on the part of any class to mingle freely with the others, and the proudest of the community rub shoulders with the humblest, especially in the realm of politics, where it so important that enlightenment should prevail. So it is that the example of such men as Judge John Dudley George Brown, whose death January 20, 1915, cast a gloom of the city of Newport News, is so valuable and so well worthy of imitation elsewhere.

Judge Brown springs from an old and most honorable Virginian family, his grandfather, who bore the same name as he, having been a large plantation owner in Hanover county, Virginia, and a very prominent figure in the life of the region. The elder John D. G. Brown was born in 1800 and died in 1877, passing all his years in his native community, where he was known as a great agriculturist and particularly as a grower of corn. He married Harriet Shepard, born in 1799, died November 29, 1880, one of their children being Joseph Booth Brown, the father of Judge Brown, whose name heads this sketch.

The lot of Joseph Booth Brown fell on troublous times, the great war which so grievously divided the country breaking out during his young manhood. Mr. Brown, Sr., was no laggard and he hastened to forces which his beloved state was putting into the field, enlisting as a private in the Hanover Dragoons, under the command of Captain William C. Wickham. The company was assigned to the Fourth Cavalry Regiment in the brigade of General Fitzhugh Lee. Captain Wickham was at once appointed colonel of this regiment which the promotion of Fitzhugh Lee to rank of brigadier left without a head. With this regiment Mr. Brown served throughout the war, seeing much active service and taking part in numerous great engagements and many daring cavalry raids under his gallant and intrepid commander. He was severely wounded also at the battle of Kelly's Ford, when he lost a portion of his right hand. He married, September, 1862, Fannie Lavinia Taylor, of Scotchtown, Hanover county, Virginia. To them were born three

children, as follows: Lavinia Newton, died November 25, 1881; Harriet Sheppard, died May 6, 1885; John Dudley George, of whom further.

John Dudley George Brown, the youngest child of Joseph Booth and Fannie Lavinia (Taylor) Brown, was born June 16, 1868, in Hanover county, Virginia, and there passed the years of his childhood and early youth. He received a splendid education, attending the Oakland Academy at the town of that name in Virginia, and later the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville in that state, from which he graduated with the class of 1892. In the year 1893 he left the parental roof and took up his abode in Newport News. His course at the University had been in law, and upon his admission to the Virginian bar he opened an office in Newport News and began at once upon the practice of his profession. For this career he was particularly well fitted, being possessed of a strong yet mobile mind, great self-possession, and a very persuasive eloquence. To these striking qualifications he added that of being an indefatigable worker, so that he was always prepared with every detail of his cases. With such noteworthy abilities it is not astonishing that he quickly developed an excellent practice and became a leader of the bar in his district, and the more so as he was more than punctilious in his regard for all the interests entrusted to him. In short he established a most enviable reputation, second to none in that part of the state. When Newport News was incorporated as a city, he was chosen the first police justice, an office which he held up to the time of his death. Judge Brown was united in marriage, October 14, 1896, with Nellie Allen, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, daughter of Dr. O. M. and Harriet (Northrup) Allen, old and honored residents of that place. To them were born two children, Allen Dudley, August 9, 1897, and Malcolm Taylor, July 21, 1898.

Judge Brown was a young man at the time of his death and one whose career had scarcely passed its threshold to judge by the illusive promises held out by a future which was never to materialize. His powers were at their height, his popularity and reputation were on the increase and the bright beginning seemed to point to a still more brilliant denouement. But when all is said it was more as a man, than in virtue of any

position or honor that he had or might have achieved, that he made the impression that he did upon his community. He was typical of the old-fashioned, yet progressive Southern gentleman, so typical, indeed, that it was he who was chosen by that clever comedian, Walter Kelly, as the basis of his character impersonation of a "Virginia Justice" in the sketch of the same name. Indeed it may be said that it was in this connection that Judge Brown's fame was blown the farthest, for if he was known pretty well throughout Virginia in his more formal capacity, there is scarcely a country where English is spoken that he was not known as the figure about which so much of kindly and gracious humor was most appropriately centered. His character was one which awakened at once respect and affection and it is said of him that even in his capacity as judge, which it would seem impossible to hold without making enemies, that, as a fact, he hardly had one. Whole-souled and generous, loving and beloved in his home, with a genial comradeship with all men, Judge Brown went through life exerting a beneficent effect upon all with whom he came in contact and left at his death a gap which it will be alike difficult to forget or to fill.

William Duncan Judkins. The derivation of the surname Judkins is somewhat obscure. In some cases it is supposed to be derived like Judson from the personal name Judd or Jude, Judkin meaning little Jude or little Judd. Most of the Judson and Judkins families in England are said to trace their origin to the neighborhood of the town of Leeds, and the surname is said to be still common in the county of Yorkshire, and there is now a prominent family of the name of Judkins living in Heyford, Northampton, England. The arms of the Judkins are thus heraldically described: Argent two bars bules in chief three mullets of the second. According to the register of the University of Oxford, William Judkins, the first known ancestor of the family, was a fellow of All Souls in 1542-43. The name was early planted in America, both in Virginia and New England.

William Duncan Judkins, the well-known merchant and broker of New York, was born at Woodbury, Fairfax county, Virginia, in December, 1856. His father was Rev. William Elliott Judkins, born April



W. D. Judkins,

ro, 1829, in Southampton county, Virginia, son of Jarratt Wallace and Content (Whitehead) Judkins, and his mother was Mary Gray (Ball) Judkins, daughter of William Waring and Dorothy (McCabe) Ball. Rev. William Elliott Judkins is a Methodist clergyman and Doctor of Divinity, and is prominent as a preacher in Virginia and the South, having been a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, of which he has been for many years a trustee. William Waring Ball had eight sons: Mottrom McCabe, Summerfield, John Henry, William Waring, Lewin Turberville, Charles Tebbs, Alfred Clifton and Isaac Lauck. Six of these were soldiers in the Confederate army, namely: Summerfield, John H., Mottrom Mc., William W., Lewin T. and Charles T. The first two were killed in battle. He had a daughter, Martha Corbin Turberville, who married her cousin, William Selwyn Ball, with no issue.

The first ancestor of the well-known Ball family of Virginia was Colonel William Ball, who was born *circa* 1615, died November, 1680, at "Millenbeck," Lancaster county, Virginia. He came with his family in 1650, and settled at the north of the Corotonian river in Lancaster county, Virginia. One of his sons was Joseph, later known as Colonel Joseph Ball. He was born January 2 1641, died in Lancaster county, Virginia, September 30, 1694. In 1687 he was appointed to lay off a boundary between Lancaster and Northumberland counties, Virginia. He was a justice of the peace in 1680 and burgess in 1685. He married three times, and by his third marriage *circa* 1675, with Margaret, daughter of Rawleigh Downman, had Joseph, later Captain Joseph Ball, of "Coan," Northumberland county, Virginia, who was born 1680, died in September, 1721. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Spencer, and they were the parents of Mary Ball, mother of General George Washington. Their eldest son was Colonel Spencer Ball, of Northumberland county, Virginia, who was born *circa* 1700-05, died February 11, 1777. He was captain, justice and member of the Northumberland county court from 1735 to 1757; inspector of tobacco in 1737; vestryman of St. Stephen's parish in 1738; qualified as lieutenant-colonel in 1753; burgess from 1755 to 1758; member of the Westmoreland Association, February 27, 1766, and one of the

signers of the association of 1770. He married a lady of the name of Mottrom. Their eldest son was Spencer Mottrom Ball, of "Coan," Northumberland county, Virginia, who died in November or December, 1786. He was a vestryman of St. Stephen's parish, and one of the signers of the Westmoreland Association Address of 1766. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Waring, of Goldsbarry, Essex county, Virginia, justice of Essex county, Virginia, from 1740 to 1760, and son of Colonel Thomas Waring. Their second son was Mottrom Waring Ball, M. D., born at "Coan," March 21, 1767, married Martha Corbin Turberville, born at Hickory Hill, Westmoreland county, November 4, 1778, died March 26, 1865, daughter of Major John and Martha (Corbin) Turberville, of Westmoreland county, Virginia. Mottrom Ball was educated at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, at the first of which he graduated with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of medicine in Northumberland county in 1800. In 1814 his property was destroyed by the British and he located in Fairfax county, Virginia. He died at Woodbury, Fairfax county, Virginia, August 23, 1842. His youngest son, William Waring Ball, was born March 21, 1812, and married, May 6, 1834, Dorothy H., born May, 1816, died at "Elmwood," Fairfax county, Virginia, October 12, 1889, daughter of Dr. McCabe, of Leesburg, Virginia. His eldest daughter was Mary Gray, born February 12, 1835, died August 3, 1858, married, November 15, 1855, the Rev. William Elliott Judkins, father of William Duncan Judkins. Other children of this marriage are: 1. Mary McKenzie Judkins, born at Farmville, Virginia, November 12, 1865; married John Summerfield Jenkins, of Norfolk, Virginia, whose father was killed in battle at Cemetery Ridge, Gettysburg, during the Civil war; they have three children: John, Jr., Esther Leavens and William McKenzie Jenkins. 2. Lewis McKenzie Judkins, born at Petersburg, Virginia, November 20, 1869; he was the "Father" of the playground movement in Richmond. 3. Esther McKenzie, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, June 16, 1872; married the Rev. Samuel Roger Tyler, of Richmond, Virginia; their children are: Esther, Samuel Roger, Jr., John Sanford.

William Duncan Judkins was educated in private schools in Virginia, and later attend-

ed Randolph-Macon College for two years, leaving college to take up the serious business of life when he was twenty years old. Starting in the year 1876, he was in the hardware business for a period of five years at Lynchburg, Virginia, going from there to Baltimore, Maryland, for a further period of four years. Mr. Judkins came to New York City in 1885 and was in business in that city from 1885 to 1890. Then he went to Danville, Virginia, where he became engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, remaining so engaged for a period of eight years ending in 1898. He returned to New York in that year, and was in business there again from 1898 to 1903. The five years that followed he spent in Europe. In the year 1908 Mr. Judkins returned from abroad to New York City and engaged in the investment securities business, continuing to the present time, and having offices at No. 74 Broadway. Mr. Judkins is a member of the New York Athletic Club, "The Virginians" of New York and the Southern Society. In politics he is an independent Democrat, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Judkins married, December 9, 1886, Kate Lee, born at Danville, Virginia, September 22, 1863, daughter of Christopher G. Holland. Children: 1. Rebecca Addison, born December 14, 1889, died December 15, 1889. 2. Holland Ball, born June 4, 1891, in Danville; educated in private schools at Danville, at Woodberry Forest School, Virginia, and at Lausanne, Switzerland. 3. Dorothy Ball, born October 28, 1893; educated at Randolph-Macon Institute, Danville, Virginia; Hollins College, Virginia; and at Lausanne, Switzerland. 4. William Waring, born December 5, 1895, died June 9, 1897. 5. Katherine Lee, born in Danville, Virginia, September 17, 1897; educated at private schools at Pelham Manor, New York, at Lausanne, Switzerland, Randolph-Macon Institute, Danville, Virginia, and at Hollins College, Virginia.

Nathaniel Thomas Ennett, M. D. A North Carolinian by birth. Dr. Ennett, professionally educated in Richmond, Virginia, has made that city his home since 1899. He descends from old colonial families, his mother being a descendant of Richard Borden, who came from England to New England in 1636, settling in Rhode Island. The Ennetts are

an early family of Onslow county, North Carolina, Dr. Ennett, of Richmond, being a great-grandson of William Ennett, a planter, and a grandson of Nathaniel Thomas Ennett.

Nathaniel Thomas Ennett was born at Golden Place, North Carolina, April 22, 1816, and died May 12, 1844. He married Elizabeth Wilder, born December 18, 1817, died January 3, 1839, leaving an only child, George Noble Ennett.

George Noble Ennett, M. D., was born at Golden Place, Onslow county, North Carolina, December 20, 1838, and died August 4, 1897, at Cedar Point, North Carolina. He was educated under private teachers, acquiring his professional education in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, obtaining his degree of M. D. in 1859, being then just twenty-one years of age. He spent the year following in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, also receiving a diploma from that famous institution. He then returned to North Carolina, beginning practice at Snead's Ferry, Onslow county, in that state. When war broke out between the states, he entered the Confederate army as surgeon, continuing as such in active service for two or three years, when poor health compelled his return home. He was a Democrat in politics, serving for many years as county superintendent of health, Carteret county, North Carolina. He married Lucretia Ann Borden, February 26, 1868. She was born at Cedar Point, Carteret county, North Carolina, August 20, 1848, and is now residing at the old plantation homestead at Cedar Point with her son, Lee Borden Ennett. She is a daughter of Colonel Barclay DuLaney and Margaret (Chadwick) Borden, and a descendant of Richard Borden, of Rhode Island, 1636. Children of Dr. George Noble and Lucretia Ann (Borden) Ennett: George Noble (2), born July 12, 1869; William F., born February 25, 1871, died October 13, 1890; Lee Borden, born November 13, 1873; Julia J., born December 14, 1875; Nathaniel Thomas, born January 5, 1877, of whom further; Margaret Ann, born February 18, 1880; Elizabeth Wilder, born August 7, 1883, died at Cedar Point, January 24, 1911; Andrew DuLaney, born October 9, 1888; Barclay Lucretia, born April 17, 1890, died July 26, 1890.

Nathaniel Thomas Ennett, fifth child of



W. H. S. Earnest

Dr. George Noble and Lucretia Ann (Borden) Ennett, was born at Cedar Point, North Carolina, January 5, 1877. Until ten years of age he was taught privately at home, later attended a private school, and then entered the High School at Beaufort, North Carolina, where he spent several years in earnest study and was graduated in 1895. The following year he spent at the plantation, developing a strong body, gratifying his love for hunting and horseback riding, and further developing his intellectual powers. For the next several years he taught in the public schools of his state. In 1903 he began the study of medicine at the Medical College of Virginia and was graduated in 1907. In 1907 and 1908 he was on the house staff of the Memorial Hospital of Richmond. He began private practice in Richmond soon after completing his hospital service in 1908 and so continues. He formerly lectured on Diseases of Children in the Medical College of Virginia and has given a great deal of time to the study of feeble-minded children. In 1911 Dr. Ennett was elected medical director of the Richmond public schools, and has there wrought important progress in this new phase of public health work. He has also made a special study of tuberculosis, having written much on the subject. Dr. Ennett has done much post-graduate work and has spent a great deal of time in the best hospitals in this country. For a number of years he was editor in chief of "The Cerebrum," a magazine published by the Pi Mu Medical Fraternity and was general secretary of the same fraternity. At present (1915) he occupies the highest office in the gift of the Pi Mu Fraternity, that of senior councillor. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Methodist church since 1898. He is a member of the following medical societies: American Medical Association, Virginia Medical Society, Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery, Tri-State Medical Society, Southern Medical Association, Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and International Association for the Study of School Hygiene. Dr. Ennett is prominent in the social and professional life of Richmond and is a member of the Westmoreland Club and the Country Club of Virginia.

Dr. Ennett was married in Richmond, October 6, 1909, to Amy Conyers Tutwiler,

Rev. J. Calvin Stewart officiating. Mrs. Ennett is the fourth child of Colonel Thomas Harrison and Caroline (Sloan) Tutwiler, who had other children, Thomas Harrison (2), Eleanor Sloan, Martin, Caroline and John Cooke Tutwiler.

George Anderson Revercomb. The long life of the line of Revercomb in Virginia has been characterized by the participation of its members in public affairs and their incumbency of high position in county and state. Through service as commonwealth attorney of Alleghany county, Virginia, and as state senator, George Anderson Revercomb, now a legal practitioner of Covington, Virginia, bears out the family trait, his devoted and capable discharge of his duties in these positions adding honor to the name. Bath county has been the family home since the settlement in that locality of George Revercomb, grandfather of George Anderson Revercomb, who came from the Shenandoah Valley, Rockingham county, the place of his birth. All of his seven sons served in the Confederate States army during the war between the states: Hiram Griffith; George B., a member of the Bath County Cavalry, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; John, a member of the Bath County Cavalry, was wounded in the service; Archie, a member of the Bath County Cavalry, met his death in the battle of the Wilderness; Charles F., a member of the Bath County Cavalry, wounded in action; Henry Harrison, a soldier in Chew's battery of Stuart's artillery; and William Hubbard, of whom further.

William Hubbard Revercomb, son of George Revercomb, was born in Bath county, Virginia, May 4, 1823, died August 9, 1900. A follower of agriculture all of his life, prior to the war between the states, he held the rank of colonel in Virginia militia, at the beginning of the war becoming a member of Stuart's command and serving until the final surrender. For many years he filled the office of high sheriff of Bath county, and for three terms held a seat in the Virginia legislature, a capable and efficient executive, a wise and useful lawmaker. He married Susan Pollinia, daughter of Major John and Esther (Wilson) Boller, born in Bath county, Virginia, in 1822, died in October, 1901, her father a major in Virginia militia. Her grandfather was Captain

John Boller, who was sworn into the Continental service on April 8, 1779, in command of Botetourt county troops, and there is also a record, dated 1792, of the commission of John Boller as colonel of militia, in Bath county.

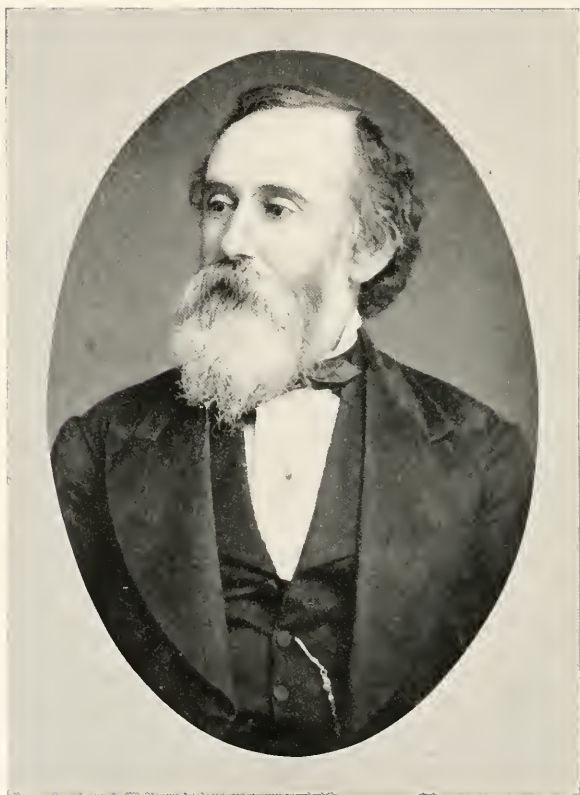
George Hubbard Revercomb, son of William Hubbard and Susan Pollinia (Boller) Revercomb, was born in Bath county, Virginia, October 18, 1858. His education, begun in the public schools of his native county, was continued in the Augusta Military Academy, from which institution he went to the University of Virginia, where he was a student from 1883 to 1885, inclusive, graduating in the latter year LL. B. In the year of his graduation he was admitted to the Virginia bar, but began active work in his profession in Webster county, Ohio, where he remained for one year, then returned to his native county. From 1886 until 1890 he was engaged in professional activity in Bath and Highland counties, in 1890 moving to Covington, the capital of Alleghany county, Virginia, and there continuing in practice. Covington is still the scene of his legal work, and after a connection with this place of a quarter of a century his professional prestige is great and his practice large and flourishing. Elected commonwealth attorney of Alleghany county in 1895, so ably did he represent the county in legal proceedings that at the close of his four years' term he was returned to the office for a like time, his second term interrupted when half completed by his election to the upper house of the Virginia legislature. He took his seat in the Virginia senate in 1901, and was a member thereof for four years. During this time he was a member of the committee of enrolled bills and general laws, and he was frequently heard from the floor of the senate chamber advocating measures he considered urgent and necessary. After the recodification of the laws of Virginia Mr. Revercomb applied himself energetically to securing much-needed reforms in the laws governing elections throughout the state, and supported strongly all legislation designed to meet this end.

Since returning to private life Mr. Revercomb has given his general practice all of his time and attention, his one official connection being as attorney for the Citizens' National Bank, of which he is also a director. He is a member of the Virginia and Ameri-

can Bar Associations, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. His party sympathies are strongly Republican, and he was recently the candidate of his party for the attorney-generalship of Virginia. Of his legal capacity and ability his past achievements are the best encomium, and during a professional career of varied aspects he has remained true to a high ideal and has constantly championed right and justice.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Samuel F. Chapman, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1873, the ceremony being solemnized in October, 1894. Mrs. Revercomb is a member of the Alleghany Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, and belongs to the Baptist church. Her membership in the former organization she owes to the service in the Confederate States army of her father, who belonged to Colonel Mosby's command. Captain Samuel F. Chapman is now a minister of the Baptist church. He married a Miss Elgin, of Fairfax county, Virginia. Children of George Anderson and Elizabeth (Chapman) Revercomb: William Chapman, born July 20, 1895; George Anderson, Jr., born August 11, 1896; Elgin Boller, born in December, 1898, deceased; Horace Austin, born January 31, 1900; Edmund Gaines, born July 25, 1902; Paul Huston, born April 25, 1904; Elizabeth F., born March 7, 1908. All of the above children were born in Covington, Alleghany county, Virginia.

Walter W. Rangeley, M. D. A native of Stuart, the capital of Patrick county, Virginia, Dr. Rangeley has, since 1895, been a practicing physician of Christiansburg, the capital of Montgomery county, Virginia, that town noted as the seat of Montgomery Female College and for its iron and other industries. Dr. Rangeley is a son of James Henry Rangeley, born in Stuart, Virginia, in 1844, who is now the owner and manager of a large fruit farm, his orchard said to be the largest in Patrick county, a noted fruit growing section. Mr. Rangeley is a Confederate veteran, having served four years in the war between the states. He was at one time captured by the Union forces and confined in Fort Delaware. After the war he returned to Patrick county, where he has taken front rank among the fruit farmers of



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that county. He is a member of the Patrick Camp, United Veterans, and is highly regarded as a citizen. He married Alice Vie, born at Stuart, Virginia, in 1849, daughter of James Vie, of Henry county, Virginia.

James Henry Rangeley is a son of James Henry Rangeley, who came to Virginia from the State of Maine, settling in Patrick county. The Rangeley Lakes, a chain of lakes lying in the western part of Maine, in Franklin and Oxford counties, covering an area of eighty square miles and lying at an altitude of twelve to fifteen hundred feet, are named in honor of a Rangeley, who settled early in that section, coming from Liverpool, England. Another son of James Henry is Joseph Rangeley, who served in the Confederate army.

Dr. Walter W. Rangeley, of Christiansburg, son of James Henry and Alice (Vie) Rangeley, of Stuart, Virginia, was born in Stuart, Patrick county, Virginia, July 8, 1868. He obtained his earlier education in the public schools of Stuart, then entered Shenandoah Academy, at Winchester, Virginia, where he was a student for three years. He then was a cadet at Oxford Military and Naval Academy for one year, entering in 1885. He spent the next five years variously employed, finally having decided upon medicine as his profession, he entered, in 1891, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, continuing and completing a thorough course and receiving the degree of M. D., class of 1895. In the same year he located in Christiansburg, Montgomery county, Virginia, where he has since been continuously engaged in the general practice of his profession. Dr. Rangeley was selected by the Governor of Virginia to serve upon the Montgomery county board of health, and after serving for ten years, was reappointed and is yet a member of the board, rendering efficient service in that important department of county government. He was chosen by the people as coroner of Montgomery county, an office he yet holds.

Dr. Rangeley is a member of the Virginia Medical Society and the Montgomery County Medical Society, and has prepared and read papers of medical value before both societies. He has kept pace with modern medical discovery and occupies a high position in the regard of his professional brethren. His practice is large and among the many families he visits he is the welcome

friend as well as medical adviser. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a Democrat in politics and a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Rangeley married, in 1896, Mamie Jane Childress, born in Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1878, daughter of James S. and Virginia (Smith) Childress. Children, all born in Christiansburg: Walter W., born in 1898; James Smith, born in 1900; Virginia, born in 1902.

Judge Nathaniel Riddick. Bishop Meade in his "Old Churches and Families" recites among the old and leading families in Eastern Virginia in colonial times and immediately succeeding the revolution, the name Riddick, and on another page gives the name of Willis Riddick as one of the two representatives from Nansemond county attending the Virginia convention which began its sessions in the city of Williamsburg on May 6, 1776.

The first mention of the Riddick family in Nansemond county is of James Riddick, who was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses from Nansemond, 1718 to 1722. The original grant on which the Riddick mansion stood was known as "White Marsh," a large estate.

James Riddick had a son, Lemuel Riddick, born August 23, 1711, a burgess, 1736 to 1773, and also a delegate to the convention of 1775. There was also a Rev. Lemuel Riddick who resigned the pastorate of the Suffolk Protestant Episcopal Church in 1773, after having served it continuously for forty years. It is believed that Rev. Lemuel and Burgess Lemuel Riddick were the same individual. Lemuel Riddick had three sons: 1. Micajah, married Mary Parker and had a son Micajah (2), who married Elizabeth, daughter of James Riddick, a son of Colonel Willis Riddick. 2. General Joseph, who for twenty-eight years was state senator from Gates county, North Carolina. 3. Colonel Willis, of further mention.

Colonel Willis Riddick, born 1721, son of Lemuel Riddick, and grandson of James Riddick, was a member of the house of burgesses, 1756 to 1775, and from 1756 until 1773 occupied a seat in that body with his father. Both were delegates to the convention of 1775, and Willis Riddick served in the field under a captain's and colonel's

commissions. He married Mary Folk. Children: 1. Willis, married a Miss Semms, of Hanover county, Virginia, and had two sons: Lemuel and Willis, both of whom died unmarried. 2. Lemuel. 3. James. 4. Anne, of further mention.

Anne Riddick, born August 28, 1752, daughter of Colonel Willis and Mary (Folk) Riddick, married Josiah Riddick, born September 5, 1748. They were the parents of two sons, Mills, of further mention, and Josiah, and several daughters, all of whom were born at "White Marsh."

Mills Riddick, son of Josiah and Anne (Riddick) Riddick, born April 5, 1780, died in 1844, inherited "White Marsh," and lived there nearly all his life, moving to Suffolk a few years before his death. He married Mary Taylor, born March 20, 1788, died August, 1875, daughter of Captain Richard Taylor, of the continental navy. Children: Richard H., Josiah, Mills E., Nathaniel, of further mention, Washington Lafayette, Mary Allen, Diana Tabb, Juliana, Maria, Cornelia.

Judge Nathaniel Riddick, son of Mills and Mary (Taylor) Riddick, was born March 19, 1819, died December 29, 1881. Being the son of wealthy parents and of a leading family of Nansemond county, his early training and life was in keeping with that of the gentlemen's son of that day. He was educated under private tutors and at Randolph-Macon College. On attaining his majority he at once became active in county and state politics, his family connection, his ability and winning personality rendering him popular and influential. His entire time was devoted to the public service and he attained a power and influence seldom equalled. He was a member of the Virginia legislature for seventeen years, was president of the court and judge, always sought for in council when wise leadership was needed and ever deferred to as one of the leading men of his day. He was a vestryman and warden of the Episcopal church for many years, belonged to the Masonic order, and in politics was first a Whig, but later when that party went to pieces became a Democrat.

Judge Riddick married, in 1834, Missouri Kilby, born in Suffolk, November 16, 1821, died November 3, 1873. Children: 1. Anna Mary, a resident of Suffolk, Virginia. 2. Mills, died unmarried. 3. John Thompson,

died unmarried. 4. Missouri Taylor, married Austin C Withers, and has seven children: Nathaniel R., Missouri K., Robert W., John Thompson, Janet, Anna Chian, Dr. Nathaniel H., died unmarried.

John Breckenridge Catlett, M. D. John Breckenridge Catlett, M. D., a distinguished physician and citizen of Staunton, Virginia, and a member of one of the old families of that state, was born in Staunton, April 12, 1866, a son of Nathaniel Pendleton Catlett, a native of Culpeper, Virginia, where he was born in November, 1822. Dr. Catlett received his education at the schools of his native place, attending at various times the Hughley High School, the Staunton Military Academy and the Dunsmore Business College, the last named being founded by J. G. Dunsmore, the well known southern educator, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Having completed this more general portion of his education, Dr. Catlett entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, there to pursue the study of his chosen profession. While at Charlottesville, besides making a good record in his studies, he took an active part in the undergraduate life of the institution, especially in the matter of athletics, the University Boat Club forming for him a lively interest. In 1888 he graduated with the class of that year, taking the degree of M. D., and then immediately went to New York City, where he entered as interne in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, taking at the same time a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic Medical College in the same city. Since his return to Staunton, where he has established himself professionally, Dr. Catlett has been appointed to many honorable and responsible positions of a public and semi-public professional nature. He is the resident physician to the State Asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind at Staunton, the medical director of the Interstate Insurance Company, and has served the city of Staunton as a member of the Board of Health and as city physician. He at present occupies the post of coroner for Augusta county, Virginia. He is also a member of a number of medical organizations, such as the Augusta County Medical Society, the Virginia State Medical Society, the American and the International Medical Associations. Besides his medical affiliations, Dr. Catlett has

a number of important business interests, but is in essence a professional man, and to this portion of his work gives the major part of his time and attention. He belongs to three orders, the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Catlett married Elizabeth Mickey, a daughter of Colonel Henry Clay Mickey, a prominent farmer of Albemarle county, Virginia. Mrs. Catlett was educated at the Misses Masons School, Washington, D. C. To Dr. and Mrs. Catlett has been born, 1897, a son, Clay Mickey.

James Van Allen Bickford. James Van Allen Bickford, a real estate operator of Hampton, is descended from one of the most ancient New England families. The American ancestor was John Bickford, born in England about 1612. He first appears of record in this country, July 20, 1645, when he purchased an estate at Oyster River, now Dover, New Hampshire, and he continued to be a taxpayer there until 1672. He was admitted a freeman in 1655. Most of his descendants are the progeny of his eldest son, John, who lived near Dover from 1662 to 1672, was taxed in Dover in 1675, and died before November 8, 1697, when an inventory of his property was made.

Selwyn Eugene Bickford, a descendant of this family, was born in 1830, in Lowell, Massachusetts, and died in 1884. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when the Civil war commenced he enlisted as a soldier of the Union army, and was made lieutenant. He continued in the military service until the close of the war, after which he engaged in the mercantile business at Hampton, Virginia, carrying stocks of dry goods and furniture. He was also, for many years, until his death, clerk of the courts. He was a past master of St. Tamany Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hampton, a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Portsmouth, and of the commandery at Hampton. He was a past chancellor commander of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, a charter member of Wyoming Camp, Improved Order of Red Men, and commander of the Grand Army of the Republic post. In religion he adhered to the Episcopal church, and in politics was always a Republican. He

married Caroline Matilda Van Allen, daughter of James Van Allen, of New York state. They had three sons: Selwyn Eugene, of Hampton, James V., of further mention, and Charles, who died in infancy.

James Van Allen Bickford, second son of Selwyn Eugene and Caroline M. (Van Allen) Bickford, was born December 31, 1876, in Hampton, where most of his life has been passed. He attended public and private schools, was a student at William and Mary College in 1893, entered Virginia Military Institute in the following year, and was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Civil Engineer. He was very shortly thereafter employed by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company as draftsman in their shipyard. The development of this section was forseen by Mr. Bickford, and he resolved to participate in the same and gather his proportional share of the emoluments to be derived. In 1890 he engaged in the real estate business in Hampton, immediately achieved success, and soon added the trade in sand, gravel and builder's supplies. For the last fourteen years he has been manager of Buckroe Beach, a summer resort maintained by the railroad company. Mr. Bickford is a man of broad mind and keen intellect, genial in disposition, courteous and affable in manner, and commands the loyal devotion of a great multitude of friend. Mr. Bickford served in the Virginia state militia and was appointed, August 3, 1905, as first lieutenant and adjutant of Third Battalion, Seventy-first Regiment Infantry of Virginia; appointed March 1, 1907, aide-de-camp of First Brigade, Virginia Volunteers on General Vaughn's staff; was appointed chief of signal corps, Virginia Volunteers, 1912 and still active in state militia. He was appointed by Judge C. W. Robinson commissioner of taxes for the Wythe district for 1915. He is a member of the Baptist church, and of Kappa Alpha, a college fraternity. In politics he differs from the precepts of his forefathers, and is active in the local councils of the Democratic party. Mr. Bickford is very active in the social life of his home town, and is affiliated with most of the fraternities there existing. Mr. Bickford is a member of both the Greater Hampton and Business Men's associations. He is a member of Monitor Lodge, No. 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Phoebus; of St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons;

Hampton Commandery, Knights Templar; Khedive Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Wyoming Tribe, No. 49, Improved Order of Red Men; a charter member of Hampton Lodge, No. 366, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of Aerie No. 674, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Kecoughtan Lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias; Hampton Lodge, No. 125, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Live Oak Camp, Woodmen of the World.

He married (first) in January, 1899, Katherine West Tabb, born 1876, died August 30, 1904, daughter of William K. and Catherine (West) Tabb, of Baltimore. He married (second) 1908, Helen Rutherford, daughter of William and Ann Page (West) Rutherford, of Baltimore. There is a son of the first marriage, James Van Allen, Jr., born July 30, 1904, and a daughter of the second, Ann Page, 1908.

Samuel C. Neff, V. S. Samuel C. Neff, V. S., a prominent citizen of Staunton, Virginia, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, the son of a prosperous farmer of that region. Dr. Neff was educated in the local schools and later, in 1898, entered the Ontario Veterinary College, from which he graduated with the class of 1901, taking the degree of V. S. Upon the completion of his studies, he returned to Staunton, Virginia, and there established himself in his profession and since practiced it with a high degree of success. In 1903 he was appointed by Governor Montague, of Virginia, to be president of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners, a position which he still holds through the subsequent appointments of Governors' Claude Swanson and W. H. Mann. He stands at the head of his profession in the state and is prominent in the State Veterinary Association, having held all the offices in connection with it. Besides his professional affiliations, Dr. Neff has important business connections, and is a director and member of the executive committee of the Hiner Shade and Specialty Company, and a partner in the W. J. Neff Implement Company of Staunton, Virginia. Dr. Neff's interest in the horse is not confined to the sick animal, however, but he is, on the contrary, greatly interested in racing, and when the Staunton Fair Association organized in 1913, he was chosen

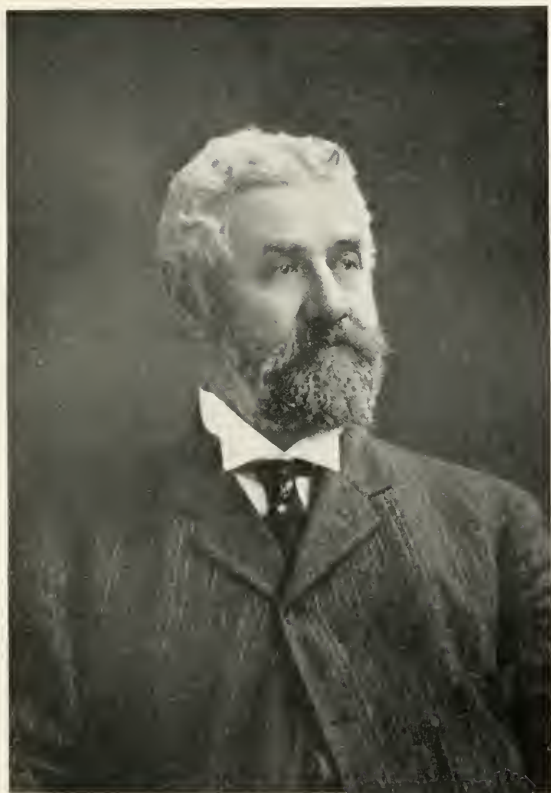
vice-president, director, secretary and superintendent of its racing department.

Dr. Neff was married in 1903, to Gertrude B. Haller, a native of Augusta county, Virginia, and to them have been born three children, two sons and a daughter.

Henry Thompson Douglas. Henry Thompson Douglas, civil engineer, colonel of engineers, Confederate States army, and brigadier-general, United States army, was born at "Cherry Hall," James City county, Virginia, September 15, 1838. His father was William Robert Christian Douglas, of Kaines, New Kent county, who was graduated with the degree of M. A. from William and Mary College, Virginia. His mother was Lucy Ann (Hankins) Douglas, who was born at "Cherry Hall," James City county, Virginia, the daughter of William Hankins of "Cherry Hall." The grandfather of General Henry Thompson Douglas was William Douglas of Kaines, and his great-grandfather, Robert Christian, of Providence Forge and Cedar Grove in New Kent county, Virginia. Beverly Brown Douglas, an uncle of General Douglas, was graduated from William and Mary College and attended Harvard College, and with his brothers William and John were students at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. The Virginia Douglasses spring from the Scottish family of Douglas, which is described by its historians as the most powerful and widely celebrated clan that Scotland ever produced. The name of the family was assumed from lands on the small river Douglas, in Lanarkshire, where William of Douglas was established as early as 1175. As in the case of several other Scottish families, an attempt has been made to ascribe the family a Norman-French origin, but there is no question that the name, like the family, is Gaelic, being derived from the words "dof-glas" or "du-glas," meaning "dark grey" from the color of the waters. The race of Douglas, greatly celebrated for its romantic career, may well be accounted an historic family, for as Hume, the annalist of the house, has it:

So many, so good, as of the Douglasses have been, Of one surname was ne'er in Scotland seen.

The family rose into power under King Robert Bruce, of whom "the good lord James of Douglas" was the most distin-



W. F. Douglass

guished adherent, but suffered a partial eclipse when the ninth earl, James, rebelled against King James II. The earls of Angus however partly restored the ancestral prominence of the house, which has always continued to be one of the most important in Scotland. William Douglas, the first of the family who appears on record, was so called, doubtless, from the wild pastoral dale with its river of the name which he possessed. He is found witnessing charters by the king and bishop of Glasgow between 1175 and 1213. He was either the brother or brother-in-law of Sir Freskin of Murray, and had six sons, of whom Archibald or Erkenbald was the heir, and Brice, a monk of Kelso, rose to be prior of Lesmahago (a dependency of Kelso on the outskirts of Douglassdale), and in 1203 was preferred to the bishopric of Murray. He owed this promotion, no doubt, to the influence of his kinsmen, the Murrays, and it contributed not a little to the rising fortunes of his house. He was followed beyond the Spey by four brothers, of whom one became sheriff of Elgin; another became a canon of Murray; and a third, who had been a monk of Kelso, seems to have become archbishop of Murray. A fourth brother, who had been a parson of Douglas, appears to have become Dean of Murray.

The armorial bearings of one branch of the Douglas family are thus heraldically described: "Arms—Argent a man's heart gules ensigned with an imperial crown proper; on a chief azure three stars of the first," which translated means upon a field of silver a man's heart red, beneath an imperial crown in its proper colors; upon a dividing line upon a blue ground three stars of silver. The original arms of the Douglas family were simply three silver stars on a blue field. The origin of this is unknown. The origin and significance of the crowned heart is better known; it was assumed by the family as a memorial of the fate of the Good Sir James of Douglas, who perished in Spain in 1330, while on a journey to the Holy Land, with the heart of his sovereign, Robert Bruce. The dying king had bequeathed his heart to the Good Sir James, who had been his greatest captain, with the request that he would carry it to Jerusalem and there bury it before the High Altar. It had been stated that Sir James died on his way to the Holy Land and that

he had the heart with him at that time encased in a silver box, but Hume the historian of the family distinctly states that the errand had been accomplished and that the knight was on his return to Scotland. "He carried with him to Jerusalem the king's heart, embalmed and put in a box of gold which he solemnly buried before the High Altar there, and this is the reason that the Douglas bear the crowned heart in their arms ever since." The name, formerly Douglas, is now spelled in many branches with an additional "s," as Douglass. The family and the name, assuming that all the Douglasses belong to the Scotch family, is well known in America, and distinct families have attained prominence in Virginia, in New England and in Pennsylvania.

Henry Thompson Douglas received his preliminary education in private schools in New Kent county, and at Williamsburg, Virginia. After leaving school he entered on field work as a civil engineer, continuing till 1861, when he entered the Confederate States army in the Engineer Corps. In 1883 he became connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as chief engineer and continued as such until 1896. He was engineer commissioner of the city of Baltimore, making a topographical survey of that city. In 1898 he was commissioned brigadier-general of the United States army, going to Cuba with the Seventh Army Corps, commanded by Major General Fitzhugh Lee. In 1900 he came to New York City and entered the service of the New York Rapid Transit Railroad as engineer, which position he has held ever since.

General Douglas has seen much military service. He entered the service of the Confederate army as lieutenant of engineers in 1861 on the staff of General John Bankhead Magruder, commanding the Army of the Peninsula. He was chief engineer of A. P. Hill's division of the Army of Northern Virginia during the seven days battles around Richmond, and was promoted captain and major of engineers. He was appointed by General Robert E. Lee a member of a board of engineers, with Lieutenant-Colonels Collins and William Proctor Smith of the Corps of Engineers, his rank being that of a major, assigned to locate the "intermediate" line for the defence of Richmond, Virginia. When the plans were completed and approved by General Lee,

the line of defence was ordered to be constructed and Major Douglas was placed in charge of this work where he remained for about a year. Later he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and assigned as chief engineer of the Trans-Mississippi Department under General E. Kirby Smith. He was then promoted colonel of engineers and remained with General Smith until the close of the war. After the return of peace Colonel Douglas went with Colonel Andrew Talcott to Mexico, and was engaged in constructing the railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, remaining there about two years. Returning to the United States, he assisted in the construction of a railroad from Louisville, Kentucky, to Cincinnati, Ohio. After its completion General Douglas was made its chief engineer. Afterwards he accepted a position on the Texas Pacific Railroad, later called the Transcontinental Railroad. Subsequently he was a member of the Corps of Engineers with Major Henry D. Whitcomb, which constructed the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, from Huntingdon to Kanawha Falls. He then joined Colonel T. M. R. Talcott on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and was afterward chief engineer and superintendent of the road from Richmond to West Point, Virginia, and chief engineer of the Richmond & Danville Railroad until 1883. General Douglas has written various papers on engineering. He wrote a sketch of the life of General Magruder, and one also of General John B. Hood of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The brothers and sisters of General Douglas were: 1. Dr. William Walter Douglas, of Warsaw, Richmond county, Virginia, who was a graduate of William and Mary College and of the Richmond Medical College. He served in the Confederate army as a surgeon in General Jackson's and General Stuart's corps. 2. John Beverly, who died when young. 3. James Malcolm, of Baltimore, Maryland, an engineer. 4. Robert Bruce, lawyer, deceased. 5. Elizabeth J., deceased, married Walter Weir, of Manassas, Virginia. 6. Mary, deceased, married Edward Spotswood Pollard, of Zoar, King William county, Virginia. 7. Lucy, deceased, who married Colonel James Johnson, of King William county, Virginia.

General Douglas found among his papers an interesting bit of paper, evidently torn from a note book, on which was written

in the handwriting of General Robert E. Lee, an order to General Joseph E. Johnston, then commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, directing Captain Henry Thompson Douglas of the Corps of Engineers then on the staff of General Magruder, to report to General Lee at Richmond, Virginia, and endorsed in their own handwriting by Generals Joseph E. Johnston and J. B. Magruder. This paper has been filed in the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Virginia. On reporting to General Lee he was ordered to locate and construct the defences of Chafin's Bluff, on the north side of the James river about half a mile below Drury's Bluff. He constructed these defences, mounting eight guns of the largest calibre, bearing upon the river, and forming a part of the defences of Richmond, Virginia.

Henry T. Douglas married, June 9, 1868, Anne Matilda, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1852, daughter of Edward Robbins, of Philadelphia.

Lysander B. Conway, Jr. The arms of Colonel Edwin Conway, a descendant of Edwin Conway, the founder of the family in Virginia, are preserved in his seal to several documents extant in Virginia State Archives and the records of Lancaster county, Virginia. The impression on each is the same: "Sable on a bend argent, cotised ermine a rose gules between two amulets of the last." Crest: "A moor's head side faced proper, banded round the temples argent and azure." Motto: "Fide et Amore."

Edwin Conway came to Virginia from Worcester county, England, in 1640, and appears in Northampton records in June, 1642, as "Mr. Edwin Conway, Clarke of this com." In the first grant of land in his name he is recorded as "Edwyn Conoway of Northampton, Clarke." He became a large landowner, and by his first wife, Martha Eltonhead, whom he married in England, had two sons, Edwin (2) and Eltonhead, from whom the families of Conway, in Virginia, descend. Lieutenant James Conway, great-great-grandfather of Lysander B. Conway, of Danville, Virginia, was an officer of the revolution, killed at the battle of Trenton, New Jersey, December 28, 1776. His son, Christopher Conway, was the father of James Washington Conway, whose son, Lysander B. Conway, is the father of Lysander B. Conway, Jr.

Orlando Wemple. For half a century Orlando Wemple was identified with the tobacco interests of Danville, beginning in 1869 by founding the firm Wemple & Company, of which, for twenty years, he was sole owner. He was then twenty-one years of age and four years prior to that date had located in Danville, working for others until establishing his own business. Although invalided in a railroad accident he never ceased his activities until his death, but held a prominent place in many Danville interests as well as in Washington, D. C.; was active in church, club and fraternal work, particularly interested in church music as choir master for twenty-five years; a foreign traveler, he crossed the Atlantic eight times, touring Continental Europe frequently, and traveling his own land from ocean to ocean many times both for recreation and on business intent.

The American families, Wemple and Wemp, descend from Jan Barentse Wemp, who was born in Dort, Holland, in 1620, came to America in 1640 and appeared in Beverwyck (Albany, New York) in 1643. He appears in several land transfers there including a "bouwery" on the Poestenkill and in 1662 received a patent for the Great Island lying in the Mohawk, west of Schenectady, and a house lot in the village. He married Maritje Wyndertse, who survived him, and married a second husband, Sweer Turnise Van Valsen, the village miller, with whom she perished in the massacre and burning of Schenectady by the Indians, February 9, 1690. Jan Barentse Wemp was a captain of foot, appointed in 1690. From Wemp the name soon became Wemple and from the Dutch founder, Jan Barentse Wemp, sprang all the Wemple families of the Mohawk Valley (New York) and from there scattered to all parts of the United States. The branch from which Orlando Wemple, of Danville, descended followed the emigration westward as far as Syracuse, New York, where Dr. John De Graffe Wemple, father of Orlando Wemple, was born, son of John De Graffe Wemple, a farmer and merchant of that city. The Wemples intermarried with many of the best families of the Mohawk Valley and collaterally Orlando Wemple traced to the names that have made that section famous.

Dr. John De Graffe Wemple was born in Syracuse, New York, died in Caswell

county, North Carolina, in 1899. He was educated in Syracuse, then spent five years in New York City, becoming a graduate M. D. Later he located in Caswell county, North Carolina, where he married and continued in the practice of his profession until his death. His wife, Dorothy (Guwynn) Wemple, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, resided there all her life and there died. Orlando is the only living child of Dr. John D. Wemple. He had two daughters, Maria T., who married James W. Nunnally and died at age of sixty-six years, childless, and Laura W., married H. O. Howard, bore him five children, and died aged sixty-three years.

Orlando Wemple, only son of Dr. John De Graffe and Dorothy (Guwynn) Wemple, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, September 23, 1848. He attended the public schools, but by self study, travel, reading and observation, has acquired a university education in the great school of experience. At age of seventeen years he came to Danville and worked in the tobacco factories of that city until 1869 when he began business for himself as Wemple & Company, dealing in and manufacturing tobacco, the latter department, however, not being added until 1876, when he started a factory for the manufacture of plug and smoking tobacco on a large scale. This branch of the business was carried on under the firm name of Wemple, Ellerson & Company, James R. Ellerson acquiring an interest in Wemple & Company. In 1907, Mr. Wemple being seriously injured in a railroad accident on the Southern Railway, decided to withdraw from manufacturing and he confined the business of the firm entirely to the handling and sale of leaf tobacco. Mr. Wemple was also a partner in the real estate firm of Ellerson & Wemple, of Washington, D. C., his partner, James R. Ellerson, being a resident of that city. The firm Wemple & Company handled from three to five million pounds of leaf annually, shipping to manufacturers throughout the United States and in foreign countries. One of the pioneer firms in the business in Danville, Wemple & Company, were identified with every step of the progress and advancement in the tobacco business during the past half century, and ranked, not only with the oldest but most reliable and prosperous firms of the city. In 1907 their business was greatly

retarded by a destructive fire, but all damage was quickly repaired.

Mr. Wemple was a director of the Virginia Hardware and Manufacturing Company, director of the Citizens' Bank, recently consolidated, director of the Danville Co-operative Warehouse Company, a successful enterprise he assisted in organizing, and was director of the Danville Fair Association from its organization, until his death. He was also interested as a stockholder in the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills and had other investments of importance.

Fond of travel, Mr. Wemple toured Europe and the United States extensively, as recreation, which with compulsory business trips gave him unlimited opportunity to see the wonders of many lands. He was a well-read, cultured gentleman, keen and forceful in business, courteous, genial, and companionable in his hours "off duty." He was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine, and enjoyed the pleasures of club life at the Danville Country and Tuscarora clubs. He was a charter member of the Commercial Association and as a Democrat was often solicited to represent his party in various ways. He was a member of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church, for twenty years served on the official board, and for twenty-five years was in charge of the church choir, music being one of his greatest delights and passions.

Mr. Wemple married in Yanceyville, North Carolina, April 15, 1874, Elizabeth Frances Pinnix, born in Caswell county, North Carolina, daughter of Colonel James C. Pinnix, and his wife, Betty F., both deceased. Children of Orlando and Elizabeth F. Wemple: John D., born March 26, 1875, now his father's assistant in business; Mary W., married Fred W. Hagedorn, of New York City, whom she survives; Blanche, residing at home; Alice Dorothy, married D. E. Guerrant, resides in Spartanburg, South Carolina, with sons, Orlando Wemple and Daniel E.; Lily, married John T. Lyle, Jr., of Meridian, Mississippi, with son, Orlando Wemple Lyle; Orlando Ray, now engaged in tobacco manufacture at Rocky Mount, North Carolina; Joseph C., died in infancy.

Mr. Wemple died in September, 1914, and the funeral services were held from the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church,

conducted by the Rev. W. B. Beauchamp, D. D., pastor of the church. Interment was made in Green Hill Cemetery.

The following tributes show the appreciation in which Mr. Wemple was held:

Whereas, Mr. O. Wemple, for a number of years actively identified with the Virginia Hardware & Manufacturing Company as one of its directors and its treasurer, has been called to answer the last summons,

Therefore, Be it resolved by the directors of the company at a meeting held on September 26, 1914:

First, That we contemplate with profound sorrow the removal from an active interest in our concern of one whose counsel we so highly valued and with whom we have maintained such pleasant relations.

Second, That we wish to express our sincere admiration of the character and business ability of our former associate. He was a successful man of affairs, a valuable citizen, and a consistent Christian, and we deplore the loss to our community of a man of such sterling worth.

Third, That we assure the bereaved family of our deep sympathy and trust that they may have in this great sorrow the consolation of Christian faith and hope.

Fourth, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and that they be spread upon the minutes of the Virginia Hardware & Manufacturing Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VIRGINIA HDW. & MFG. CO., INC.

At a call meeting of the Danville Tobacco Association, held yesterday morning, the president, W. A. Willingham announced the death of Mr. O. Wemple, a member of the association. A committee of three members was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions expressive of the loss of this valued member. The committee wrote the following tribute:

Again the hand of death has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst one of our most useful and honored members, Mr. O. Wemple, whose death occurred at his home early Friday morning, September 25, after an illness of several months, and deserving to pay memory of our much beloved and esteemed associate who by his wise council and interesting effort, proved a dominant factor in the development and expansion of the business interest of our city, particularly the tobacco interest, with which he was connected since his removal to Danville in early manhood.

Therefore, be it Resolved, First—That in the death of Mr. Orlando Wemple our city has lost one of her most useful and valued citizens and the tobacco association of the city of Danville one of its oldest and most influential members, whose death will be most keenly felt. Magnetic in person and wise in counsel, strong in character, were elements which entered into his life and made for him a host of true and loyal friends.

Second—That we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and in the dark hour of sorrow, command them to the tender care of our heavenly Father.

Third—That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, published in the Register, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

E. G. MOSELY,
W. T. COUSINS,
J. N. WYLLIE,
Committee.

Whereas, Our faithful friend and fellow-member, Orlando Wemple, has answered the final roll call of earth, and

Whereas, He was our active colleague and business associate for many years; now, therefore, be it resolved;

That we mourn his loss as a member of our body, who gave his time and efficient services thereto, so willingly. Also as a man of high ideals, lofty character, unquestioned integrity and splendid example. We shall miss his genial presence and gentle manner, his wise counsel and advice, and his faithful and loyal service.

That we tender is bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss and affliction; and the comfort that may be derived from a knowledge of his good name, his broad charity, his upright life, and "the love he bore his fellow man." With such a name and such a man, "all is well."

That these Resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy of same be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Danville newspapers and "The Southern Tobacco Journal."

The Board of Directors of
Danville Co-operative Warehouse Co.

Danville, Va., September 25, 1914.

Stricker Coles, M. D. The original estate of the Coles in Albemarle county, Virginia, consisted of three thousand acres, half of the tract granted to Francis Eppes in 1730, for which he received a patent. Francis Eppes devised the land to his sons, Richard and William, who sold one-half of the grant to John Coles, but their deed was never admitted to record because proved by only two witnesses. In 1777 Francis Eppes, son of Richard and grandson of Francis Eppes, the patentee, made a conveyance of the tract to John Coles and acknowledged it before two magistrates. The conveyance is as follows:

George the Third by the Grace of God
of Great Britain, France and Ireland,
King Defender of the Faith, etc.,
to

John Coles,

Dated August 3, 1771.

The Eleventh Year of Our Reign.

Grants: Consideration Thirty Shillings.

Tract of Land containing 270 acres in the County of Albemarle on the south side of Hardware River

on the branches of Beverdam and Eppes Creek and on the north side of Green Mountain.

Paying for every fifty acres of land so proportionately for a less or greater quantity the rent of one shilling yearly to be paid on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

In Witness Whereof, we have caused these our Letter Patent to be made. Witness our trusty and well beloved William Nelson, Esq., President of our Council and Commander in Chief of our said Colony and Dominion at Williamsburgh, under the Seal of our said Colony. * * *

Seal annexed is a crown.

There were also three other grants to same party on same date, namely: One for 200 acres on Eppes and Totem Creeks; 225 acres on Totem Creek; 150 acres on the branches of Battengers and Totem Creeks.

This John Coles was a son of John Coles, who came from Enniscorthy, Ireland, in 1710, to Hanover county, Virginia, where he married Mary Winston. He later lived in Richmond, Virginia, where being then a widower, he married a second wife, Silvano Skipwith. His children were: Walter, Sarah, Mary, married John Payne and was the mother of Dorothy, wife of President James Madison. John (2), Isaac, a member of congress from the Halifax county district.

John (2) Coles, son of John (1) and Mary (Winston) Coles, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, died in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1808. He bought the three thousand acre tract in Albemarle previously mentioned and there resided until death, a prosperous planter. He married Rebecca Elizabeth Tucker, born in Jamestown, Virginia, died in 1826. Children: 1. Walter, a magistrate of Albemarle county, residing at "Woodville," where he died in 1854, aged eighty-two years; he married (first) Eliza, daughter of Bowler Cocke, of Turkey Island, (second) Sarah, daughter of John Swan, of Powhatan. 2. John (3), of further mention. 3. Isaac A., a member of the Albemarle bar, private secretary for a time to President Jefferson, and a member of the Virginia house of delegates; he married Mrs. Julia Stricker Rankin, widow of Christopher Rankin, and lived at his country estate, "Enniscorthy," named in honor of the home in Ireland; he died in 1841; his wife died in 1876, leaving two children, Julia Isaetta, married Peyton S. Coles, of further mention, and Stricker. 4. Tucker, a member of the Virginia house of delegates; married Helen Skipwith and died without issue in 1861 at "Tallwood." 5. Edward, private

secretary to President Madison, sold the Rockfish river plantation inherited from his father and in 1818 moved to the state of Illinois, taking with him all of his slaves, but gave them their freedom and settled them with their families on farms near Edwardsville; he was appointed by President Monroe first governor of the territory of Illinois and was elected its second governor after the territory became a state; in 1832 he moved to Philadelphia, and there married Sarah L. Roberts; died in 1868; he had three children, one of them, Robert S., returning to Virginia, became a captain in the Confederate army and fell at Roanoke Island in 1862. 6. Rebecca, married Richard Singleton, of South Carolina. 7. Sarah; married Andrew Stevenson. 8. Mary Eliza, married Robert Carter. 9. Elizabeth. 10. Emily, married John Rutherford, of Richmond.

John (3) Coles, second son of John (2) and Rebecca Elizabeth (Tucker) Coles, died at "Estoutville," his country estate, in 1848. He married Selina Skipwith, of Mecklenburg, and left three sons: John (4), who lived near Warren, Virginia; Peyton Skipwith, of further mention; Tucker, who resided at "Viewmont."

Peyton Skipwith Coles, second son of John (3) and Selina (Skipwith) Coles, was born at the old Coles plantation, "Estoutville," Albemarle county, Virginia, April 1, 1826, died there in June, 1887. He inherited "Estoutville" from his father and there resided all his life. He married Julia Isaetta Coles, his first cousin, daughter of Isaac A. and Julia Stricker (Rankin) Coles. They were the parents of the following children: Peyton Skipwith; Selina Skipwith, deceased; Isaac A.; Julia Stricker, who married E. L. Mackenzie; John E.; Roberts; Edward; William Bedford; Stricker, of whom further; Henry Aylett; Arthur Newbold. Julia Isaetta Coles was a maternal granddaughter of General John C. Stricker, of Maryland, a distinguished officer of the revolution, who also in 1814 successfully defended Baltimore from attack by the British.

From these distinguished Virginia and Maryland families, Coles, Tuckers, Skipwith and Stricker, springs Dr. Stricker Coles, of the staff of Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He was born at "Estoutville," Albemarle county, Virginia, March 13, 1867, son of Peyton Skipwith and Julia Isaetta

(Coles) Coles, and is a descendant in the fifth American generation of John Coles, of Enniscorthy, Ireland and Hanover county, Virginia, the founder of the American branch of the family. He acquired his early education under home tutors and in a private school in Fauquier county, specializing in the studies bearing upon engineering, his choice being for that profession. But after a severe illness that caused the abandonment of his plans he entered Roanoke College, there spending two years. He then matriculated at the University of Virginia, but after one year abandoned classical study and began a course in the medical department of the university. In 1891 he located in Philadelphia, entering Jefferson Medical College in the fall of that year. He was graduated M. D. with the class of 1892 and during the following year served as resident physician at Jefferson Hospital. He was then appointed an assistant in the obstetrical department of the hospital, assistant in the same department of the Polyclinic Hospital, and chief assistant in the out-door department for the diseases of children at the Howard Hospital. In 1898 he was appointed demonstrator of obstetrics and in 1902 clinical lecturer. During the period from graduation until 1902, as assistant obstetrician at Jefferson Maternity Hospital, Dr. Coles assisted in the delivery of nearly every case brought to the hospital, and experience that gained him recognized proficiency and that thoroughly fitted him for his life work. During this same period he also acted as assistant to Professor Edward P. Davis in his private practice. Appointed assistant professor of Obstetrics at Jefferson College in 1898, Dr. Coles is assistant obstetrician of the Philadelphia Hospital, is one of the lecturers of the Training School for Nurses connected with the latter institution, visiting physician for Philadelphia Lying-In-Charity Hospital, and also conducts an extensive private and consultation practice. In addition to his professional duties, Dr. Coles has added largely to the literature of medicine, publishing many valuable articles in leading medical journals. These include: "Tubercular Bacilli in Human Milk," "Posterior Rotation of the Occiput in Vertex Presentation," "Transverse Position of the Child, with Prolapse of the Arm and Impaction," "Report of Three Cases of Cesarean Section—One Compli-

cated by Pyosalpinx," "The Immediate Repair of Lacerations After Labor," "Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri," "The Care of the Pregnant Patient," "The Frequency and Prevention of Puerperal Sepsis," "Calomel to Increase Elimination in Pregnancy," and the article on "Galactagogues" in the "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences."

He is a fellow of the College of Physicians, a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, and is an honorary member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha fraternity. He also belongs to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Southern and Merion Cricket clubs.

Dr. Coles married, September 16, 1908, Bertha Horstmann, born in Philadelphia, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Horstmann) Lippincott. Children: Elizabeth, Lippincott, born October 11, 1909, and Walter Lippincott, born September 11, 1911.

Bertha Horstmann (Lippincott) Coles descends from Richard Lippincott, founder of the noted Lippincott family of New Jersey and Philadelphia. She is a daughter of Walter Lippincott, a member of the Philadelphia publishing house, J. B. Lippincott & Company, and granddaughter of Joshua Ballinger Lippincott, who in 1836 established J. B. Lippincott & Company, publishers and booksellers, a house that within twenty-five years became one of the principal publishing concerns of the United States. Richard Lippincott was one of the early settlers of New England, becoming a town officer of Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 1, 1640. Shortly after 1651 he returned to England, where he joined the Society of Friends and suffered persecution. After several years he again came to America, settling in Rhode Island, but later made his home at Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and thereafter was prominent in the Shrewsbury Meeting of Friends and in public life. He was a member of the first provincial assembly, elected from Shrewsbury in 1668, again in 1677, and in 1682-83 was coroner of Monmouth county. He was also one of the "Associates of the Patentees," the first local court, appointed in 1670. On August 9, 1676, he obtained a patent for one thousand acres

from John Fenwick in his South Jersey Colony, but never settled thereon, nor did his sons. He died at Shrewsbury, November 26, 1683. His wife, Abigail, survived him fourteen years. They were the parents of eight children.

Restore Lippincott, third son of Richard Lippincott, was born at Plymouth, England, May, 1653, and when a lad was brought by his parents to Shrewsbury, New Jersey. In 1688 he bought land near Mount Holly, New Jersey, but did not move there until 1692. He was a member of the West Jersey assembly from Burlington county in 1701 and was one of the members of the first assembly that met in Perth Amboy in 1703, after East and West Jersey had united as one colony. He was re-elected in 1704 and served until the assembly was dissolved in 1706. He was a prominent member of the Mount Holly Meeting, Society of Friends, and prior to the erection of the Meeting House in 1716, meetings were held at his home. He married (first) Hannah Shattuck, (second) Martha, widow of Joseph Owen. By his first wife he had nine children.

James Lippincott, second son of Restore Lippincott and his first wife, was born at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 1687, and when a child was brought to Northampton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, by his parents. He was a landowner of Burlington county and a member of the Society of Friends. His wife, Anna Eves, was a daughter of Thomas Eves, one of the proprietors of West Jersey, who came from England, purchased a one thirty-second share of West Jersey lands, and settled on Mell creek, in what became Evesham township, Burlington county. James and Anna Lippincott were members of the Evesham Meeting, but resided in Northampton township. They had nine children.

Jonathan Lippincott, fourth son of James Lippincott, died in 1759. He married his cousin, Anna Eves, and resided in both Evesham and Northampton townships. They were disowned by Friends for their marriage on account of their relationship. They had four children.

Levi Lippincott, second son of Jonathan Lippincott, was a farmer of Evesham township, Burlington county, New Jersey, all his life, and there died in 1818. He married,

April 22, 1773. Lettice, daughter of Micajah and Rebecca Wills, of a prominent Burlington county family. They had ten children.

Jacob Wills Lippincott, third son of Levi Lippincott, was born in Evesham township, September 10, 1783, and resided in Evesham and Springfield townships until his death, about 1834. He married, February 6, 1812, Sarah, daughter of Joshua Ballinger, of Burlington county, a lineal descendant of Henry Ballinger, one of the proprietors of West Jersey in 1684.

Joshua Ballinger Lippincott, only child of Jacob Wills and Sarah (Ballinger) Lippincott, was born at Juliustown, Burlington county, New Jersey, March 18, 1813, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1886. He became the founder of the great publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Company, a house that "aided in making Philadelphia known and respected not only in this country but also over the whole civilized world." He was also one of Philadelphia's foremost business men, a member of the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was one of the founders of the Union Club (which later became the Union League), the Social Art Club, and a number of other societies. He married, October 16, 1845, Josephine, daughter of Seth Craig, a leading manufacturer of Philadelphia. They were the parents of four children.

Walter Lippincott, second son of Joshua Ballinger and Josephine (Craig) Lippincott, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1849. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and after leaving college became a member of J. B. Lippincott & Company. He married, October 21, 1879, Elizabeth Trotter, daughter of Sigmund Hoeckley Horstmann, of Philadelphia. Their only child was Bertha Horstmann Lippincott, who married Dr. Stricker Coles, of Philadelphia.

Rorer A. James. Rorer A. James, born at Axton, the home and plantation of his father and of his maternal grandfather, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, March 1, 1859, was the third son of the marriage of Dr. John Craghead James and Angeline Rorer, his wife. His father was a prominent surgeon and physician and commanded an exceptionally large practice in the counties of Pitt-

sylvania and Henry, and, though a large land owner, gave little attention to demands other than those of his profession.

John Craghead James, M. D., was a profound and original thinker, and a great student of science and history, besides keeping thoroughly informed on current issues. An omnivorous reader, his brilliant mind would rapidly and thoroughly digest, and his wonderful memory retain, ready for application, the store of information acquired by his fondness for reading. He possessed that remarkable faculty of concentration that when he set himself to a page, little disturbance short of personal contact could distract his attention. In a great measure self-taught, he was a profound and far-seeing student. It is believed he was the first surgeon in the state to use chloroform as an anaesthetic; when it was obtainable only in the crude or commercial form he recognized its possibilities and persistently experimented on dogs and cats, with a view of purifying it for use in human surgery. He was the son of Captain (Virginia militia) John James and Katherine Craghead, his wife, and grandson of John James, a well-to-do immigrant, who soon after arriving in America from Cornwall, England, bought land and settled in the northern part of now Pittsylvania; and later married Dinah Easley. His mother was the daughter of John Craghead and Sallie Powell, his wife, whose old homestead, with its substantial brick residence, still in striking repair, and owned and occupied by a sturdy great-grandson of the founder, crowning an eminence in Franklin county and over-looking Staunton river and the hills of Bedford, give mute testimony of the means and taste of this long-lived couple.

Sallie Powell, the wife of John Craghead, was a great-granddaughter of Ambrose Powell, the eminent surveyor and commissioner, who settled and ran the line between Virginia and Kentucky, and after whom the beautiful Powell valley, river and mountains on the border of the two states take their name.

On the maternal side Rorer A. James is the grandson of Captain (Virginia militia) Abram Rorer and Mary Wright, his wife, of Pittsylvania. The immigrant Rorer, or "Rohrer" as has been adopted by some branches of the family, was a native of Switzerland, and settled near Philadelphia.

One of his sons, Abram Rorer, removed to Virginia under the colony-head of Harmon Cook; later merchant and extensive land-owner on the waters of Tomahawk, Pittsylvania county, and whose daughter Abram married. It is related that it was the early infatuation of young Abram for the lovely daughter that induced him to join the colony and follow the venturesome fortunes of his future father-in-law. Of this union there were born four sons: Rudolph, Charles, David and Abram. The last was the grandfather of Rorer A. James. David Rorer studied law and early in life located in Iowa, where he achieved eminent success and reputation as a lawyer, jurist and author. He became a distinguished member of the supreme court of that state, and a national authority, with the publication of "Rorer on Judicial Sales" and other standard law works of his pen. The other sons were substantial and prosperous farmers of their native county, Pittsylvania.

Angeline Rorer, daughter of Abram Rorer the second, and the devoted mother of Rorer A. James, was remarkable for her strong and practical mind and well-nigh unerring judgment and clear and accurate memory, even to her last moments at the ripe age of ninety-two years. With the husband and father absent from home so much, attending to his widely scattered professional calls, it was mainly to her lot that fell the responsible duties of bringing up seven sons and daughters, who lovingly call her memory blessed, and nobly did she at all times discharge her sacred obligation.

Rorer James received his primary education under private tutors until he reached the age of fourteen years; then two years in a local public school, after which he served one year as clerk in a general merchandise store, and was a student of Roanoke College for one session. The next session he taught a public school, following which he entered the Virginia Military Institute, where four years later, in the class of 1882, he was graduated as a "star" or "distinguished" graduate. Upon graduation he was offered an assistant professorship in his alma mater, a year later the offer was renewed; but each time he declined the honor, preferring a more active career.

Soon after leaving the Virginia Military Institute, he formed and became a member of the firm of James & Terry, tobacco manu-

facturers at Brosville, Virginia, which business he followed with varying financial success until the fall of 1886, when he entered the University of Virginia, and took the Bachelor of Law degree in June, 1887. He at once began the practice of his profession in the city of Danville, and in 1889 was elected a member of the house of delegates from the city of Danville and the county of Pittsylvania. Two years later he was re-elected and served as chairman of the committee on schools and colleges of that body. He declined to stand for the house again; but two years later was elected to the senate from the district composed of the counties of Henry and Pittsylvania and of the city of Danville by the largest majority ever given a candidate for any office in that district.

It was during his term as senator in 1898 that at the request of the leading citizens of Danville he purchased, at public auction, the "Danville Register," and two years later acquired the "Evening Bee." He had a keen fondness and aptitude for politics; but believing that the newspaper field without office would afford ample room for the satisfying of this taste, and especially that he could better serve his party and constituents as a fearless and impersonal journalist, free from the swerving temptations of the office holder, he declined, in convention assembled, the unanimous re-nomination of his party to the senate, which was easily equivalent to election. Since then he has asked for no public office.

Soon after graduation from the University of Virginia he was appointed a member of the board of visitors to the Virginia Military Institute by Governor Fitzhugh Lee, which position he resigned when he became a candidate for the legislature; and because he was still a member of that body declined a reappointment to the same board tendered him by Governor Charles T. O'Ferrell. He served two years of a four-year term on the board of fisheries, and resigned when Governor Swanson offered him choice of appointment on the board of visitors to the University of Virginia or the Virginia Military Institute. Following the dictates of his heart he accepted the latter, and was soon elected president of the board, which high position he still holds, and which honor it is known he values more highly than any in the gift of his congressional district. He

was re-appointed to this board by Governor Mann.

He was elected member of the Electoral College of Virginia that cast the vote of the state for William J. Bryan in 1908; delegate to the Democratic National Convention held in St. Louis, which nominated Judge Alton B. Parker for president; also to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention that nominated Woodrow Wilson, and where he was selected as the Virginia representative on the National Notification Committee to convey to Mr. Wilson, at Sea Girt, official notice of his nomination.

Under his control as owner and editor, the editorial policy of the "Register" and the "Bee" has been unfalteringly fearless and independent, yet conservative and always reflecting his personal views, regardless of consequences. At first the people of Danville found it had to adjust themselves to such independent course, but soon learned to respect and to admire the high standard of the editorial columns, and the "Register" and the "Bee" enjoy in the community an influence and prestige seldom vouchsafed to local journals. The owner's chief aim through his newspapers has been to encourage and cultivate sincere, cordial relations, based on community of interests and fair dealings, between the people of the city and the surrounding country, and especially between the city and his native county of Pittsylvania, and the success attending his efforts has been deep and abiding. Mr. James is regarded by many as "the most influential layman in Virginia," as it is probable that he is more intimately in touch with the leading public men of the commonwealth than any other non-official, and his advice and influence in local matters, party councils and state affairs, are of unusual weight and effectiveness.

Mr. James was married in Pittsylvania county, October 12, 1892, to Annie Marshall, daughter of Colonel Robert A. Wilson and Ruth Hairston, his wife. Their children are: Robert Wilson, Rorer A., Jr., Annie Marshall, John Bruce.

Wyatt Sanford Beazley, M. D. Dr. Beazley descends from the Beazleys of Greene county, Virginia, and through the marriage of his grandfather, Captain James Beazley, with Elizabeth (Betsey) Mills, from John Starke the elder, emigrant from Scotland,

who on May 25, 1735, married Ann Wyatt. The line of descent is through John (2) Starke, born in Hanover county, Virginia, April 27, 1742, who married Elizabeth Shepherd, of the same county. Twelve children were born to John (2) and Elizabeth Starke, the eighth being a daughter, Sarah, who married Wyatt Mills, of Albemarle county, Virginia. By this marriage there were sons and daughters, the second daughter being Elizabeth (Betsey) who married Captain James Beazley. These intermarriages connected many of the early Virginia families with the Beazleys, the Wyatts, Heads, Sanfords, Wallers, Carters, Allens, Spotswoods and others. The Wyatts of Virginia came from an English ancestor, who traced descent to a Norman knight who came to England with the "Conqueror."

Captain James Beazley, a wealthy farmer and man of high literary attainment, whose grandfather immigrated to this country from England, supposedly from the Isle of Wight, married, as stated above, Elizabeth Mills, and had issue: Judge Wyatt Starke, of whom further; Edward, who married Emma Vaughan; Dr. Robert Sanford, of whom further; James, who married Elizabeth Sheppard Head, of Randolph county, Missouri; Elizabeth, who married James Stephens, of Greene county, Virginia.

Judge Wyatt Starke Beazley, son of Captain James and Elizabeth (Mills) Beazley, was born in the beautiful Swift Run valley, near the Blue Ridge mountains, Greene county, Virginia, February 1, 1819, and died in the same county, November 2, 1881. His father, a wealthy planter, gave him all the advantages of a classical education, sending him last to the University of Virginia, where he became a scholar of high attainment, graduating in Greek, Latin, French and German, with many other subjects, and later in law, afterwards becoming a lawyer of great force and ability. The results of these advantages placed him professionally and socially among the leading men of his district, and he was held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens who elevated him to prominent official positions in the county, first clerk, then commonwealth's attorney, and for a period of thirteen years, until his death, he was judge of the judicial district, composed of the counties of Madison and Greene. He was a learned, just judge, dignified and courteous, chivalrous



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and knightly, and the soul of generosity and hospitality. He married Elizabeth Columbia Miller, born in Greene county, Virginia, in 1824, died in 1892. They were the parents of four children, all living: Adelaide Starke, Carrie Lee, Mary James, Wyatt Sanford, of whom further.

Dr. Wyatt Sanford Beazley, only son and youngest child of Judge Wyatt Starke and Elizabeth Columbia (Miller) Beazley, was born near Stanardsville, Greene county, Virginia, July 11, 1868. He was educated in private schools in his native county, and after deciding upon a profession entered the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1893. He began practice in East Richmond and later located in the western part of the city, at his present residence, No. 412 North Lombardy street. He soon became affiliated with his alma mater, as instructor in medical jurisprudence, but at the end of two years he resigned this position to devote himself wholly to the practice of his profession. Later he was chosen medical examiner for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, the Royal Arcanum, the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, which positions he still holds. In the same capacity he has served several of the insurance companies of his city. He is a member of various professional societies including the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, and Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery. In political faith he is a Democrat. A friend to all reformation, particularly for the advancement of womanhood, he became a member of the Woman's Suffrage League as soon as it was organized in Virginia. When eight years of age he joined the Good Templars, a temperance society at Stanardsville, and has since done all in his power to help the cause on to victory. His labors in this direction have been with the Anti-Saloon League from its beginning in his native state. In short, all worthy, needy objects, and every good cause finds him ready to lend a helping hand. He is a skillful, honorable general practitioner, with the distinction of an unusual power to hold his patients, many of the present ones having employed him at the beginning of his medical career, eighteen years ago. Tender and sympathetic, kind and courteous, cheerful and optimistic, he never fails to win the love and confidence of those un-

der his care. Many of them have been heard to say that his presence alone had been an inspiration and help to them. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Grave Avenue Baptist Church.

Dr. Beazley married, in Huntsville, Missouri, October 9, 1897, Alma Elizabeth Sellers, born at Roanoke, Randolph county, Missouri, August 28, 1872, at her father's farm, the homestead of her mother. She is the daughter of William B. Sellers, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, February 28, 1841, died in July, 1909, judge of the probate court of Randolph county, Missouri. He married Virginia A. Head, born in Randolph county, Missouri, May 31, 1837, and now residing with her daughter, Alma E., in Richmond. She is a descendant of Benjamin Head, of revolutionary fame, through John Head, who settled in Missouri. The Heads settled in Virginia at an early date and are prominent in several southern states. Children of Dr. Wyatt S. and Alma E. (Sellers) Beazley: Wyatt Sanford, Jr., born July 25, 1898, who when but a lad of eight showed decided talent as writer of fiction, is now making a fine record both as to conduct and as a student in high school; Virginia Lee, born May 1, 1902; Elizabeth Idress, born November 12, 1904; Charlotte Starke, born March 20, 1907.

Benjamin Head, ancestor of Mrs. Alma Elizabeth (Sellers) Beazley, was a citizen of Orange county, Virginia, as early as 1771; joined the continental army as a private in Colonel Bland's regiment of horse; was sent on several important expeditions that required the utmost trust and confidence, and in consequence of meritorious and patriotic service was recommended for promotion by Colonel Bland. He was commissioned a captain in Colonel Bland's regiment in 1780, serving until the end of the war. He fought at Brandywine, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Germantown and White Plains; was transferred to the southern army, and after his promotion was captured at Laniers Ferry, South Carolina, and exchanged on May 14, 1781. After his release he continued in the service; was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and held the rank of captain at the end of the war. John Head, one of his sons, emigrated to Missouri, and another son, Henry, to Sumner county, Tennessee.

Mrs. Alma Elizabeth (Sellers) Beazley

is descended also through her mother from John Starke, the emigrant, who came from Scotland, married Ann Wyatt, settled in Hanover county, Virginia, and rendered patriotic service during the Revolutionary war as a member of the committee of safety. Mrs. Beazley is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and through Benjamin Head is entitled to membership in the Daughters of 1812. Dr. W. S. Beazley, also her husband, as stated before, is descended from this same John Starke, is related also to Benjamin Head.

Adelaide Starke, eldest child of Judge Wyatt Starke and Elizabeth Columbia (Miller) Beazley, and sister of Dr. Wyatt Sanford Beazley, was born May 27, 1862. She graduated from Albemarle Female Institute in June, 1879, and for five years, until her marriage to Elijah D. Durette, of Greene county, Virginia, performed faithfully the beautiful service of assisting her mother in the home. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Durette: 1. Mary Lee, born in 1886; graduated from the Rawlings Institute, Charlottesville, Virginia, and later, in trained nursing from the Memorial Hospital in Richmond, Virginia. For two years she filled this position with delight to her patients and great credit and honor to herself and her school. She then became the wife of Robert Braxton Allport, of Richmond, and they are the parents of two children: Robert Braxton, Jr., born September 1, 1912, and Marion Beazley, born March 28, 1915. 2. Dollie Elizabeth, born in 1888, also graduated from the Rawlings Institute, and for four years filled most acceptably positions as teacher in her native county of Greene. She became the wife of Miller Jarman, of Rockingham county, Virginia, and they are the parents of one child, Miletus, born September 27, 1913. 3. Elijah Davis, born in 1890; was for some time student at Fork Union Military Academy, Virginia. 4. Frank Starke, born in 1899. 5. Wyatt Beazley, born in 1901.

Carrie Lee, second child of Judge Wyatt Starke and Elizabeth Columbia (Miller) Beazley, the sister most closely associated with Dr. Wyatt Sanford Beazley, having taught him and otherwise assisted him in his education, was born February 7, 1864. She was a graduate of the Albemarle Female

Institute at the age of sixteen. According to the purpose of her childhood, she began at once to teach, which vocation she followed faithfully and conscientiously for ten years. Her first experience was in a private school in her own home, then in the public schools of her county, next in the alma mater, and finally in Broadus College, Clarksburg, West Virginia, from which school she married James Durette Carneal, one of the most prominent and highly esteemed business men of Richmond, Virginia. Children: 1. Mattie Nell, born May 31, 1892; attended the best schools in Richmond, her birthplace, was two sessions and a half a student at Hollins Institute, Virginia, and in one year won, with many honors, her full graduating diploma from Lasell Seminary at Auburndale, a beautiful suburb of Boston, Massachusetts. Later she had three months of travel abroad, followed by a year of voice culture, the study of French, history of art, etc., in Paris. She was beginning her second year there when forced by the present war to return home. 2. Wyatt Beazley, born September 18, 1893; attended the best private schools of Richmond, Virginia; Gloucester Academy, Virginia; Richmond Academy, and Fork Union Military Academy, Virginia. 3. Charles Wendell, born February 12, 1895; cadet at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, having attended the several schools with his brother, Wyatt B., with the addition of Richmond College. 4. George Upshur, born August 29, 1897; just graduated with unusual honor from the John Marshall High School, Richmond, Virginia, winning unsought scholarship for Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. 5. James Durette, Jr., born July 13, 1899; an "honor roll" pupil of the Richmond High School, with the distinction of never having received a demerit during his entire school experience, and also of having won the medal for best lessons and conduct for four consecutive years, beginning at the very outset of his school life. One of his high school teachers said that he is such a gentleman she had been made more of a lady for having taught him. The entire Carneal family are communicants of the Baptist church.

Mary James, third child of Judge Wyatt Starke and Elizabeth Columbia (Miller) Beazley, was born in Greene county, Virginia, August 5, 1866. She, too, attended

the Albemarle Female Institute, and at an early age became the wife of Thomas Davis Durrette, also of Greene county, Virginia. Children: 1. Atwood Beazley, born in 1885, at his father's death assisted his mother with the home and farm. 2. Lizzie Lucretia, born in 1887; became the wife of Frank Kirtly, of Madison county, Virginia, and they are the parents of three children: Mary Kyle, Sinclair David, and Keyser. 3. Mamie James, born December 2, 1888; was graduated in trained nursing from The Retreat for the Sick, Richmond, Virginia, and by the display of executive ability and talent in the management of affairs was chosen, after six months of the most satisfactory service as nurse, for the position of superintendent of The Home for Incurables of Richmond; much to the regret of both inmates and board of managers, a year later she became the wife of Starkey Hare, of North Carolina. 4. Carrie Epps, born in November 1891; has been making a fine record as trained nurse since her graduation from the Johnston-Willis Hospital in 1914; one of her teachers testified that she had everything necessary to the perfect nurse, a high recommendation. 5. Thomas Davis, born in October, 1895; has just received his graduating diploma from the high school in Greene county, Virginia. 6. Robert Sanford, born September 19, 1897, is a student in the same school as his brother, Thomas Davis.

Dr. Robert Sanford Beazley, third son of Captain James and Elizabeth (Mills) Beazley, and uncle of Dr. Wyatt Sanford Beazley, whom in early childhood he nursed through two severe spells of illness, was born in Greene county, Virginia, October 14, 1821, and died January 18, 1900. He was a student at the University of Virginia, and received his diploma in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When but a lad, his father, while trying to determine which of his two boys, Wyatt S. and Robert S., should be educated in medicine and which in law, was brought to the decision by an accident in which a negro boy on the farm had a toe almost severed from the foot. The boys in question chanced to be present—Wyatt S., the embryo lawyer, fainting, while Robert S., the born physician, sewed it back and nursed it until well again. With this beginning, and taking later as his motto,

"While there is life, there is hope," it is no wonder that he held on to his patients with a grip that seemed to challenge death, making his success in healing almost phenomenal. After sixty-four years of active practice, done almost wholly on horseback, he continued frequent visits to the sick until his death in his eighty-ninth year.

There was an intermission of nine years in the sixty-four, during which, at the earnest solicitation of the people of Albemarle and Greene counties, he reluctantly gave up his chosen work to serve as their representative in the state senate. While there it was said of him as of Henry Clay, "He never said a word too much, never said a word too little, and always said the right word in the right place." One of his colleagues said that before voting on any important matter he desired no better information than that as to how Dr. Beazley would vote. His life there was not all sunshine, for while seated in a window in the house of delegates, when the latter was crowded to its utmost capacity, the galleries fell, killing many, and crushed through the floor beneath. He received a bad cut on the head by the falling plastering, but being forced to view so long the heartrending scene below while helpless to aid was by far, he said, the most trying part of his experience. His unexpired term in the senate was because of his resignation on account of the long illness and death of his wife. For this reason he also declined his election to the famous Underwood Constitutional Convention.

He never lost interest in the affairs and activities of life, but to the end kept pace with all advancement, especially in his own profession, and until his last moment was in full possession of his faculties. He lived the simple, temperate, natural life, and was never ill. Possessed of a remarkable purity, calmness and equanimity, and having "high erected ideas seated in a heart of courtesy" he was often referred to as a true type of the "old Virginia gentleman."

Dr. Beazley married Sarah Early, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and they were the parents of two daughters: Elizabeth Fanny and Sallie Early, and one son, James E., who married Edwina Graves, of Orange county, Virginia.

Robert Lewis Harrison. Robert Lewis Harrison, a prominent attorney of New York,

was born at the University of Virginia, March 2, 1850. His father was Dr. Gessner Harrison, an eminent educator, who was a member of the faculty of that institution for a period of over thirty years. Dr. Gessner Harrison was born at Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, June 26, 1807, and died near Charlottesville, Virginia, April 7, 1862. In the year 1825 he entered the University of Virginia, and received degrees from the schools of ancient languages and medicine in 1828. He was then appointed professor of ancient languages on the retirement of Professor George Long, and served till 1859, when he established first in Albemarle county and the following year at Belmont, Virginia, a classical school, which had a wide influence throughout the South. He was author of "Greek Prepositions and Cases of Nouns" (Philadelphia, 1848), and "Expositions of Some of the Laws of the Latin Language" (New York, 1852). His motto "Trust God and work," explains his character, and his name and words are still echoed in the halls of the University of Virginia. He married Eliza Lewis Carter Tucker, the mother of Robert Lewis Harrison, daughter of Professor George Tucker, who was a very well known teacher, historian and scholar. He wrote a history of the United States, a "Life of Thomas Jefferson," and he was appointed a professor of moral philosophy at the University of Virginia by President Jefferson, dying in 1866.

A number of Harrisons settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century. Those who emigrated before Benjamin Harrison, the clerk, ancestor of many of the Virginia Harrisons, apparently died without issue. Very soon after 1640 appeared Thomas and Edward Harrison, the former figuring in Neill's works on Virginia history, first as Governor Berkeley's chaplain, and then as a non-conformist divine. They are also mentioned in Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," and they resided there for some time. They are embraced in the following tradition, brought over from England by the Rev. Joseph Harrison, who lived in the city of New York in the early part of the last century, viz: Four brothers of the name of Harrison went to America whom the Rev. Joseph Harrison called Thomas, Richard, Benjamin, and Nathaniel, of whom his own father had told him two went north and two south, a fifth brother,

Edward, a clergyman, remaining in England. Two brothers went to Virginia and two other branches of the family, descendants from a third brother, settled in Connecticut and New Jersey. The Harrisons of the latter state claimed that one of their family went to Virginia and a removal thither at the beginning of the eighteenth century is not impossible. Among the other Harrisons who came to Virginia were Dr. Jeremy and his wife Frances, the latter a widow receiving, in 1654, a patent of one thousand acres in West Moreland county. In 1655 one thousand acres, another thousand acres, were granted to Giles Brent in the same county. Benjamin as a baptismal name had some popularity at the time, and many of the Virginia Harrisons, families who had no connection with each other beyond the community of the family name, bore the name Benjamin. Benjamin remained a favorite name in the family, and both the signer, Benjamin Harrison, born in 1726, and the second president bearing the Harrison patronymic, bore the personal name.

The earliest acquisition of land made in Virginia by Benjamin Harrison, the emigrant, was by deed from John Davis, of Kiskiacke, dated July 9, 1634, for two hundred acres on Warrosquoake Creek, which was said to be a tenure of Thomas Jordan. Other patents followed but "Berkeley" and "Brandon," the seats of the family on the James river, were acquired by later generations. The first Harrison appears to have left but two children surviving him, Benjamin and Peter, both by his wife Mary, who afterward married Benjamin Sidway.

The father of Gessner Harrison was Dr. Peachey Harrison, who resided at Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, a physician, like his son after him. The father of Dr. Peachey Harrison was Benjamin Harrison, who was born in 1741, died in 1819. He was a colonel in MacIntosh's campaign in 1777 during the revolutionary war, and led troops in 1781 to aid Lafayette against Cornwallis. Benjamin Harrison was one of the aptams who took part in the famous battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. He was the son of Daniel Harrison, of Kocingham. In Felix Gilbert's day book covering several years, from December 5, 1777, the name of Captain Benjamin Harrison frequently appears. Evidently he was

a constant customer at Gilbert's store, which was not far from Harrisonburg.

The mother of Robert Lewis Harrison, Eliza Lewis Carter (Tucker) Harrison, belonged to the Lewis family, through her mother, who was Betty Lewis, wife of General Fielding Lewis, and sister of George Washington. The Lewis family of Virginia is one of the most distinguished families in the state. It is connected by marriage with many of the best known names, such as Washington, Marshall, Fielding, Merriwether, Dangerfield, Taliaferro, and others. The members of the family from the time when they first set foot in the colony about the middle of the seventeenth century have been men of action and distinction; they have won for themselves the most remarkable record as soldiers. It is recorded on the tombstone of "Pioneer John" that he furnished five sons for the revolution. There were five colonels, Nicholas, Fielding, William, Charles, and Joel, and quite a number of majors and captains. The Lewises also won a gallant record in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and in the Confederate States army.

The Lewis family is said to have been originally French, by name Louis, who left France following on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. Three brothers, namely, William, Samuel and John, crossed over to Britain. Sometime after William removed to Ireland, where he married a Miss McClelland. Samuel fixed his residence in Wales, while John continued in England. Descendants of each of these brothers are said to have emigrated and settled in Virginia.

About the middle of the seventeenth century four brothers of the name of Lewis left Wales. Robert Lewis, later General Robert, came with his wife and two sons to Virginia in 1645, in the good ship *Blessing*. The names of his sons were John and William, the latter of Chemokins, St. Peter's parish, New Kent county, Virginia. John married Isabella, daughter of Augustine Warner, of Warner Hall, Gloucester county, Virginia, and speaker of the first house of burgesses. They had issue: Major John, mentioned below; Warner, who married Eleanor, widow of William Gooch, son of Sir William Gooch, governor of Virginia, and daughter of John Bowles, of Maryland; a daughter who married Colonel Willis; a

daughter who married Francis Merriwether; John; Isabella; Anna.

Major John Lewis, son of John and Isabella (Warner) Lewis, was born November 30, 1669, died in 1754. He resided in Gloucester county, Virginia, and was a member of the Virginia council. He married Frances Fielding, who died in 1731. The children were: Colonel Robert, of Belvoir, Albemarle county, Virginia; Colonel Charles, of the Byrd; and Colonel Fielding, mentioned below.

Colonel Fielding Lewis, son of Major John and Frances (Fielding) Lewis, married (first) Catherine Washington, a cousin of General Washington; and (second) Betty Washington, sister of General Washington. He was a member of the house of burgesses, a merchant and vestryman. There is in the possession of the descendants of Colonel Fielding Lewis and his wife Betty an old family Bible which was given by Mary Ball Washington to her only daughter, Mrs. Fielding Lewis. During the revolution Colonel Fielding Lewis showed himself an ardent and a high souled patriot and did special service superintending the manufacture of arms for the use of the army. The children were: John, Francis, Warner Fielding, Augustine, Warner (2), George Washington, Mary, Charles, Samuel, Betty, Lawrence, and Robert.

Robert Lewis Harrison was educated at the private school of Professor Edward B. Smith at Richmond, Virginia, and later at the University of Virginia, from which he graduated with the degree of M. A. in 1870. He began the active work of life as a teacher in preparatory schools and professor of the Greek and German languages. He was professor of Greek and German at Davidson College during 1875 and 1876, and also taught in high and preparatory schools in Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and came to New York City as clerk in a law office in 1876. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1878, was appointed to the New York City School Board by Mayor Seth Low, afterwards by Mayor McClellan, and again by Mayor Gaynor, and is now serving his third term. He is recognized as one of the chief expert educators of New York City. Mr. Harrison is a vestryman of Zion and St. Timothy Episcopal Church, and is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Harrison has several brothers and sisters. One brother is Dr. George Tucker Harrison, of Charlottesville, Virginia, who married Lelia Bell, of Richmond, Virginia. They have children: Gessner, Lelia and Elizabeth. Another brother is Peachey Gessner Harrison, who married Julia Riddick, of Isle of Wight, Virginia, having four children: Edward Tucker, Gessner, Lewis Carter, Peachy. Another brother is Dr. Henry William Harrison. The sisters are: Maria, who married the Rev. John A. Broadus; and Mary Stuart, who married Professor Francis H. Smith, of the University of Virginia, having twelve children, one of whom is Dr. George Tucker Smith, surgeon and medical director of the United States navy.

Robert Lewis Harrison married, in 1898, Marie Louise, adopted daughter of Langdon Chivvis Duncan. His home is No. 20 West Ninth street, New York City.

George Nash Morton. George Nash Morton belongs to an old Virginia family whose representatives received land grants in Virginia in 1636 and 1655. Mr. Morton's descent has been traced to Lord Douglas, of Scotland, through descendants who resided in Northern Ireland, whence one branch removed to New England, and one to Pennsylvania, and from there to Virginia.

His grandfather, John Morton, was born in Orange county, Virginia, and resided at "Oak Grove," adjoining the village of Charlotte Court House. This was an estate of three hundred acres, where he resided, while he engaged in business as a banker and merchant in the village, where he was many years postmaster. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church, adhering to the religious teachings of his Scotch-Irish ancestors. In politics he was a Whig. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nash Le Grand, a celebrated Presbyterian clergyman, whose wife was a daughter of Colonel Holmes, of Winchester, and a sister of David Holmes, the first governor, and United States senator from Mississippi, and also of Judge Hugh Holmes and Major Andrew Holmes, who was killed in the war of 1812. The Le Grand family was of Huguenot origin and left its native France because of religious intolerance. Nash Le Grand, Jr., brother of Elizabeth (Le Grand) Morton, was a member of the governor's council of Virginia.

One of his sisters married Captain John Marshall, and was the mother of Judge Hunter Holmes Marshall. John and Elizabeth (Le Grand) Morton had children: 1. Quinn Le Grand, mentioned below. 2. Pauline, who married her cousin, Charles Morton, chief magistrate of Prince Edward county, Virginia. 3. Betty, wife of Leonard Anderson, many years employed in the general post office department at Washington, D. C. 4. Lucy, who married John W. Eggleston, of Nottoway, Virginia, and resided at Charlotte Court House; their son, David, was secretary of the Virginia commonwealth in Richmond, Virginia. 5. David Holmes, a merchant of Charlotte Court House, whose wife was Josephine Cabell, daughter of Breckenridge Cabell. 6. Rebecca, wife of William O. Bouldwin, son of Judge Bouldwin, member of congress during Jackson's administration, a merchant partner of David H. Morton, residing in Charlotte Court House. 7. Harriet, died unmarried.

Quinn Le Grand Morton was born at Charlotte Court House, where he was reared and educated. While his uncle was governor of Mississippi, he removed with a large number of slaves to that state and settled on a plantation near Holly Springs. Later he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was a cotton commission merchant until his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and while a strong Whig in political principle, took no part in political movements and filled no official stations. He was a member of a committee appointed to escort General Zachary Taylor to Memphis, after the latter had been elected president of the United States. He married, in 1840, Susan Hanna, of Charlotte county, daughter of Captain George Hanna and his wife, Lucy Morton, the latter a daughter of Colonel William Morton, a soldier of the revolutionary war, who distinguished himself as commander of a regiment at Guilford Court House. Captain Hanna was commander of a troop in the war of 1812. Children of Quinn L. Morton: 1. George Nash, mentioned below. 2. Lucy, died unmarried. 3. Emily, wife of Thomas E. Watkins, commonwealth attorney of Charlotte county, Virginia. Beside these there was a son who died in infancy.

George Nash Morton was born April 14, 1841, at "Oak Grove," and was educated at

Hampden-Sidney College in the class of 1859-60, graduating with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. Soon after this the Civil war began, and he enlisted in the Richmond Howitzers, where he served until made lieutenant of Martin's battery. With this latter organization he saw much service. After serving with General Jenkins on the Blackwater, the company went into winter quarters in the fall of 1863 on the Appomattox river, near Petersburg, and in the following May was called upon to resist the attack made by General Benjamin Butler. At this time Lieutenant Morton was put in command of a section of the canoneers and an infantry company to man Fort Clifton. With the heavy artillery of that fort, this force blew up one of the gunboats coming up the river and thus blocked the way of the others. For this service the battery was complimented in general orders by General Beauregard. With the latter's army, the battery moved to the defenses of Richmond, and was stationed on the south side of the city to resist Butler while Grant was opposed on the north by General Lee. In the battle of Drewry's Bluff, Martin's battery covered the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike on Beauregard's right. After this it was removed to the Bermuda Hundred line, where it was under fire of the Federal gunboats. Thence it removed to the north side of the Appomattox river, where it was put in position to enfilade Smith's corps, in its assault on Petersburg, and during this action General Beauregard was present with the battery directing the fire. The battery was in almost continual action in the defenses of Richmond and Petersburg, until the evacuation on the night of April 2, 1865. With Lee's army it retreated to the vicinity of Appomattox Court House, and was cut off from Lee's main body by Sheridan's cavalry, on the night of April 8. Captain Taylor Martin and his men considered it a great compliment that when his battery was placed in Beauregard's command, General Lee wrote Beauregard: "You can depend on Martin's Battery." Lieutenant Morton participated in the battles of Ball's Bluff, Seven Pines, the Seven Days' battle around Richmond, Drewry's Bluff, and in the ten months' siege of Richmond and Petersburg. After being cut off from Lee's command at Appomattox Court House, Lieutenant Morton, with several companion officers, joined

General Johnston at Greensboro, North Carolina. When that officer had decided to surrender to General Sherman, Lieutenant Morton and companions were informed of the approach of that event, and the latter accompanied him to his home, "Gravel Hill," in Charlotte, and were among those who did not surrender. He immediately turned his attention to peaceful occupations, and was soon appointed by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to go to San Paulo, Brazil. Here he founded a school as an adjunct to his mission, and was fourteen years at the head of this institution. In 1844 he removed to New York City, and engaged in the promotion of corporations and various business enterprises, which has occupied his attention to the present time. He is still active in the Presbyterian church, and though a Democrat in political sentiment, gives little attention to politics. His home is at Westerly, on Staten Island, New York, and he is esteemed, especially in the Virginia colony of New York, and generally wherever known, for his scholarship and fine manly character.

He married, May 11, 1878, Mary Brown, of Baltimore, daughter of Harmon and Margaret (Wilson) Brown, and a sister of General Stewart Brown. Children: 1. George Harmon Le Grand, a resident of Westfield, New Jersey, engaged in business in New York City; his wife is Emma Case, daughter of Colonel Case, of the United States army. 2. Margaretta, wife of Joseph Clough, residing in New York City. 3. Susan, wife of Judge George Stewart Brown, of Baltimore, now one of the general appraisers of the port of New York. 4. David Holmes, a wholesale dry-goods merchant of New York. 5. Emily, Mrs. William N. Macomb, of New York. 6. William Stewart, of New York. 7. Mary, unmarried. 8. Samuel, recently honorably discharged from the Thirteenth United States Infantry, after three years military service in the Philipine Islands.

Frank Vernon Baldwin. Frank Vernon Baldwin, an active business man of New York and representative of the best blood of Virginia, was born January 26, 1866, in Amelia county, that state. The early land grants of Virginia show several pioneers of this name. John Baldwin received six hundred acres in Northampton county, March

18, 1648, and William Baldwin six hundred acres in York county, October 26, 1652. There was a John Baldwin, a freeman, who came in the ship *Tiger* to Virginia, in 1622, and John Baldwin received a land grant, October 10, 1656. It is thus apparent that the family has been identified with the Old Dominion from the beginning of its history.

William Baldwin, a soldier of the war of 1812, lived in Nottoway county, Virginia, where he was a planter, and died soon after the close of that war. He had several plantations and engaged extensively in the production of tobacco, and was a large slaveholder. His wife was a Miss Brackett.

William Brackett Baldwin, son of William Baldwin, was born in 1808 in Nottoway county, Virginia, and was a planter in Amelia, Nottoway and Chesterfield counties. He held civil office under the Confederate government, and though too old for service in the active army was a member of the reserves, and helped guard Goodes Bridge during Wilson's raid. He was a member of the Baptist church. He married (first) Maria L. Pettus, and they were the parents of five sons and four daughters. Two of the sons died in infancy, and the other three were all soldiers in the Confederate army. William Edward was a member of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment, serving in Jackson's corps. The others were George Washington and Thomas Macon. The last named was killed at Drewry's Bluff. William B. Baldwin married (second) in February, 1865, Jemima Vernon Fowlkes, who was born in Lunenburg county, and removed with her parents to Nottoway county. She was a daughter of William Sims and Jemima (Walton) Fowlkes, and granddaughter of Hiram Fowlkes, of Nottoway county. She died at the birth of her only child, Frank Vernon Baldwin.

Frank Vernon Baldwin was educated in Richmond, whither he went at the age of nine years to attend school. At the age of about fourteen years he entered the office of Colonel William C. Knight, secretary of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, as office boy. He was later engaged in the life insurance business, and was for sometime the publisher of the "Progressive South," an agricultural paper at Richmond. About 1898 he engaged in the establishment of savings departments in banks of the West and Middle West, and was assistant cashier and

cashier successively of the Commercial & Farmers National Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, from 1904 to 1909. For the following two years he was secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, of New York, and from 1911 to 1914 was vice-president of the National Reserve Bank. On the first of January, 1914, this institution was purchased by the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, of which Mr. Baldwin is now vice-president. He is possessed of those social and magnetic qualities which draw to himself and retain friends. His residence is in the borough of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Southern Society, and the Virginians of New York, also of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Academy of Political Science. Religiously Mr. Baldwin affiliates with the Episcopal church, and in politics adheres to the principles of his fathers in the support of the Democratic party.

He married, October 12, 1887, Frances Hancock Redford, a native of Richmond, Virginia, daughter of John R. and Mary E. (Pae) Redford. Children: 1. Robert Maurice, now engaged in business at Baltimore, Maryland. 2. Frank Vernon, Jr., employed in the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York. 3. William Lee, associated with J. B. Duke of the Southern Power Company. 4. Kathryn Imogen, a student at the Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Virginia. 5. Julian Edward, a student at the Charlotte Hall Military Academy, of Maryland. 6. Jemima May, a student of the Brooklyn public schools.

Lewis Patrick Stearnes, Thomas Franklin Stearnes. Lewis Patrick Stearnes, of Newport News, is a descendant of one of the early New England families. There were three immigrants bearing this name among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts: Isaac, Charles and Nathaniel, who came to America in 1630 in the ship *Arabella* along with Governor Winthrop and other prominent personages. The English name was and still is spelled *Sterne*. Five hundred years ago, more or less, when the population of England had become sufficiently dense to make surnames necessary, some Englishmen assumed the name of *Sterne*. He may have taken it from the sign of the *Sterne*, or starling (which is the symbol of industry), which he displayed in front of his




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Wm. F. Stearnes

place of business, or it may have been taken from some event in which a starling was concerned; but of this there is now no record or means of knowing. In America the name is spelled Stearns, Sternes, Sterns, or Starns and Starnes, the last two forms being distinctly southern, while in England it still seems to be spelled Sterne, two notable instances being the names of Richard Sterne, Lord Archbishop of York, and Lawrence Sterne, the distinguished novelist, author of "Tristram Shandy" and other works. In America the changes probably commenced in the pronunciation, and extended to the writing of the name, which, in Winthrop's journal and in the early town and county records of Massachusetts, appears as Sterne.

Charles Stearns appears in Watertown, Massachusetts, very early in the history of that town, where he was admitted a freeman, May 6, 1646, and purchased land, March 15, 1648. He is mentioned in the will of Isaac Stearns as a kinsman, and received a legacy of ten pounds. In 1681 he was elected constable or tax gatherer, but refused to take the oath, and in the same year sold his Watertown land. It is supposed that he removed about this time to Lynn, settling in that part called Lynn End, now the town of Lynnfield. His first wife Hannah died in 1651, and he married (second) June 22, 1654, Rebecca, daughter of John and Rebecca Gibson, of Cambridge. The third son of his second wife, John Stearns, was born January 24, 1657, in Watertown, and was a housewright, residing in Lexington, Massachusetts, where he died February 22, 1722. He married, in 1681, Judith Lawrence, born May 12, 1660, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Crispe) Lawrence, and they were the parents of thirteen children. The eldest son, George Stearns, born 1688, lived in the west precinct of Waltham, Massachusetts, where he died June 26, 1760. He married, October 23, 1712, Hannah Sanderson, born May 31, 1680, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Abiah (Bartlett) Sanderson, of Cambridge. Their eldest child was Jonathan Stearns, born December 26, 1713. He settled in Milford, Massachusetts, where he purchased sixty-seven acres of land shortly before his marriage, and afterward added much to his domain. He was an industrious and thrifty citizen. He married, February 27, 1736,

Beulah Chadwick, born October 14, 1719, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail (Grant) Chadwick, of Weston. They had twelve children, the second being George Stearns, born April 16, 1741, in Milford. He was an early resident of Conway, Franklin county, Massachusetts, where he died January 1, 1812. He married, October 29, 1765, Keziah Palmer, of Mendon, Massachusetts, born March 15, 1747, died November 12, 1819. Of their eleven children, the third (being the second son), was Darius Stearns, born May 12, 1770, in Conway, which town he represented eight years in the state legislature, and died there March 8, 1859. He is styled captain, probably through service in the militia. He married, February 15, 1795, Margaret Broderick, of Conway, born February 5, 1774, died May 18, 1844. Their third child and second son, Lewis Patrick Stearns, was born very early in the nineteenth century, and settled in Franklin county, Virginia, about 1825. Later he removed to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he died October 15, 1834. He was a peddler, driving over large sections of the South, shrewd and successful, and acquired some property. He married, about 1826, Sarah Cabiness, who died in Tuscaloosa. They had two children: Orren Darius, of further mention below, and John Lewis, now a noted physician of Salem, Virginia. After the death of the parents, the sons were taken to Franklin county, Virginia, and reared by their maternal grandmother.

Orren Darius Stearnes, eldest son of Lewis Patrick and Sarah (Cabiness) Stearns, was born 1827, in Franklin county, Virginia, and received a limited education under private tutors. After his father's death and his return to Virginia, he was employed, commencing at a very early age, upon a farm, and in due time became its manager, producing large quantities of cotton, corn and tobacco. He was a major in the state militia, and when the war between the states began he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-eighth Virginia Infantry, of which he was made orderly sergeant, and later promoted to second lieutenant. After the battle of McDowell's Station he was stricken with typhoid fever, which caused his death in 1862. He married Temperance Ward, and they had children: 1. Sarah, born 1847, died 1906; married, 1870, B. S. Webb, and was the mother of: i. Robert Bruce, who mar-

ried Sally Cannaday, and had one child, Tempie. ii. Bessie Beulah, married Theodore Cox, and is the mother of Stearnes Cox. iii. Thomas Lewis. iv. Kittie Blanche. v. Jake Henry, became the wife of Charles Bauserman and the mother of Virginia Bauserman. vi. Hannah, married Charles Edward Bush, and has children: Edward, Thomas, Albert, Kitty Blanche, and an infant daughter unnamed. vii. Sally, Mrs. Charles Edward McKemy. 2. Lewis Patrick, of further mention below. 3. Thomas F., mentioned below.

Lewis Patrick Stearnes, senior son of Orren Darius and Temperance (Ward) Stearnes, was born December 31, 1849, in Franklin county, Virginia, where his youth was passed, under the instruction of private tutors. In 1867 he entered the service of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now the Norfolk & Western, beginning as assistant to a station agent, where he gained experience as telegraph operator and express agent, and in 1871 was employed by the Southern Express Company in Georgia. In 1873 he returned to the Norfolk & Western Railroad, with which he continued about seven years. For four years following 1880 he was engaged in the hotel business in West Virginia and Kentucky, and in 1884 became station agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and the following year returned to the service of the Norfolk & Western. In 1890 he removed to Newport News, where he had charge of the coal business of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and after twenty-four years retired, in August, 1914. Mr. Stearnes is a man of excellent business capacity, and not long after his arrival in Newport News he became interested in the Citizens Marine Bank, of that city, in which he is now a director, and is also a director of several small corporations. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is ever striving to aid his fellow-man. With broad sympathies and generous impulses, his quiet, charitable actions have assisted many in maintaining a good standard of citizenship. He is a member of the Order of Heptasophs, and was at one time affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. In 1893 Mr. Stearnes was appointed collector of customs at Newport News by President Cleveland, and served two terms in that office. In 1895 he was a member of the Democratic state committee of Virginia, and

in 1901 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, in which he served three and one-half terms. He married Cynthia Bentley King, daughter of Thomas S. and Matilda (Davidson) King, of Pulaski county, Virginia. Children: Lila Pearl, married Hon. Clarence Wellmore Robinson (see Robinson); Mary Patton, married Professor Edwin Feller; Lewis Bentley, married Patrick Cabell Massie.

Thomas Franklin Stearnes, second son of Orren Darius and Temperance (Ward) Stearnes, was born October 6, 1859, in Franklin county, Virginia, and attended a private school in Dublin, Pulaski county, Virginia, under the tutorage of Professor George W. Walker. In 1873, when in his fourteenth year, he entered mercantile life in a general store at Big Lick, Roanoke, Virginia. In 1881 he went to Lynchburg, Virginia, as corresponding clerk in a commission house, and three years later entered the Commercial Bank at Lynchburg, as bookkeeper. His industry, ability and trustworthy character soon advanced him to the position of teller, and later cashier, in which capacity he continued until 1897. In that year he removed to Newport News, where he became assistant of his brother, Lewis Patrick Stearnes, above mentioned, who had charge of the coal business of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad at that point. Mr. Stearnes is a very energetic, efficient and capable business man, and is today ranked among the wealthiest citizens of Newport News. He is a man of genial nature, welcomed in every social circle, and a valuable aid to any enterprise with which he becomes associated. He was reared in the Protestant Episcopal church, is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in politics follows the footsteps of his ancestors, who were ever associated in the councils of the Democratic party. He married, November 11, 1890, Fanny Dickerson Tignor, daughter of Thomas W. and Elizabeth Ann (Carter) Tignor, who were married December 4, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Stearnes had one daughter, Tempie, born March 16, 1893, died May 25, 1898.

Hollis Burke Frissell, D. D. Hollis Burke Frissell, D. D., principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Virginia, is descended from one of the early American families, planted originally

in Massachusetts. This name, variously spelled, appears on the records of New England about the middle of the seventeenth century. The immigrants of this name were all or nearly all of Scotch extraction. James Frissell was of Roxbury, Massachusetts, where a daughter Mary was born May 16, 1656. John Frissell, a native of Scotland, died in Braintree, Massachusetts, January 19, 1664; William, also Scotchman, of Concord, married, November 28, 1667, Hannah Clarke. Various others of the name are mentioned later in the century. John and Joseph Frissell were of the original colony of thirty-five persons who received from Roxbury, Massachusetts, the grant of the town of Woodstock, Connecticut, as appears by an ancient deed on file in the office of the town clerk. Joseph Frissell married Abigail Bartholomew, January 11, 1691. This is one of the earliest marriages recorded after the settlement of the town of Woodstock. John Frissell, son of Joseph Frissell, married, November 10, 1726, Abigail Morris. Lieutenant William Frissell, son of John Frissell, was baptized July 9, 1737, in Woodstock, and died in Peru, Massachusetts, December 25, 1824, aged eighty-six years. Sergeant William Frissell's name is on the Lexington alarm list from the town of Woodstock, term of service fifteen days; he was ensign in Seventh Company, Third Regiment (Colonel Israel Putnam's), commissioned May 1, discharged December 16, 1775, and re-entered the service in 1776. Two state battalions under Colonels' Mott and Swift, raised in June and July, 1776, reinforced the continental troops in the northern department, at Fort Ticonderoga and vicinity, served under General Gates, and returned in November of the same year. The commission of first lieutenant given "William Fize" under the hand of Jonathan Trumbull, Esq., captain general and commander-in-chief of the English colony of Connecticut, New England, at Hartford, June 20, 1776, with the public seal of the colony attached, is now in possession of Francis W. Rockwell, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. William Frissell moved from Woodstock, Connecticut, to Partridgefield (now Peru), Massachusetts, about 1784, and represented that town in the legislature in 1800 and for two years thereafter. He married Judith Mason, of Woodstock, Connecticut, who died in Peru, Mas-

sachusetts, August 15, 1831, aged ninety years. Children: Monica, Amasa, William, Thomas, Sarah, Lemuel, Walter and John.

Amasa Frissell, son of Lieutenant William Frissell, lived in Peru, and is described as "a typical Frissell, uniting perseverance with sagacity, and having with all an underlying vein of humor, appreciating a joke, even upon himself." When the discovery of the electric telegraph was announced, he predicted that it would go around the world. By occupation a surveyor, he took great interest in his work, and was for many years a teacher in the Sunday school at Peru. He was married three times and the second wife was probably a Cogswell.

The only son of this marriage, Amasa Cogswell Frissell, became a Congregational clergyman, afterward affiliating with the Presbyterian church, and was a friend of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. He was a secretary of the American Tract Society, and active in divinity school work. He married Lavina Barker, granddaughter of Captain William Barker, a soldier of the revolution.

His son, Algernon Sydney Frissell, is president of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York City. He married Susan Brinkerhoff Varick. Children: Lavina, deceased, became the wife of Jerome Kidder. Lewis Fox Frissell a successful physician of New York. Ezra Reed Frissell, a graduate of Philips' Andover Academy, married Eliza Dodd. Hollis Burke, receives further mention below. Collins, deceased. Leila Stiles, active in Young Women's Christian Association work, lives in New York.

Hollis Burke Frissell, third son of Amasa Cogswell and Lavina (Barker) Frissell, was born July 14, 1851, in Dutchess county, New York, and attended school at College Hill, Poughkeepsie. He was afterward a student at Dr. Dwight's School on Twenty-sixth street, New York City, following which he attended Philips' Andover Academy, from which he graduated in 1869, and graduated from Yale University in 1874. After graduation he was two years a teacher at De Garmo Institute, at Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York. From 1876 to 1879 he was a student of Union Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in the latter year. He at once became assistant pastor of the Presbyterian Memorial Church, of New York City, where he continued one year

with Rev. Charles S. Robinson, the pastor. In 1880 he became chaplain of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, which then had two hundred and fifty students, and upon the death of General S. C. Armstrong, founder of the school, in 1893, he became principal. Under his able management the school has thrived and grown. Today the one hundred and forty buildings, the 1,000 acres of land, courses in thirteen trades, in teaching and home-making, in business and farming; and over eight hundred students training for leadership are the physical growth of Hampton.

Eight thousand men and women have gone out from Hampton to South, North and West, trained for teaching, trained for home-building, trained for the trades. In taking their places in Negro and Indian schools of the South and West, and in hundreds of communities, this army of workers has helped to decrease illiteracy and fit Negroes and Indians for the responsibility of owning land. Through Hampton outposts and graduates the method of industrial training has become thoroughly established as the educational solution of a race problem. Hampton today has become the headquarters of an army of uplift. The graduating classes take positions at strategic points in leading the advance to better schools, better farming and industrial training. The greatest value of Hampton Institute, in addition to the steady constructive work among two races, is in its benefit to America as a common platform where the white man and black man, the Southerner and Northerner, meet each year for social service, with tolerance and constructive spirit.

In writing of the Hampton Institute and the work of Dr. Frissell, Dean James E. Russell of Teachers' College, New York, said:

I regard Hampton Institute as a great educational experiment station. Its problem is the mental, moral and civic training of the millions of Negroes in this country. The task is the most difficult one that can be put up to any institute because the solution is hampered by race prejudice, scarcity of funds and lack of popular interest. The consequences are of vital importance, not only to those immediately concerned, but to our entire population, whites as well as blacks. Northerners as well as Southerners. Any advance however small is a contribution to our national well-being and an asset to our national life. No other school is in a position to render as great service, simply because no other institution commands the united strength of the ablest leaders of both races.

The work that needs doing is a task fit for giants and Hampton has been blessed with leaders of gigantic strength. The pace set originally by General Armstrong has been followed by his successors and associates. Dr. Frissell is, in my opinion, one of the greatest educators of this generation. He has a personality that begets confidence, a vision that sees great ideals and a devotion that brings results. He should be free to give his time and strength to the work which so much needs his personal guidance—a work which no other living man can do so well. In the nature of things the period of his active service must come to an end in a few years. It is, therefore, the more important that these years, the fruition of many years of preparation, should be made most effective. An investment in Hampton Institute now means more than it can ever mean again because the man, the work, and the opportunity are in conjunction.

The possibilities of ten years' unhampered work in Hampton Institute are beyond my powers of imagination. The institution has never had a fair chance, and yet with inadequate support it has effected a revolution in the training of the black race and has profoundly changed our ideals of the training of the white race as well. Given a fair chance, I confidently predict that in ten years Hampton Institute will not stand second to any other educational institution, of any grade whatever, either in its power for civic righteousness or in its all pervading influence upon American education.

During the twenty-two years that Dr. Frissell has had charge of this institution it has grown not only in the number of its students, but in the character of its work. In 1878 seventeen Indians were admitted to the institution, their expenses being met by private individuals. The experiment was watched with skeptical eyes, but its success was so pronounced that congress appropriated funds to start a similar work at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. There are now more than one thousand Indian graduates and ex-students scattered from Nova Scotia to the Pacific and from Manitoba to Texas who are doing much to advance their people in the arts of civilization. Many are following the professions, and eighty-seven per cent. have shown satisfactory results. Among the trustees of this institution are included many of the most prominent citizens of the United States, headed by ex-President William Howard Taft, of New Haven, with whom are associated: Francis G. Peabody, vice-president, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Clarence H. Kelsey, vice-president, New York City; George Foster Peabody, New York City; Charles E. Bigelow, New York City; Arthur Curtiss James, New York City; William Jay Schieffelin, New York City; Lunsford L. Lewis, Richmond, Virginia;

James W. Cooper, New York City; William M. Frazier, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Frank W. Darling, Hampton, Virginia; Samuel G. Mitchell, Newark, Delaware; Robert Bacon, New York City. Today Hampton is known as the headquarters of an army of uplift, with nearly eleven hundred acres of land, one hundred and forty buildings, and an able and enthusiastic corps of teachers. The number of students in 1913-14 was 1309, of which thirty-eight were Indians, and four hundred and sixty-five colored children in the Whittier Training School. The eight hundred and forty-four boarding pupils provide their own board and clothing, partly in cash and partly in labor at the school. Many Sunday school associations and friends of the red and black races have provided scholarships. More than eight thousand young people have had the benefit of Hampton's ideals and training. The South and West are open fields for tradesmen trained at Hampton, and many are busy in filling this demand. The literature issued from the printing office of the institution is highly creditable to the efficiency of that department. President Frissell is the author of some pamphlets issued in its behalf, among the most valuable of which may be mentioned that entitled "Our responsibility to undeveloped races."

Dr. Frissell is a member of various college fraternities, of the Century Club of New York, Yale Club, City Club, Barnard Club, and Cosmos Club of Washington. He is one of the founders and a member of the Southern Educational Board, South Carolina, member of the General Education Board, the Jeanes Fund, president of the Board of Trustees of the Calhoun School, Alabama, and a trustee of Penn School, and other institutions. From Yale University he received the degree of LL. D., from Harvard University S. T. D., and from Richmond University D. D. He is a constant contributor to various periodicals, especially on subjects relating to education and the welfare of the Negro.

He married Julia Frame Dodd, daughter of Amzi Dodd, of Newark, New Jersey, one of the most distinguished citizens of that state, who endeared himself to the citizens of New Jersey by his devotion to duty as a public man and by his many kind acts in private life. He served the state of New Jersey as vice-chancellor on two occasions,

for ten years was a special justice of the court of errors and appeals, and in 1882 became the president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark. In 1852 he married Jane, daughter of William Frame, formerly of Newark, later of Bloomfield. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three sons and three daughters were living in 1912. Dr. Frissell and wife have one son, Sydney Dodd Frissell, born March 7, 1885, at Bloomfield, New Jersey, studied at the Montclair Academy, Philips' Andover Academy, and graduated from Yale A. B. He is now field secretary of Hampton Institute, and author of articles pertaining to the work of the school, published in the Survey and Southern Workman magazines.

George Woodford Brown. As superintendent of the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane, at Williamsburg, Virginia. Dr. Brown displays not the skillful knowledge required of a man in that position, but a capacity for hard work that is wonderful. Every patient is known personally to Dr. Brown, and the details of each case come under his supervision. Not that he personally treats every patient daily, but that he understands and observes every case. Such devotion to duty is greatly to be commended, particularly when the class of patients is considered, the insane being perhaps the most difficult for a physician to loyally treat.

Dr. Brown traces through a long line of Virginia ancestors to early colonial days, his ancestors being prominent in the war for independence, and later wars with England and Mexico; his father a veteran of the Confederacy, yet surviving, a resident of Culpeper county. Dr. Brown's father, James Richard Brown, is a son of John Forshee Brown, born 1783, died 1859, and Susan Delaney Brown, daughter of Dr. Delaney, of Culpeper county, grandson of Thomas Brown, and great-grandson of Thomas Brown. The family seat for many generations has been Culpeper county, Virginia. James Richard Brown, born May 5, 1833, is yet a resident of Culpeper county. He was engaged in farming in that county when the war between the states broke out, and literally leaving the plow in the furrow he joined the Confederate army, enlisting in Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Virginia Infantry. He served until the final

surrender, then returned to his farm, where he yet resides. He was twice married; his first wife, Sarah (Kite) Brown, bore him four sons, two of whom survived, namely: William W., born January 1, 1860, married Alice Majette, and has children, Lester and Cecil; Rev. James Richard, A. M., Ph. D., born March 25, 1862, married Floy Rinker, and has a daughter, Ruth; he is an eminent minister of the Baptist church, located at Stanleyton, Page county, Virginia. His second wife, Sarah Elizabeth (Bickens) Brown, bore him four sons: Abner Franklin, born October 11, 1866, a civil engineer, married Martha Matilda Marshall, and has a son, Paul; George Woodford, of further mention; Rev. Wade Bickers, born April 28, 1870, died February 28, 1906, was also a minister of the Baptist church, he married Mollie Bruce, and left a daughter, Margaret; Rev. Lester Alexander, D. D. LL. D., born September 15, 1873, an eminent minister of the Baptist church, and president of Cox College, Atlanta, Georgia, he married Ethel Hardy, and has children, Ethel and Lester Alexander (2).

George Woodford Brown, M. D., of Williamsburg, Virginia, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, at his father's farm, December 10, 1868. His early education was obtained in the public school, his preparatory at Jeffersonton Academy, his collegiate at the University of Virginia. He then taught in Virginia four years, then began the study of medicine. He later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, whence he was graduated in class of 1893. He spent the following year as interne at the City Hospital, Baltimore, then began private practice in Madison county, Virginia. Later he moved to Middlesex county, Virginia, and there began specializing in nervous diseases. He gained notable distinction in treating this class of patients and continued a specialist in Middlesex county until 1911, when his prominence in the care and treatment of the insane brought him forward as a candidate for superintendent of the Eastern State Hospital, at Williamsburg, not, however, through any effort of his own. He was appointed in that year and has since devoted all his energy, learning and skill to those unfortunates temporarily or permanently bereft of their reason. Under his management the percentage of cures has been raised, and

the wisdom of his appointment is everywhere apparent. He delves deep into the causes of insanity, the best methods of care and treatment, bringing to his aid all modern thought or discovery. He is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association; the Medical Society of Virginia; the Tide Water Medical Society, and keeps in closest touch with his brethren of the profession through these societies and medical literature devoted to his special class of patients. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and in religious faith is a Baptist.

Dr. Brown married, June 19, 1895, Josephine, daughter of M. S. and Susan (Garnett) Watts. Children: Thelma Josephine, born May 26, 1896; Lucille Woodford, April 12, 1901.

John Morton Fultz. Among the sons of Virginia who have gone beyond her borders in pursuit of a chosen career and who, in their adopted homes, have brought honor to their native state, there are many who have made Philadelphia the seat of their activities. Among these is John Morton Fultz, secretary of The Philadelphia Electric Company. While his paternal ancestors settled at an early date in Albemarle and Augusta counties, Virginia, and there bore worthy places in the professions, through his mother he descends from that distinguished Pennsylvanian whose name he bears, John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose memory is kept green by a tablet in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

John Morton, the signer, did more than affix his signature to the immortal document. When the day of trial came for the great question of independence, the Pennsylvania delegation to the Continental congress on the fourth of July, 1776, stood four in favor and five against the weighty question. But when the final vote was taken but five of the delegation were present—Franklin, Wilson, Morton, Humphreys and Willing. Franklin and Wilson voted for, Humphreys and Willing against. John Morton voted "Yea" and thus the vote of Pennsylvania was recorded in favor of independence through his high, disinterested courage. And it took a high courage, for he lived in a section hostile to independence, and every pressure was brought by his neighbors to

induce him to vote "Nay." He withstood their efforts and by his favorable vote secured that unanimity of action so essential to colonial success and gave to Pennsylvania the proud name of the "Keystone State." John Morton did not live to see the result of his action, although he lived a few months after signing the declaration. He died in April, 1777, aged fifty-three years. To his neighbors who had ostracized him and who had withdrawn their friendship on account of his vote he sent this message from his bedside: "Tell them they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service that I ever rendered to my country." He was the first of the signers to die. After the battle of Brandywine the British army, in passing through the region of his home, despoiled his residence, damaging property of his widow and children to the value of three hundred and sixty-five pounds.

About the year 1764, Mr. Morton was commissioned as a justice of the peace, and was sent as a delegate to the general assembly of Pennsylvania. Of this body, he was for many years an active and distinguished member, and for some time the speaker of the house of representatives. The following year he was appointed by the house to attend the general congress in New York. In 1766, Mr. Morton was appointed sheriff of Chester county, an office he continued to hold for the three following years. Some time after, he was elevated to a seat on the bench in the superior court of Pennsylvania. Of the memorable congress of 1774 he was a member and continued to represent the state of Pennsylvania in the National Assembly through the memorable session of that body which gave birth to the Declaration of American Independence. This branch of the Morton family was among the first Swedish emigrants who located themselves on the banks of the Delaware, in the year 1654, in Ridley township, Chester (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania, where John Morton was born in 1724. In the third generation his great-granddaughter, Anna Mary Morton Brown, married Captain Alexander Hamilton Fultz—John Morton Fultz being the eldest child of this marriage.

Along paternal lines the ancestors of Mr. Fultz were Virginians, seated early in Albemarle and Augusta counties, having emigrated from York, Pennsylvania, in 1788.

His grandfather, Judge David Fultz, the son of Frederick and Hannah (Hanger) Fultz, was born at Staunton, Virginia, May 4, 1802. Judge Fultz studied law with Judge Hugh Holmes, of Staunton, and was an eminent lawyer, jurist and farmer—a man of learning and high standing. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850, and judge of the circuit court of Augusta, Rockbridge, Highland and Rockingham counties. He married, in 1825, Margaret Ann Leas, of Staunton, the daughter of Jacob and Margarethe A. (Kinzer) Leas, their children being: Algernon Sidney, Margaret Ann (married John Lewis, of Scottsville, Virginia), Amanda Cornelia (married Frederick Lafayette Fultz, of Staunton), Marshall Kent, Alexander Hamilton, Mary Louisa (married Harvey Lathrop, of Savannah, Georgia), Augusta Virginia (married John W. Alby, of Washington), Hugh Holmes and John Hampden.

Alexander Hamilton Fultz, son of Judge David and Margaret Ann (Leas) Fultz, was born at Warm Springs, Virginia, January 13, 1837, died at Paoli, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1908. At two years of age, his parents removed to Staunton. Captain Fultz graduated from the law department of Washington and Lee College, and associated himself with his father in the practice of law in Staunton. As a young man he warmly espoused the Southern cause; enlisted in the "Staunton Artillery" at the very beginning of the war between the states, and the day the state of Virginia seceded, April 17, 1861, the battery was ordered to Harper's Ferry. At the reorganization of the company in the spring of 1862, Mr. Fultz was elected second lieutenant, and in December, 1862, was made first lieutenant, which position he held until the company was paroled at Appomattox Court House. During a large part of this time the captain of the battery was absent on sick leave, and Lieutenant Fultz was in full charge of the battery. This battery was attached at various times to Bee's brigade, Whiting's brigade, Hood's brigade, Lawton's brigade, Colonel H. P. Jones' battalion, Cutshaw's battalion, McClain's division, Pendleton's corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was a brave, gallant officer, and during battle was once slightly wounded, having his horse shot from under him, and the heel of his shoe torn away. He served through-

out the war, ranking high in the regard of his associates. After the close of the war, he reorganized the Staunton Artillery, and was elected captain of the same, in which position he continued until he withdrew from the organization December 1, 1882.

On January 9, 1868, Captain Fultz married Anna Mary Morton Brown, of Philadelphia, the only child of Dr. John Lewis Brown and Ann Elizabeth (Davis) Brown, the latter being a daughter of General John Davis, of the Pennsylvania Line, Continental Army of the Revolution, and Ann (Morton) Davis, and a granddaughter of John Morton, the signer. Their three children are John Morton, David Lewis Fultz, an attorney of New York City (born at Staunton, May 29, 1875) and Mary Margretha, of New York City (born at Staunton, January 8, 1881). Captain Fultz was a member of the city council of Staunton, and served as its president. He was elected mayor of the city of Staunton, in 1888, and occupied that office for ten years, when he removed with his family to Paoli, Pennsylvania.

John Morton Fultz, son of Alexander Hamilton and Anna Mary Morton (Brown) Fultz, was born in Staunton, Virginia, April 3, 1873, acquiring his early and technical education in private schools, and the Staunton Military Academy. During the period of his early life he was engaged in surveying in Virginia with Major Jed Hotchkiss, of Staunton, and as private secretary and college instructor. As private secretary he was associated with the Hon. John Randolph Tucker, and the Hon. A. Caperton Braxton, and as instructor, taught in the Staunton Business College. In 1898 Mr. Fultz moved to Philadelphia, there entering the employ of The Philadelphia Electric Company, and in 1912 was elected secretary of the company, which position he now holds. In politics he is strictly independent in thought and action, and in religious belief a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Fultz married, April 19, 1910, Ellen Duncan Baltz, born at Whitford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1878, the only daughter of John Daniel and Ann (Sagehorn) Baltz. Children: John Morton, Jr., born in Philadelphia, April 28, 1913, and Sarah Ann, born in Philadelphia, February 3, 1915. Mr. John Daniel Baltz is a prominent attorney of Philadelphia, being de-

scended from the German family of von der Baltz. On her maternal side, Mrs. Fultz is of English ancestry, the first of whom in this country, Godfrey Hancock, settled in New Jersey, in 1678, where he owned a tract of 8,000 acres of land, including part of the present town of Burlington and its environs, and served as the representative of the First or Yorkshire Tenth in the first free general assembly of the province of West New Jersey, in May, 1682, and again in the sessions of 1684. In the sixth generation his descendant, Susan Bradbury Hancock, married Henry Sagehorn, a manufacturer of New York City, on April 28, 1839, they being the grandparents of Mrs. Fultz.

James William Ball. James William Ball, a well known banker and broker of New York, was born at Richmond, Virginia, April 11, 1876. The father of Mr. Ball was Augustus Montgomery Ball, who was born in Essex county, Virginia, in 1834, and died in December, 1902. Mr. Ball, Sr., was a merchant and manufacturer of harness and saddlery at Berryville and Richmond, Virginia. The mother of James William Ball was Ann Elizabeth Walker (Browne) Ball, who was born in James City county, Virginia. The grandfather of James William Ball on the paternal side was a quartermaster in the Revolutionary war, and the Ball family with which he is connected is related to the Washington and Tyler families, the founder of the family in this country being Colonel William Ball, great-grandfather of Mary (Ball) Washington, mother of General Washington, *Patriæ Pater*.

There were several Balls in Virginia previous to 1624. Some of them were from England, some from Ireland, and some presumably from Scotland and Wales. The name of the English families were doubtless taken from the name of districts in the midland counties, and those from Ireland and Scotland derived in a translated or anglicised form from the ancient name O'Buachail, which in Gaelic is pronounced Ball. Robert Ball and Goodwife Ball were on the Eastern Shore, Virginia, in 1623. Robert Ball, aged twenty-seven, in 1624, came in the ship "London Merchant" in 1619. Robert Ball's wife died in 1623 at Elizabeth City. Richard Ball came in the "George" in 1617 and was located in 1624 on the plantation of Hugh Crowder. Richard Ball, planter, re-



Jas. W. Ball

ceived in 1627, Virginia, patent No. 85, being six acres at Buck Roe, Elizabeth City, adjoining the land of David Poole, Frenchman. There were other Balls in New England, though it is apparent that there was necessarily no relation between them all. The arms of the leading Ball family of Virginia are thus heraldically described in "Hayden's Virginia Genealogies:" "Arg. a lion passant sa. on a chief of the second three mullets of the first." Crest: "Out of the clouds ppr. a demi-lion rampant sa. powdered with estoiles arg. holding a globe or." Motto: "Coelumque tueri."

Colonel William Ball had three sons, Richard, William and Joseph. He himself may have been born in Virginia as a son of one of the early settlers, certainty cannot be obtained on that point. It is probable that William Ball named his first son, Richard, after his own father. He first appears in Virginia records as plain "William Ball." His business was that of a merchant, and later a planter. His title of "colonel" did not exist till 1672. Colonel William Ball was born about 1615, and died at "Millenbeck," Lancaster county, Virginia, November, 1680. His will was dated October 15, 1680, and proved in Lancaster county, in November, 1680. The probable name of his wife was Hannah Atherall, though there has been discussion on the subject. It has been a long accepted tradition in the various lines of the family that William Ball came to Virginia with his wife and three children about 1650. It appears that he did not immediately obtain land. He is named in the Northumberland county records in 1661 as "William Ball, merchant." He was engaged in merchandising when he died in 1680. As his will shows no grant of land appears in his name until January 18, 1663, when he received three hundred acres on Narrow Neck creek, Lancaster county.

His son, Colonel Joseph Ball, was born May 24, 1649, and came to Virginia in his infancy, dying in June, 1711. Of Colonel Joseph Ball little is known, despite the fact that he was the grandfather of General Washington. However he was a man of prominence in his county and parish, a lieutenant-colonel, and a vestryman. He received a grant of land in 1704. He married (first) Elizabeth Rogers, and (second) Mary Johnson, having by this second marriage Mary, who married Augustine Washington

and became the mother of the immortal father of his country. The great-grandfather of James William Ball was a cousin of Mary Ball, and was connected with the same state and county.

James William Ball was educated in the Richmond public schools, including the high school, and then entered Richmond College, leaving it, however, without graduating. He took up the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, leading attorney and ex-governor of Virginia, remaining so engaged for a period of two years. He then entered commercial life and was secretary for four years to Charles W. Tanner, a banker of Richmond, Virginia. Later he came to New York and was for three years financial reporter on the "New York Commercial." He then established the banking and brokerage firm of James William Ball & Company, of which he is the head, and which he has conducted with much success. Mr. Ball is a member of the New York Press Club, the Southern Society of New York City, and other societies and fraternities. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion he is a liberal. He is fond of outdoor sports, particularly of horseback riding, and he rides like a cavalryman. He married, in 1901, Mabel Grace, daughter of Jonas R. Price, having one child that died in infancy.

The brothers and sisters of Mr. Ball are: Edward Walker Ball, born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1861, now a wholesale dealer in hardware, at Newport News, Virginia, married Rosa Phillips; Annie Virginia, died 1902; Otway Walter, born in Richmond 1865, married Fidelia Nunally; Harvey Griffith, born 1871, married Sadie Crump, and has children: Elsie Lee and Stuart Franklin.

John Zollikoffer Lowe, Sr. John Zollikoffer Lowe, Sr., bears in his veins the blood of many of the oldest families of England and America. The family was very conspicuous during the Revolutionary period in North Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia and Massachusetts, and was also active in governmental affairs of Maryland during the administration of Lord Baltimore. In fact, Jane Lowe, sister of Colonel Henry Lowe, married the second Lord Baltimore.

The arms of the Lowe family of county Derby: Azure, a hart, trippant, argent. Crest: A wolf, passant, argent. Motto: In-

nocentia quamvis in agro sanguinis: (With innocence tho in a field of blood). The Lowe family is traced to a very early period in England, proving their descent from a certain captain, a companion in arms of William the Conqueror. This family has preserved a male successor since this remote era. Their royal descent is through the Stanleys, Lord Stanley having for his second wife Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who was the great-granddaughter of the Duke of Lancaster and the mother of Henry VII. Ferdinand Stanley, Earl of Derby, married Alice, daughter of Sir John Spenser. Their daughter and heir, Lady Frances Stanley, married John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater. Their son, Hon. Thomas Egerton, of Tatton Park, married Hester, daughter of Sir John Brisby, Knight of Addington. Elizabeth, their daughter, married Rev. Peter Leigh, rector of Lynne, High Leigh. Margaret, daughter of Rev. Peter Leigh, married Geoffrey Lowe, son of Thomas Lowe, descendant of William del Lowe, of Chester, 1342. Of this family is the renowned Bishop of Rochester, John Lowe, who died in 1467. He was confessor to the King Henry VI., a descendant of Henry and Isabella Lowe, of the reign of Richard II. (Nash's "Worcestershire" 1195). Geoffrey Lowe's son, Lawrence Lowe, of Mecclesfield, Sergeant-at-arms, had for second wife, Alice, daughter and heir of William Mylton, of Graton, Derbyshire, and had three sons, Humphrey, heir of Lawrence Lowe, resided at Denville, had wife, Margaret, and sons, Vincent and Clement. Vincent Lowe, heir of Humphrey, died in 1558. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Cokayne, of Ashburne, Derby, Knight. Jasper, heir of Vincent Lowe, died 1565. Married Dorothy, daughter of William Sackerville, of Stanton-le-Bridge. Peter, heir of Jasper Lowe, born 1562, married Jane, daughter of a Knight of Derbyshire. John Lowe, of Derby, eldest son of Vincent and Anne Lowe, born 1616, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Pilkington, baronet of Stanley, Yorkshire. Sir Arthur Pilkington was created a baronet, June 9, 1635. He was descended from Leonard Pilkington, Lord of Pilkington Castle, Yorkshire, in the reign of Henry I. His great-grandsons, Edward and Thomas, were the first Knights of the family, the former being the heir of the latter. The twelfth in the lineal descent from Leonard Pilkington was

Thomas Pilkington, who married Barbara, daughter of Lionel Revesby. Their son, Thomas Pilkington, of Nether Bradley, married Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Rodes, Knight of Derby, one of the justices of the common pleas court. They were the parents of Sir Arthur Pilkington, whose wife Ellen was a daughter of Henry Lyon, of Roxby, Lincolnshire, and mother of Catherine, wife of John Lowe, above mentioned. John and Catherine Lowe had sons: John, Jasper, Nicholas, Henry, and daughters: Elizabeth, Jane and Dorothy.

Colonel Henry Lowe, the youngest son, married Susanna Maria Bennett, daughter of Hon. Richard Bennett, Jr. (who was said to be the richest man in Virginia), and granddaughter of Major-General Richard Bennett, Royal Governor of Virginia from 1652 to 1655, when Claiborne was his secretary of state. Her monument in St. Mary's county, Maryland, states that she died July 28, 1714, aged forty-eight years.

Their oldest son, Henry Lowe, made his will, September 13, 1713, names wife Lovey, and sons, Henry and Peter. To the eldest he bequeathed "the land I had of Captain W. Crawford" (of Portsmouth, Virginia), the last named seems to have been his wife's father.

Henry Lowe, son of Henry and Lovey (Crawford) Lowe, resided in Norfolk county, Virginia, and married Sara Jolliffe, daughter of John and Mary (Rigglesworth) Jolliffe, of same county, granddaughter and heiress of Peter and Jane Rigglesworth. In her will recorded at Portsmouth, she names son John and several daughters, her eldest son, Henry, being deceased.

John Lowe, son of Henry and Sara (Jolliffe) Lowe, resided in Norfolk county, and married Margaret Pugh. On July 19, 1728, he sold fifty acres of land on the main run, Spring Mill.

His son, Henry Lowe, of Norfolk, had a wife Lydia, as shown by a deed recorded at Portsmouth.

James Lowe, son of Henry and Lydia Lowe, married, April 12, 1789, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Hollingsworth) Carter, granddaughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Watkins) Carter, descended from Robert and Mary (Darnall) Carter, of Hastingsford, England. Their son, William Carter, of Carston, was the father of John Carter, who married Sara Ludlow, of

Lancaster, Virginia, and they were the parents of Isaac Carter, grandfather of Elizabeth, wife of James Lowe. Elizabeth (Watkins) Carter, grandmother of Elizabeth (Carter) Lowe, was the daughter of Elizabeth Cary, of Warwick, and Benjamin Watkins. The latter was the first clerk of Chesterfield county, Virginia, and represented the county in colonial assemblies on several occasions. He was also a member of the convention of 1776. James Lowe was a colonial justice of the peace and a Revolutionary soldier. The children of James and Elizabeth Lowe were: Lydia, Ferebee and Caty (all of whom died in infancy); Liney, married Mr. Moore (no issue); William, born 1799; James, born 1801.

William Lowe, son of James and Elizabeth (Carter) Lowe, of Norfolk county, married Ann (Nancy) Owens, daughter of Edward Owen and Nancy Walker, his wife, granddaughter of Dr. Ajax Walker and Lucy Merriwether Lewis, his wife. Here we have an illustration of the Welsh system, whereby Owen's daughter became Ann Owens.

John Zollikoffer Lowe, son of William and Nancy (Owens) Lowe, was born April 13, 1839, in Norfolk county, Virginia, and was engaged for many years in mercantile business, from which he is now retired. He served four years as a non-commissioned officer in the Confederate army in General Mahone's division. He fought in the battles of Seven Pines, Charles City Roads, Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg. He was present at Gettysburg, but could not fight, his leg being wounded. His uncle, Colonel John Owens, who was acting brigadier-general, was killed during this famous charge. John Z. Lowe, Sr., married, December 6, 1876, Quill Ella Jenkins, born June 17, 1859, in Richmond, Virginia. She was the daughter of Equilla Light Jenkins and Mary Susan Taylor, his wife, of Richmond.

John Zollikoffer Lowe, Jr., was born July 25, 1884, in Norfolk, and received instruction at private schools and under home tutors in Norfolk. In 1905 he entered the New York Law School and completed his studies in the office of the Hon. Samuel Seabury, judge of the supreme court of New York. In 1910 Mr. Lowe was admitted to the bar and since has been engaged in general practice

in New York City as a member of the law firm "Ingram, Root, Massay, Clark & Lowe." On March 5, 1915, he was commissioned by President Wilson collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York and is now filling that important station. He is not affiliated with any religious organization, entertains liberal theological views and acts politically with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Southern Society of New York, Virginians of New York City, North Carolina Society of New York City, Manhattan, Reform and Prospect Gun clubs of New York City. He married, December, 1907, Mignon Wildy Archer, daughter of Judge Osceola and Minnie Wildy Archer, born December 4, 1888, in Austin, Texas.

Other children of John Z. Lowe, Sr., were: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born November 11, 1877; married Rev. Francis Haramond Richey, son of Dr. Thomas Richey, of General Theological Seminary, New York City; had two children: Elizabeth Carter (died in infancy) and Martha Bacot. 2. Ann, born July 2, 1879; married Lee Wood Walker, and has children: Azulah, John Lowe and Quell Ella. 3. Quell Ella, born July 26, 1882, in Norfolk, Virginia. 4. John Z. Jr. (above mentioned). 5. James Jenkins, born April 15, 1889, in Norfolk; educated in the University of Virginia and Cornell University; is a farmer and fruit grower near Cannon Station, Fairfield county, Connecticut. 6. William Hyslop, born July 3, 1891, at Norfolk; educated in private schools at Raleigh, North Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, now resides at Cannon Station, Connecticut.

Joseph Edward Bridger Holladay. Joseph Edward Bridger Holladay, an inventor, and lawyer, was born at Suffolk, Virginia, March 18, 1880. The name Holladay has been closely identified with the history of Virginia. Hayden says, in his "Virginia Genealogies" that the name is a corruption of the old English name "Halladay." Simon Halladay was master minstrel to Edward IV. In 1604 Leonard Holladay was Lord Mayor of London. On his paternal side he is a descendant of Anthony Holladay, whose name appeared in Nansemond county records in 1690, and was attorney for his son, Joseph.

Anthony Coventry Holladay, grandson of

Anthony Holladay, was church warden in 1749 of the Chuckatuck parish; and a burgess for Nansemond county in 1752. His uncle, Jonas Holladay, was a burgess for Norfolk county in 1714. Others of the family were prominent in the Chuckatuck parish. (Thomas, a vestryman and church warden in 1758-62; Joseph, a vestryman, 1779; Brewer, church warden in 1779; Joseph and James, vestrymen in 1825, and in the Revolutionary and Civil wars; Joseph, lieutenant in the Revolution; Francis David, a captain, major and colonel of the Confederacy). Alto Francis Holladay was the son of Colonel Francis David and Emily Susan Holladay (nee Pinner), was born in 1843 at Holladay's Point, Nansemond county, Virginia. The estate of Colonel Joseph Holladay was inherited by his son, Colonel Francis David Holladay. Alto Francis Holladay was first sergeant of Company B, Sixteenth Virginia Regiment, Mahone's Brigade. He entered the service at the age of sixteen and served through the Civil war, and was paroled at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

Sergeant Alto Francis Holladay on February 15, 1866, married Judith Beverly Hunter Copeland. Their children are: Katherine Beverly (Mrs. R. H. Pretlow), Francis Alto, John Copeland and Joseph Edward Bridger. Grandchildren: Robert Henley and Francis Beverly Holladay Pretlow; John C., Beverly Long and Francis David Holladay (children of John Copeland Holladay).

Judith Beverly Hunter Copeland was the daughter of Colonel John R. and Judith Ann Copeland (nee Hunter). Her father, Colonel J. R. Copeland, after the close of the Civil war was instrumental in founding the Farmers' Bank of Nansemond. He was made cashier of the institution, January, 1870, and filled the office until 1884, when he was called to the presidency; and that position he held until declining health and advanced years required him to retire from business in 1890. He was the first Democratic mayor of Suffolk, Virginia, who was elected after the Civil war. Judith Ann Hunter (wife of Colonel Copeland) was the daughter of Dr. E. R. Hunter, a practicing physician, and for many years a legislator from Nansemond county. She was the great-great-granddaughter of Sir Edward Bridger.

Tradition tells us that Sir Joseph Bridger with care superintended the building in 1632 of St. Luke's (the Brick Church) in Newport parish, Isle of Wight county, Virginia. He was the father of General Joseph Bridger, councillor of state to Charles the 2nd, "Paymaster General to the British troops in America during Bacon's Rebellion, in the reign of Charles the Second of England."

Joseph E. B. Holladay, the present mayor of the city of Suffolk, received his early and preparatory education in the public and private schools of Suffolk, Virginia. In 1898 he entered Hampden-Sidney College, applying himself especially to the study of literature. He became a member of the Philanthropic Literary Society in which he so excelled that he was awarded the Freshman Declamer's Medal in 1899 and Debator's Medal in 1900. He was also a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

In the fall of 1901 Mr. Holladay entered the law department of Washington and Lee University, where he continued for two years. Later, 1903, he took a special course in law at the University of Virginia, and in June, 1904, passed the state bar examination and began the practice of his profession, September, 1904, in his native town and has been an active practitioner since.

Mayor Holladay has not only been successful in his profession and proved himself efficient in the offices of councilman and now as chief executive of his city but he has also become an inventor of note. Early in life he zealously studied the science of electricity, inventing several electrical apparatuses and recently produced, after several years of study and experiment, the Detecto, called after his name. This instrument, so acute that it will catch even a whispered sound and convey it several hundred feet, has been accepted by the United States government.

On December 5, 1906, Mayor Holladay was married to Margaret Elizabeth Breden, a member of the Pee Dee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and daughter of Captain P. L. and M. E. Breden, of Bennettsville, South Carolina.

Albert Littleton Powell, Washington Lee Powell. The most important and influential position in the financial world of Newport News, Virginia, held by the Powell Trust Company is a condition that owes its ex-

istence solely to the industry, application and sure judgment of those who lead the company as president and vice-president, respectively, Albert Littleton Powell and Washington Lee Powell. That the construction of a business of such broad lines, the work of twenty years, did not exclude these brothers from other activities, is proven by their responsible and leading connections with many of the best known and most highly rated companies and corporations of the locality. Both ex-presidents of the Newport News Chamber of Commerce, as leaders of this body business interests in the city received from their hands valuable assistance and encouragement, and the industrial and commercial standing of Newport News materially strengthened.

The Powells are an ancient family in the Old Dominion, Southampton county having long been its home. It was in this county that James Powell, grandfather of Albert Littleton and Washington Lee Powell, owned a large plantation, cultivated by a vast number of slaves. Littleton Green Powell, son of James Powell, at his father's death inherited this property, widening the activities in agricultural lines and adding stock raising to his interests. The first battles of the Civil war found him a soldier in the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, and he remained in the Confederate army until the final surrender. Once during his four years of service was he taken prisoner by the enemy, and was confined on Craney Island. When peace was restored he returned to his plantation, where, although it had suffered from the ravages of war, conditions were little changed, for the slaves he had formerly owned refused to leave the protection of his roof and continued in his kind service as before. Littleton Green Powell married Elizabeth Kirk, of Petersburg, Virginia, and had children: William Augustus, Joshua Harris, George Edward, John James, Sarah Elizabeth, Robert Henry, Albert Littleton, of whom further; Mary Green, Fillmore Madison, Thomas Jefferson, Anna Virginia, Washington Lee, of whom further; Paul Andrew.

Albert Littleton Powell, son of Littleton Green and Elizabeth (Kirk) Powell, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1863. After studies in private and public schools he entered the Suffolk Military Academy, whence he was graduated in the

class of 1886, soon afterward establishing in grocery dealings in Suffolk, Virginia. In this line he remained for four years, and in 1890 becoming a clothing merchant of Roanoke, Virginia, subsequently, for three years, followed real estate and insurance. Disposing of his Virginia business he moved to Indiana, until 1894 continuing in the same calling. In this year Mr. Powell returned to Virginia, making his home in Newport News, and forming, in partnership with his brother, the firm of Powell Brothers, real estate and insurance dealers and bankers. The rapidly increasing business of the firm and its immense volume made desirable of the incorporation of its interests, and the firm of Powell Brothers was succeeded by the Powell Trust Company in 1905, its officers being: Albert Littleton Powell, president; Washington Lee Powell, vice-president, and J. E. T. Hunter, secretary and treasurer. The building in which the Powell Trust Company is housed is one of the most handsome bank buildings in eastern Virginia, a splendid home for a powerful corporation. Mr. A. L. Powell is also president of the Colonial State Bank, president of the Ivyton Corporation, president of the Riverside Investment Land Company, and president of the Midway Realty Company. His careful guidance has had its results in the flourishing prosperity of these concerns, their success adding to his reputation as a financier and business man of safe procedure, foresight and ability. His business associates rely upon his judgment, heed his admonitions, follow his advice, and grant him the privileges of leadership forced by the convincing arguments of continued and substantial success. As president of the council of the city of Newport News Mr. Powell gave his able attention to the many important questions that came before that body, the decisive actions of the council with him as its head productive of great good to the city. He is an ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce and now serves Newport News as chairman of the Municipal Boat and Harbor Commission. His talents have been freely devoted to the advancement of his city, and the results of his labors credit his name. Mr. Powell fraternizes with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a communicant of the

Baptist church, of which denomination his father was a deacon.

He married, October 22, 1907, Agnes Luning, and has children: Hilda Lee, born in 1908; Mary Elizabeth, born in 1910; Dana Augusta, born in 1912.

Washington Lee Powell, son of Littleton Green and Elizabeth (Kirk) Powell, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1873. In his youth he attended private schools, and completed his studies in Roanoke College, being graduated from that institution in 1890. Five years after his graduation he became associated in business with his brother, Albert Littleton Powell, ten years his senior, forming with him the firm of Powell Brothers, which established in Newport News as bankers, and real estate and insurance dealers. Upon the incorporation of this business ten years later Mr. Powell became vice-president of the company that succeeded Powell Brothers, the Powell Trust Company, and continues in that office to the present time. Mr. Powell is also vice-president of the Colonial State Bank, vice-president of the Ivyton Corporation, and vice-president of the Riverside Investment Land Company. He is a member of the board of directors of the Newport News Realty Company, and, like his brother Albert L. Powell has held the presidency of the Newport News Chamber of Commerce. In this last named office his thorough familiarity with the industrial and trade conditions and his close connection with the financial centers of the city made him a valuable executive, and his administration was one of progress and achievement. Mr. Powell ranks high among the foremost financiers and business men of Newport News, and shares with his brother the honor for the upbuilding of an institution of such stability and usefulness as the Powell Trust Company. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and affiliates with the Baptist church.

Charles Thomas Bland. To the city of Portsmouth, Virginia, the name Bland is a familiar one through the relation thereto of Charles Thomas Bland, commonwealth attorney of Norfolk county, and his father, George Washington Bland, a veteran of the Civil war and until his death an employee of the city of Portsmouth, while throughout the Old Dominion it ranks with those

known as the foundations of Virginia's greatness. Norfolk county has long been the home of this line of Bland, Thomas Bland, grandfather of Charles Thomas Bland, having resided at Clarion. He was a land and slave owner, at his death bequeathing two slaves to his son, George Washington, of whom further.

In the person of Charles Thomas Bland the family has in Portsmouth a worthy present day representative of the illustrious line, the legal profession the field of his achievement. His present incumbency of the office of commonwealth attorney is the direct result of the reputation he gained in private practice as a learned, fearless and skillful lawyer, and for ten years, as a member of the Virginia house of representatives, he displayed statesmanship and legislative talent of the highest order. Portsmouth has no citizen more justly popular and well-regarded, for his interests are many and into each he enters with enthusiasm.

George Washington Bland, father of Charles Thomas Bland, was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, in 1836, and died in December, 1912. He completed his studies in the public schools, and until the outbreak of the war between the states was employed as fireman, then becoming a private in Company D, Ninth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Armistead's brigade, Pickett's division, and Longstreet's corps. He remained in the service until the final surrender, being taken prisoner and confined at Point Lookout, later receiving his parole. At the cessation of hostilities he made his home in Portsmouth, and was in the service of that city until his retirement. He was a Democratic sympathizer, and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, a man of quiet life, passed in accordance with principles of uprightness and honor. He married, in January, 1857, Louisa Frances, daughter of Andrew and Virginia Stewart, of Norfolk county, Virginia. Children of George Washington and Louisa Frances (Stewart) Bland: Charles Thomas, of whom further; Theresa, deceased; Sarah, Elizabeth, married (first) Frederick E. Fisher, (second) Thomas Simpson; Brite-marte, married Charles Elwell; George Washington, Jr.; Leila Lee, married Samuel Etheridge.

Charles Thomas Bland, son of George

Washington and Louisa Frances (Stewart) Bland, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, October 3, 1857, and after finishing his youthful studies in the public schools began the study of law with James G. Stubbs and Hon. William N. Portlock. Well started upon his professional career by the experience gained through association with these gentlemen, Mr. Bland entered the University of Virginia, supplying the funds for his tuition through his own labor. Completing a course in this institution, Mr. Bland was admitted to the bar on February 17, 1898. His active practice in his profession was taken up in partnership with John W. H. Porter, the firm name Porter & Bland. Mr. Bland afterward withdrawing from this association and uniting with Richard J. Davis as Bland & Davis. Both of these firms enjoyed successful continuance, the latter connection being later severed and Mr. Bland establishing as Charles T. Bland, as he still remains. His private practice assumed wide dimensions, and this he retained while holding a seat in the Virginia house of representatives, of which he was a member for ten years. During a part of this time he filled the speaker's chair (protempore) and was recognized by his colleagues as a leader. In debate on the floor of the house he supported measures in whose need and justice he believed, and victory was generally upon his side. In committee, as well as before the assembled house, he labored with faithfulness and diligence, bringing to the solution of problems of weighty importance a mind finely trained, judgment temperate and unbiased, and a rigid determination to lend his backing only to legislation having as its aim the best good of the people of Virginia. His political record thus begun is a proud one, and the qualities and attributes that gave worth to his presence in the house of representatives have had no less potent an influence upon his administration of the office of commonwealth attorney, to which he was appointed in 1910.

Noteworthy position in professional and political circles does not bound his activities, for his fraternal relations are many and cordial. Leading the long list is his membership in Montauk Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is past sachem, and which, in spite of his numerous other connections, will ever be his fra-

ternal home. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Improved Order of Heptasophs, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Order of Owls, of which he is past president, the Order of Buffaloes, in which he is past grand bison of the world, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand, and the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past grand chancellor commander of the state of Virginia and a member of the Supreme Lodge. Of his fellow members in these societies he has made loyal friends, from whom he has not allowed the responsibilities and duties of public life nor the demands of private practice to separate him. Mr. Bland was for twelve years captain of the First Battery of Field Artillery of the Virginia National Guard, and is now upon the retired list of that organization with the rank of captain. For the past thirty years he has been first assistant foreman of the Portsmouth Fire Department, giving the organization his loyal support. Mr. Bland is one of the most popular gentlemen in public or business life in the city. Popularity he maintains because of a disposition and nature likeable in every aspect, reflected in a cordial heartiness of manner free and unassumed, while the universal respect that is tendered him is based upon admiration for a character clean and strong.

Charles Thomas Bland married, August 6, 1878, Josephine, daughter of William T. and Sarah J. (Thomas) Hyslop, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and has issue: Charles Thomas, Jr., deceased; Charles Raymond, deceased; Ethel Maywood, married Charles B. Cross, and has a son, Charles Bland; Virginia Louise, married John Warren MacDonald; William Marshall; Eularia Frances.

Robert Eden Scott. Robert Eden Scott, of Fauquier county, Virginia, born April 23, 1808, died May 2, 1862.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
so mixed in him, that nature might
stand up and say to all the world,
'This was a man.'"

Robert Eden Scott, of Fauquier, came of a line of able men of letters so far as his ancestors have been traced on this side of the Atlantic.

The first of his family to arrive in America was the Rev. Alexander Scott, a minister of the Church of England, who came from Scotland and became the rector of Overwharton Parish, Stafford county, Virginia. He is said to have acquired considerable property and he established his seat in Stafford county upon an estate called "Dipple," where he resided until his death on April 1, 1738, at the age of fifty-three. He lies buried at "Dipple," where his grave, preserved by the descendants of his brother, may still be seen.

Having never married, he invited his younger brother, James Scott, likewise a clergyman of the Established Church, to come over and live with him as his heir, and afterwards the Rev. James Scott became the first rector of Dettingen parish, Prince William county, Virginia. In a letter from William and Mary College, under date of April 26, 1745, recommending him to this appointment, he is spoken of as a man whose merit had been so long known as that it need not be dwelt upon. He remained as rector of this parish until his death in 1782, after a service of thirty-seven years.

The Rev. James Scott married Sarah, the daughter of Gustavus Brown, of Maryland, by whom he had a number of sons and daughters. Among them, the Rev. John Scott, who succeeded his father as rector of Dettingen.

In his early years Rev. John Scott appears to have been an impulsive, high-spirited man, taking, as it was said of him, "life by storm." At the age of eighteen, resenting what was deemed to be an insult to himself and his father, he challenged to mortal combat a somewhat notorious character of that age. His second, his brother-in-law, Mr. Bullitt, in endeavoring to prevent the encounter, was attacked by the challenged party and slew him in self defense. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Scott went to Scotland and entered Kings College at Aberdeen. While still there as a student he married Elizabeth Gordon, a daughter of one of the professors. Upon the completion of his education and while still abroad, he was ordained a minister of the then Established Church. He returned to America at the request of his friend, Sir Robert Eden, then governor of Maryland, to become his chaplain and rector of the parish of Eversham, where he

resided until the war of the Revolution broke out. Being an Englishman, by training and education, he adhered to the Royal cause, and taking an active part in politics, was summoned before the council at Annapolis and banished a hundred miles from tide-water, taking up his residence on an estate in Fauquier county named in honor of his wife, "Gordonsdale." The lawyer who conducted his examination before the council, says Bishop Meade, from whose book the foregoing has been taken, ever afterwards "spoke of him as the most talented man with whom he had ever engaged in controversy."

His eldest son was Judge John Scott, of Fauquier, of the circuit court of that county and the old general court of Virginia. He was noted for his strength of character, stern integrity and eminent qualifications as a jurist. He represented his district in the constitutional convention of 1829-30, where he took a most prominent part.

It was said of him by the late John Randolph Tucker, himself an eminent lawyer, in an address before the Richmond Bar Association: "Judge John Scott (with the name and genius of Eldon) was a man of masterful power in mind and character. At the bar he had been a great advocate; in the Convention of 1829-30 he was a prominent leader in its deliberations; a vigorous controversial writer, and on the bench he was one of the ablest judges in the country." Judge John Scott married Betsy Blackwell, the daughter of Martin Pickett.

Robert Eden Scott, the eldest son of this marriage, was born at Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier, April 23, 1808. He was early sent to the University of Virginia, entering in 1825, the first class admitted to that celebrated institution of learning. While there he gave evidence of the high character and capacity for which he became so distinguished in after life. He passed through all his classes with distinction and left the University with a high reputation for learning and ability. Returning to his native county, he was on December 30, 1830, licensed to practice law by John Tayloe Lomax, Richard H. Field and John W. Green, distinguished lawyers of that time. He was soon found in the front rank of his profession when it numbered some of the greatest names that have adorned it in this

state, and at the time of his death he was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

He was noted everywhere as a profound student of the science of government, a most able and eloquent advocate, and the demand for his services was not confined to his own state. The only report that we have of his many appearances in the great cases of his time is that known as "The Trial of the Washington Election Rioters." On July 1, 1857, when the City of Washington was in what was then known as Washington county, and its citizens were vested with the right of suffrage, there was in that city a great election riot; the United States marines were called out, who firing into the crowd, killed and wounded many. A number of the alleged rioters were indicted and brought to trial in the September following before Judge Crawford. Philip Barton Key, then United States district attorney, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Scott led the array of the lawyers for the defense. His speech on that occasion was published in "The American," a newspaper published in the City of Washington, and is a model of its kind. Clear, accurate and profound in all its statements of legal propositions, unanswerable in its logical array of facts, courteous and dignified, it presents an eloquent defense of the accused.

But it was as a statesman and a political leader, when great and grave questions of state were discussed by great men, that he shone preëminent. Among the men of his time he was *facile princeps*, so acclaimed by friend and foe alike. He was a most earnest advocate of the doctrines promulgated by the old-line Whig party and was its recognized leader in his state, its chosen champion on all great occasions. His devotion to the Union was of the most ardent character and in the stormy days of 1859, 1860 and 1861, he was its earnest eloquent and prophetic advocate on the hustings and the legislative halls of his state. But great as was his devotion to the Union, his love for his native state was far greater. Always he preferred to serve her and he devoted to her service his great talents and profound knowledge of law and the science of government.

He served with great distinction in the legislature of Virginia as the representative of his country for a number of years, was a

member of all the constitutional conventions called in his time, those of 1850 and 1861. Thereafter he represented his county in the state legislature and his district in the Confederate congress, where he served until his death. In the legislature of 1849 he introduced a bill for the reform of the jury system of the state and supported it in a luminous and profound argument which furnishes a striking illustration of his powers in debate. The changes he advocated were the taking of the burden of the maintenance of the system from the several counties, and placing it upon the state where it properly belonged; transferring the selection of the jurors from the hands of the sheriffs to the judiciary; reducing the number of jurors in civil cases from twelve to seven, and finally legalizing the majority verdict, permitting a decision by a majority to be controlling. All of these reforms have since been adopted and are now in force, save the last.

A member of the legislature of 1849, his desk mate, one who came to know him well, writing in the "Richmond Times" of July 21, 1895, thus speaks of him and his work at that time:

At the head of these Whig leaders stood Robert E. Scott of Fauquier, without a peer in intellectual power and fascinating oratory. Singularly enough, Mr. Scott, when he arose to speak, for several minutes stammered and hesitated as if at a loss for the right word to use or his inability to pronounce it distinctly, and when uttered, it seemed to be shot out by the sudden explosion of constrained energy. Sometimes this embarrassing condition lasted several minutes, and then suddenly disappeared with an emotional quivering of the voice, as if overcome by an eager desire to plunge into the very core of the subject of the debate. But this hesitancy and jerkiness of utterance passed away with a few rather awkward introductory sentences and then his words flowed out as freely as water from a gushing fountain, and proposition succeeded proposition, deduction followed deduction with the energy and irresistible force of a mountain torrent sweeping everything before it. I think he was one of the most eloquent men I ever heard and I know he was the most logical. The Whigs although in a hopeless minority in the House, often defeated their adversaries on extremely radical measures and forced them to a modification through Mr. Scott's transcendent ability. * * *

Of all men that I ever knew intimately, there was none that I admired or respected more than Robert E. Scott. He generally spoke on very important questions and rarely had a word to say in mere squabbles and quibbling over immaterial matters that spring up in all deliberative bodies, and that are pitched into by mere hair splitters. He had

no talent for the discussion of trifles. He aimed to get at the very core of the subject, and to dissect it to its minutest fibre in search of what was sound, and to expose what was unsound, and thus eliminate the true from the false of any theory or proposition submitted to the analysis of his great mind.

Like all men of great ability, foresight and strong convictions, he not infrequently found himself in a hopeless minority, but that fact never for a moment daunted him nor deterred him for an instant from preaching the gospel of sound government. On such an occasion he once said:

Valiant in the security that numbers afford, gentlemen freely boast of the majority anticipated for the favored resolutions. The purpose of this boasting was obvious to all; for one I freely acknowledge its power; but when such an appliance was used to force through a favored measure, we may be excused a suspicion of its justice and truth. If the intention is to deter me from the opposition which I contemplate, the result will show how fruitless of its end the attempt will be. Whilst I deeply regret my separation, on this occasion, from other members on this floor, and deplore the necessity for opposition to their wishes, my resolution has never faltered; the path of duty lies plainly before me; and I will pursue its way if I tread that path alone. I see in the resolutions what I deem vicious and against its vices I raise my voice. * * *

I know that I stand here with a small minority, and in making opposition to this measure, I go counter to public prejudices, and subject myself to animadversion and reproach. My arguments are misrepresented, my motives assailed, and every influence that party intolerance can command, is employed to my prejudice. However I may lament this condition, my purpose is unshaken.

I love this Union, I love its peace, I love its blessings and I but discharge a duty when I proclaim its danger. My voice will be unheeded in this hall, it may be unheeded out of it, but if the doctrine contained in these resolutions be followed to its consequences, and the time come when the people of this State, upon the issues now presented shall choose between the blessings of our glorious Union and the horrors of a dissolution, believe me the sentiments I have given utterance to will then find a response.

These words were spoken in the house of delegates of Virginia on January 11, 1849, in opposing certain resolutions reported by the joint committee on the Wilmot Proviso and other kindred measures then under consideration. How prophetic they were of conditions as they existed in the constitutional convention of 1861. As early as 1842, in a notable address showing his profound and accurate knowledge of the constitutional history of our country, he pointed

out with the greatest clearness and force the dangers resulting from the constantly increasing powers of the Federal executive and proposed to the legislature of Virginia an amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarding the exercise of that power and limiting the president to a single term.

Whilst he was a strong Union man, he was ever a consistent and earnest advocate of the preservation to the several states of their sovereign powers and just prerogatives. On all occasions he denied the right of the Federal government to interfere with the Southern institution of slavery. With irresistible logic he pointed out that it was originally forced upon Virginia against her solemn protest, laws passed by her prohibiting it being vetoed by the king; that it was first practiced in the North, her citizens being the first slave traders, from which traffic they accumulated vast fortunes; that it was an institution existing and sanctioned by law at the time of the adoption of the Federal constitution, recognized by that instrument and the laws passed pursuant thereto for generations thereafter and he demonstrated that as a social institution it was for the states alone in their sovereign capacity to deal with it as they thought fit.

Time and again during the days of the gathering storm which culminated in the Civil war, while earnestly advocating the preservation of the Union and solemnly pointing out, as subsequent events have shown, with inspired voice of prophecy, the evils and the results of the threatened conflict, yet he sternly denied the right of the Federal government to invade the territory of a single state or to coerce any of them in their undeniable right to secede, declaring that any attempt to coerce them would be an act of aggression which would not be endured with honor and which should be resisted to the uttermost. And so in the secession convention of 1861, where he battled so long and brilliantly in his efforts to keep Virginia in the Union, when President Lincoln made his call for volunteers to coerce the seceding states and force them back into the Union, true to his principles and the fearlessness of his nature, he unhesitatingly accepted the gage of battle, voted for and signed the ordinance of secession.

He was, as we have said, ardently devoted to the preservation of the Union, but always he placed his allegiance to his state above all else, preferring service in her legislative halls to service upon the boarder arena of the national congress or the cabinet of the president. In 1858 he was urged by his friends and political associates to offer for a seat in the Federal congress from his district, when, as he was assured, the opposition being divided, success was almost certain. To this he replied that if he had any desire for a seat in the house of representatives, business engagements would put it out of his power to engage in the canvass, adding:

But in truth I have no such desire. When this county, composed part of a Whig district and we had a Whig party in active life, I several times declined nomination by conventions of my political associates, when a nomination was equivalent to an election. I preferred a service in the State Legislature, when opportunities for usefulness there presented themselves. * * * The field is already occupied by two gentlemen of the same political party, whose opinions as to our Federal politics are supposed to harmonize with those of the majority of the voters, and if, in this condition of strife in the party, I could be successful in running in between the two, I could not regard the success as desirable.

Again in 1861, before he was elected to the convention of that year and before the passage of the ordinance of secession, when it was suggested by those speaking with authority that he would be given a seat in President Lincoln's cabinet if he would accept it, he promptly declined to entertain the proposition. In a letter written on January 18, 1861, to the gentlemen presenting the question for his consideration, he said:

I have several times seen my name mentioned in the newspapers in connection with a seat in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, but nothing has reached me from any quarter authorizing the supposition that those notices contained anything more than the mere speculations of the writers. If, however, as you seem to think, there is any real foundation for these reports, I have no hesitation in relieving the question at once of all embarrassment, for I have none of that vanity which might induce me to seek the eclat of a direct offer for a cabinet appointment. My habits of life, my pursuits, my tastes and inclinations are all opposed to official station and with the exception of a brief service in the Legislature of my State, I have taken but small part in the political affairs of the country. Necessarily therefore I must be but little prepared for the duties of a cabinet office. But if these objections did not stand in the way, there are others of a public nature that

would make it impossible for me to accept the place. With the new administration the Republican party is to be inaugurated into power and I understand that party to claim the right to exercise the Federal power to the prejudice of the institution of slavery as it exists in this country and to be committed to a policy that subordinates the interests of the fifteen of the associated States to the interest of the other eighteen. Neither the letter nor the spirit of the Constitution warrants such a policy and it is no less condemned by the plain principles of justice and equity.

These considerations have taken firm hold of the Southern mind and unless the fatal policy is disavowed and measures be shortly taken to secure the Southern people against the recurrence of the obnoxious pretensions, it seems to me from present indications, that the new administration will find itself in a position to devote its exclusive energy to the more tasteful duty of cherishing the interests alone that pertain to the favored eighteen. I am strongly attached to the Union and believe that the best interests of both sections will suffer from its overthrow, but if the principles of equity and justice on which it was established are disregarded by the government which springs from it, the latter must be reformed in its practices and so amended in its Constitution as to make it conform in the future to the principles on which the former reposes. I think the slaveholding States ought not, cannot and will not submit to any party, policy or power that denies to the interests that spring from slave labor the same consideration and respect that is extended by the government to the interests that spring from free labor. In this there must be strict equality. I regret to say that as yet I have discovered no movement in this direction on the part of any of the party leaders in Congress, and yet it must be obvious that in this way only can the Union be preserved. I know it is extremely difficult for politicians in the flush of victory to retrace their steps and abate from pretensions on which the battle was fought, but if in the ardor of the conflict they have gone too far and been betrayed into positions inconsistent with equality and justice, can they not upon sober thought surrender extreme pretensions, and strike hands with those who would cherish the Union and mold the government so as to make it perpetual? In December last I addressed a letter to a friend in Washington, expressing my views touching our present embarrassments, in which these considerations were more fully adverted to; that letter will be published and from it you will more readily apprehend how impossible it would be for one holding out such sentiments to give the sanction of his name to a policy or a party obnoxious to these objections.

Upon the passage of the ordinance of secession, Mr. Scott at once returned to his native county to join in the preparation for the defense of his state. He organized and equipped a company of infantry, the Warrenton Rifles, and his son, R. Taylor Scott, a gallant soldier and Christian gentleman, the future attorney-general of his state, becoming its captain, served with distinction

throughout the war. His one regret was that he, too old for service in the ranks, was unfitted for military command. Later, in the spring of 1862, when marauders were terrorizing his community, he gathered together a few of his older friends and neighbors and led them in the pursuit. Surrounding the marauders in a house a few miles west of Warrenton, insensible to fear, he stepped up to demand their surrender, when without a word, through the partially open door, he was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Thus untimely died, foully murdered by two stragglers from the Federal army, one of the ablest and most devoted to Virginia's many able and devoted sons.

In the full vigor of his intellect and the maturity of his great powers, foreseeing with the unerring vision of a prophet, the full consequences of his act, with unswerving loyalty and unshaken courage, without a moment's hesitation he laid his all upon the altar of his state and rests to-day in a lonely grave far from the haunts of the teeming multitude. He rests well and sleeps peacefully at his beloved Oakwood, his ancestral home, in the bosom of the county whose delight it was to honor him, ever relying upon his power, his wisdom and his services, a reliance which never failed and to which he was true even unto death.

Over his grave there stands a marble shaft, upon which is inscribed the following simple but eloquent tribute: "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man'."

In the "Richmond Dispatch" of May 9, 1862, a few days after his death, there appeared the following just tribute to his memory:

THE LATE ROBERT E. SCOTT.

This eminent citizen, who was foully murdered by a gang of Yankee marauders we yesterday alluded to, was a native of Fauquier and oldest son of the late Judge John Scott of that county, one of the most eminent jurists of his day. The family are all distinguished for talent; Captain John Scott, who was the original commander of the Black Horse Troop, and Dr. Martin Scott, formerly a professor in the Medical College of this city, younger brothers of Robert E., having already earned a high reputation, the one by his political writing and the other by his skill in his profession.

Robert E. Scott was educated at the University of Virginia, which he entered during the first session in 1825, and did not leave until he had passed

through all the classes, he took at college the stand which he maintained through life. He became noticed at once among his companions for his high spirit and lofty contempt of anything mean or shuffling, not less than for his powerful understanding, and earnest application to his studies. Throughout the time of his sojourn at the University, he stood among the first in his classes, and left the institution with a high reputation of a mind stored with knowledge, he commenced the practice of law about the year 1830, and almost at a bound placed himself on the same platform with the best and oldest of his associates. What he once gained he never lost. His application was equal to his talent, and he improved every day to the hour of his death. When that deplorable event occurred, he was among the ablest lawyers Virginia has ever produced. Between the years 1835 and 1840 he was elected to the Legislature from his native county, and continued to represent it for many years. Among the many men of powerful talent who were in the Legislature during the time of his service he met with no superior. Had it been his fortune to represent his district in Congress it is believed that he would have made a national reputation, not inferior to that of any man who has represented Virginia in its time. He was in the late Convention and was distinguished for the zeal with which he opposed secession, as long as he believed it possible consistently with honor to hold on to the Union.

Robert E. Scott was a man with the most inflexible integrity. He thought for himself, and he thought powerfully. When his convictions were once settled, he maintained them with unflinching tenacity. Yet his firmness great as it was never degenerated into brute obstinacy. He was always open to reason, and if he seldom changed his mind it was because he was accustomed to study every question thoroughly before he made it up. He is believed to have been a *perfectly just man*, and his high spirit could not brook the manifestation of injustice on the part of others. Had he been a younger man he would doubtless have been a distinguished officer in this war, for he had all the requisites of a great general except experience. Calm, unshaken courage; a high order of talent; great force of character; a will as determined as that of Caesar and that talent for commanding the obedience of men without which all other talents are thrown away upon a general. It must make the blood of every Virginian boil in his veins when he thinks upon his fate. ROBERT E. SCOTT.

Robert Eden Scott married Henningham Watkins Lyons, daughter of James Lyons, of Richmond, born in 1800, died December 18, 1882, and his wife, Henningham (Watkins) Lyons; James Lyons was distinguished as a lawyer in Richmond and as a member of the Confederate States congress.

Robert Eden Scott Jr. was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, October 15, 1858. He attended the Warrenton Male Academy, the Virginia Military Institute, and Richmond College, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the

year 1880. He began the active practice of his profession at Roanoke, Virginia, in 1882, and remained there until the year 1904, when he removed to Richmond and there engaged in active practice, and is now one of the leading attorneys of that city, his own personal preference determining for him the choice of his life work. Mr. Scott is a member of the Phi Delta Theta, Greek Letter Society, Richmond Chapter, and of the commonwealth and Westmoreland clubs of Richmond, Virginia. He is also a member of the St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, of Richmond. He is especially fond of hunting and fishing.

Mr. Scott married, November 11, 1885, Mary, daughter of Henry and Susan F. (Hall) Arthur, of Loudoun county, Virginia. They have had four children, only one of whom is living at the present time (1915): Arthur Dulany, who is now a student at Woodbury Forest in Virginia.

Some of Mr. Scotts' noted ancestors were: Rev. John Scott of Scotland; Mr. James Lyons, who was at one time rector of William and Mary College (Dr. Tyler is familiar with his Lyons pedigree and can tell more about it than Mr. Scott himself); John Scott was distinguished as a lawyer and judge, and as a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention; Robert Edgar Scott was distinguished as a lawyer and as a member of the Session Convention; Peter Lyons was distinguished as an advocate in the early days of the State and as a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals; James Lyons was distinguished as a lawyer in Richmond and as a member of the Confederate States Congress.

Carrington. The paternal ancestor of Alexander Broadnax Carrington was Colonel George Carrington, born in Saint Philip's Parish, Barbadoes, West Indies, in 1711, son of Dr. Paul Carrington, of Barbadoes, by his second wife, Henningham (Coddington) Carrington; the latter named died in 1673, and she was a granddaughter of Christopher Coddington, Esq., who in the time of Charles I. moved with his entire property to the Island of Barbadoes.

Colonel George Carrington came to Virginia with his brother-in-law, Joseph Mayo, in September, 1723. Mr. Mayo had been a merchant in Barbadoes. After he arrived in Virginia he purchased land and opened a

store near the foot of the falls of the James river, the ancient seat of the chiefs of the Powhatan tribe of Indians. George Carrington resided with him for some years as assistant storekeeper. Prior to June 26, 1732, he married Anne, daughter of Major William Mayo, the surveyor, who conveyed to the young couple a tract of land on Willis river containing two thousand eight hundred and fifty acres. This property they named "Boston Hill," and on it they settled about two miles from the mouth, in the present county of Cumberland. At the November court, 1734, George Carrington, who had been commissioned by the president and masters of William and Mary College, qualified as an assistant surveyor of Goochland county, also at the same time qualified as justice of the peace of the county. He patented immense tracts of land, bought from others, and was possessed of a very large estate. He was burgess from Goochland county in 1747 and 1749 from the new county of Cumberland, and practically served continually until 1765. He was a captain in 1740, major in 1743, and later lieutenant-colonel and colonel of Goochland county. On the organization of the new county of Cumberland, May 22, 1749, he was made first county lieutenant and presiding justice. From 1774 to 1776 he was chairman of the Cumberland county committee. He was a vestryman, or church warden, from early manhood until death. He died at his seat in Cumberland county, February 7, 1785, and on February 15, 1785, his wife, Anne (Mayo) Carrington, followed him, after a happy married life of fifty-three years. Their wish, often expressed, was granted, death coming to them both at about the same time. From Colonel George Carrington spring the Carringtons of Virginia, with their many noted collateral lines, Cabell, Venable, Mayo, and many others.

Judge Paul Carrington, son of Colonel George and Anne (Mayo) Carrington, was born March 16, 1733. About 1748-50 he went to that part of Lunenburg which is now Charlotte county, Virginia, to study law under Colonel Clement Read. He began to practice at the age of twenty-one, and having practiced in his county as an attorney for twelve months, in May, 1755, he received a license to practice law. He met with success in his profession from the beginning. He resided at "Mulberry Hill,"

near the junction of the Little Roanoke with Staunton river on a beautiful site. He was appointed King's attorney of Bedford county, May 3, 1756; major of Lunenburg militia, 1761; colonel of Charlotte militia, December 3, 1764; represented Charlotte in the house of burgesses from its first formation from Lunenburg in March, 1765, until 1772; was appointed King's attorney of Mecklenburg, November 3, 1767; of Boteourt, May 4, 1770; of Lunenburg, October 18, 1770; county lieutenant and presiding judge of Charlotte, April 11, 1772; clerk of Halifax county, November 17, 1772. He was a member of the Mercantile Association of 1770; of the Convention of August, 1774; chairman of the Charlotte county committee, 1774-76. This committee, at its meeting on January 13, 1775, indorsed the resolutions of the late Continental congress, and at its meeting on February 6 passed strong resolutions respecting persons suspected of disloyalty to the American cause. He was a member of the Convention of March 20-27, 1775, and of that of July 17 to August 26, 1775. He was a member of the first state committee of safety, August to December, 1775; of the convention of December 1, 1775, to January 20, 1776; of the second state committee of safety, January to July, 1776; of convention of May 6 to July 5, 1776. He was a member of the house of delegates from 1776 to 1778. He was elected a judge of the first general court of the new republican form of government, January 23, 1778, under the act of October session, 1777, and commissioned, February 28, 1778, and so continuing became one of the judges of the court of appeals, as organized by the act of May session, 1779, which exalted position he continued to fill until the constitution of the court of appeals was changed by the act passed by the general assembly, December 22, 1788. He was again chosen under the new constitution a member of the same court, and continued to discharge the duties thereof until 1807, when he resigned. He was a member of the celebrated convention of June 2-27, 1788, and voted for the constitution. His letter of resignation, dated January 1, 1807, addressed to Governor William H. Cabell, begins thus: "Having served my country for forty-two years, without intermission—twenty-nine of those years devoted to the judiciary Department—and being now in the seventy-fifth year of my

age, I think it time for me to retire from public business to the exalted station of a private citizen." He was for many years vestryman and church warden of Cornwall Parish.

Judge Carrington married (first) October 1, 1755, Margaret, daughter of Colonel Clement Read. She died May 1, 1766. He married (second) March 6, 1792, Priscilla Sims. She died September, 1803. Judge Carrington died January 23, 1818, at his residence in Charlotte. Among his children were: Henry, Mary, Robert, Paul, Lettice. Paul (2) Carrington, son of Judge Paul and Margaret (Read) Carrington, was born September 20, 1764. He was speaker of the legislature; a member of the general court nineteen years, and as such held the first circuit court of Charlotte. He was a man of fine mind, and of the highest integrity, wielding much influence in the community in which he lived. He married Mildred H. Coles, daughter of Walter Coles, of Halifax county. She was a woman of strong character and great intelligences. He died on January 8, 1816, leaving a widow and seven children, five sons and two daughters: General Edward, who married Eliza Preston, sister of William C. Preston; William Allen, married Sarah Scott; Paul S., of whom further; Walter, married Alice Cabell and Anne Hix; Annie, married Dr. Fontaine and Mr. William B. Green, of Charlotte county; Lightfoot, who married Isaac Coles; Isaac, married Sarah E. Read; he was his father's youngest child, and inherited his home, Sylvan Hill, in Charlotte county.

Paul S. Carrington, son of Judge Paul (2) and Mildred H. (Coles) Carrington, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, 1798, died at his residence, "Ridgeway," located on Staunton river, Charlotte county, Virginia, July 9, 1866. He was a farmer by occupation. He married, March 10, 1826, Emma Catherine Cabell, born March 10, 1808, daughter of William H. and Agnes S. B. (Gamble) Cabell, granddaughter of Colonel Nicholas and Hannah (Carrington) Cabell, and great-granddaughter of Dr. William Cabell, the founder, and his wife, Elizabeth (Banks) Cabell. Children: 1. Isaac Howell, born March 7, 1827; married (first) Mary Coles, daughter of John Coles, of Pittsylvania, Virginia; she died in 1860; married (second) November 7, 1865, Anne Seddon Smith; four children by first wife,

seven by second. 2. Robert G., born 1828, deceased; married, 1861, Jane C. Spiller; one child. 3. William A., born 1830, died July 17, 1866; married, October 21, 1863, Mildred C. Carrington. 4. Abram Cabell, of whom further. 5. Alexander Broadnax, of whom further. 6. Edgar W., born 1835, killed May 31, 1862, at "Seven Pines," in the Civil war. 7. Louisa Cabell, born April 30, 1837; married, November 8, 1860, Andrew Reid Venable; seven children. 8. Adeline Mayo.

Lieutenant Abram Cabell Carrington, son of Paul S. and Emma Catherine (Cabell) Carrington, was born October 15, 1831, in Charlotte, Virginia. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and at Franklin Minor's School, near Charlottesville. He was a member and elder in the Presbyterian church. He took an active part in the Civil war, serving as lieutenant of Company D, Eighteenth Virginia Regiment, Confederate States army, and was killed while leading his company at Frasier's Farm, June 30, 1862. He married, July 7, 1852, Nannie Cabell, daughter of Clement and Ann (Watkins) Read, of Farmville, Virginia. She died in April, 1893. Children: 1. William Cabell, born November 13, 1853; married Mrs. Wirt Turner, of Bristol, Tennessee. 2. Clement Read, born July 12, 1855; married, November 10, 1892, Eleanor Patton Crutchfield, of Fredericksburg, Virginia; one son, Abram Cabell, born January 26, 1894. 3. Paul S., born October 1, 1857. 4. Alexander Broadnax, of whom further. 5. Anne Lee, born July 21, 1862; married, October 30, 1888, Rev. William S. Campbell, of Richmond, Virginia; children: Virginia Epps, born July 28, 1890, and Nannie Cabell, born September 10, 1901. Extracts from sermon of Rev. R. L. Dabney, D. D., commemorative of the death of Lieutenant Abram Cabell Carrington preached in December, 1862, at the request of the session of College Church, Hampden-Sidney, Virginia:

To pass over such a Christian character as that of our brother (Abram Cabell Carrington), and let his memory in silence without thanksgiving to Him who formed him to holiness, would be ingratitude to God and neglect of the instruction of His Church. For never have I known a man in whom grace bore more excellent fruit, in the short summer time, than in him. Under this ministry of the late venerable pastor, Dr. Rice, the sacred instructions of his childhood ripened into faith, and he devoted his

early manhood to God. From the very first, his modest, brave and honorable nature displayed the refining influence of grace; and he assumed at once the standing of a thorough Christian. His religion was of that type which, like Joshua's and Caleb's, followed the Lord fully. The result was that after two years, he was introduced into the eldership with the unanimous approval of the Church. In that office he was a model of fidelity, ever postponing his private convenience to the calls and duties of the elder; firm in discipline, in purity of life an "example to the flock," and ready to assume any burden of labor or responsibility to which duty called him; so that, though of all men most modest and least pragmatical, he soon found the largest share of the Church's work resting on his shoulders. It was thus I came first as stated supply, and then pastor of this church, to know and love him. If I did not know that my estimate is warmly sustained by all who knew him best, I should suspect myself of a too partial affection, and put a constraint upon my heart and lips; for truly I can say my soul was knit with his, as the souls of David and Jonathan. And now that I have lost him, I can find no words to express my personal bereavement better than those of David in the requiem of his princely friend: "How are the mighty fallen in the midst of battle! O, Jonathan, thou wast slain in thy high places: I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan; very pleasant hast thou been unto me."

Need I commend his kindness as a neighbor when I see so many glistening eyes before me to attest it? Need I remind you of his public spirit, his inflexible integrity, his courage for the right in this community? On the graces of his character as son, brother, husband, father, in the interior circles of his home, the sacredness of the grief which his loss has left behind forbid me to enlarge. Abram C. Carrington was the truest man with whose friendship it was ever my lot to be blest. Let him but be convinced, in his clear and honest judgment, of the call of duty, and his effort to accomplish it was certain as the rising of the sun; and it was made at once, without a pause to consider whether the task was easy and pleasant or arduous and repulsive. Let him once bestow his friendship upon you, and he was yours in every trial, with fortune and hand and heart, and, if need be, lifeblood.

As a soldier his courage was of the truest temper. His comrades whom I see before me will remember how his body was prostrate with disease at the first battle of Manassas, but the energy of a determinate will seemed to be medicine for his weakness; so that instead of making it an excuse for going to the rear, as so many did, his spirit invigorated his failing strength. In the battle of Gaines Mill, where his regiment had one man of every three struck, his gallantry was conspicuous; and on Monday, June 30, at Frazier's Farm, he was encouraging his men, when he fell with a bullet through his breast. His was the courage of the Christian. It was truly exhibited by his steady Christian example in camp and on the field. In a letter written on the morning he died while describing the carnage through which his company, the Friday before, had passed, he modestly says of himself: "Amidst it all I lifted up my heart to God for safety, and thanks to His holy name, He was pleased to hear me." In the same

calm spirit he again commits himself to God in prayer and well-doing, with the bloody day before him.

Alexander Broadnax Carrington, son of Lieutenant Abram Cabell and Nannie Cabell (Read) Carrington, was born in Charlotte, Virginia, July 22, 1859. He received his education in the public schools of his native city and county. He entered business life at an early age, engaging in the railroad business, and after a few years spent in this line of work turned his attention to the fertilizing business. He removed to Lynchburg, and with his brother, Clement Read Carrington, founded the Pocohontas Guano Company. On the death of the latter named he took over the business and has since conducted it on his own account. This business having grown extensively he is now erecting a larger plant to take care of his greatly increased trade. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and for a number of years has served as deacon of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Lynchburg. Mr. Carrington married (first) Lucy Sanford Royal, of Lynchburg, Virginia, who bore him two children: Royal Read and Nannie Cabell. He married (second) Margaret Fleming Wilson, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret Wilson, who died in infancy.

Robert Hagedorn Bolling, M. D. The most noble, romantic and pathetic story found in history is that of the Indian Princess, Pocohontas, daughter of Powhatan, the ruler of all the Indian tribes inhabiting Virginia at the advent of the English. In her marriage, April 5, 1614, to Captain John Rolfe, of the ancient family of Rolfe, of Heasbam Hall, Norfolk county, England, first secretary and recorder-general of Virginia, and member of the governor's council, is found the most historic and closest approach of civilization and savagery ever recorded. Married to an English gentleman of old family, Pocohontas accompanied him to England, leaving the wigwam of a savage Indian chief to become the guest of the Queen of England. Little wonder that the wild flower of the forest drooped and died when brought into contact with the hot-house air of civilization, passing away in 1616, when about to return to Virginia in a vessel especially fitted up for her accommodation by the Virginia Company. Thomas

Rolfe, only son of John Rolfe, the Englishman, and his wife, Pocohontas, the Indian Princess, married Jane Poythress, daughter of Lieutenant Francis Poythress, of Jamestown, Virginia, member of the house of burgesses for Charles City county, 1644, and left a daughter, Jane, who married, in 1675, Colonel Robert Bolling, founding the ancient and honorable Bolling family of Virginia.

The Bolling family of England is a most ancient one. Robert Bolling, "Esquire," in the reign of Edward IV. possessed and resided at Bolling Hall, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, England, where many generations of his ancestors had lived. This Robert Bolling died in 1485 and was buried in the family vault in Bradford Church, upon which is carved the Bolling arms: "Quarterly, first and fourth, gyronny of eight or and azure, on a chief sable, three amulets argent; second and third, gules, five mascles in fesse argent within a bordure argent." Crest: "First, a lion's head erased; second, on a mount a crescent therefrom issuing a rose slipped."

Colonel Robert Bolling, born December 26, 1646, was the son of John and Mary Bolling, of All Hallows, Barkin Parish, Tower Street, London, England, a descendant of the Bollings of Bolling Hall. Colonel Robert Bolling came to Virginia, October 2, 1660, when not yet fifteen years of age. He was a member of the house of burgesses for Charles City county from 1701 to 1704. He attained fortune and prominence, living at "Kippax" (sometimes called Farmingdale), Prince George county, a fine estate on the James river below Petersburg, now in ruins, where he died July 17, 1709, and was there buried. In 1858 his remains were moved to a mausoleum erected by his great-grandson in Blandford cemetery. Colonel Robert Bolling married (first) in 1675, Jane Rolfe, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Poythress) Rolfe, and granddaughter of the Indian Princess, Pocohontas. He married (second) Anne Stith, daughter of Major John Stith. By his first marriage he had a son, Colonel John Bolling, born January 27, 1676, of "Cobbs," also member of the house of burgesses. By his second marriage he had seven children.

Robert (2) Bolling, eldest son of Colonel Robert (1) and Anne (Stith) Bolling, was born January 25, 1682, died in 1747. He

was a member of the house of burgesses from Prince George county, 1723, 1736 and 1744. He married, January 27, 1706, Anne Cocke, who bore him eight children.

Robert (3) Bolling, eighth child and only son of Robert (2) and Anne (Cocke) Bolling, was born June 12, 1730, died February 24, 1775. His estate was "Bollingbrook," at Petersburg. He was a member of the house of burgesses from Prince George and Dinwiddie from 1758 to 1774, and a member of the convention of 1774. He married (first) Martha Banister, sister of Colonel John Banister, of "Battersea," member of congress. He married (second) April 11, 1758, Mary Marshall, only daughter of Colonel Thomas Tabb, of "Clay Hill," Amelia county, Virginia.

Robert (4) Bolling, eldest of the five children of Robert (3) Bolling, of "Bollingbrook," and his second wife, Mary Marshall (Tabb) Bolling, was born at "Bollingbrook," March 3, 1759. He resided at "Centre Hill." He was frequently a member of the legislature of Virginia. He married (first) a relative, Mary Burton Augusta, only daughter of Colonel Robert Bolling, of "Chellowe;" married (second) Catherine, daughter of Buckner Stith, of "Rockspring," Brunswick county, Virginia; married (third) Sally, daughter of Lawrence and Eliza Washington; married (fourth) November 23, 1797, Anne Dade, daughter of Buckner and Anne Stith. He had issue by all wives, but the third.

Robert Buckner Bolling, third child and eldest son of Robert (4) Bolling, of "Centre Hill," and his fourth wife, Anne Dade (Stith) Bolling, was born at "West Hill," Petersburg, Virginia, March 28, 1805, died at Staunton, Virginia, June 28, 1881. He was a graduate of Princeton College, class of 1825, studied law at Winchester, but did not practice, the care of the large paternal estates being his life work. He married Sarah Melville, only daughter of John and Sarah S. Minge, of "Sandy Point," Charles City county, Virginia. She was born at "Farmers' Rest," Charles City county, Virginia, September 10, 1813, died at Petersburg, Virginia, in July, 1854.

Dr. Robert (5) Bolling, eldest son of Robert Buckner and Sarah Melville (Minge) Bolling, was born at "Sandy Point," Charles City county, Virginia, December 11, 1832, died in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn-

sylvania, May 12, 1903. He was one of the members of the Quiz class and summer school of Bolling, Hutchinson & Hodge, formerly Bolling & Darby. He was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree, Doctor of Medicine, with the class of 1855. He also spent several years abroad in medical study and investigation, was connected with Paris hospitals in professional capacity, and became one of the eminent men of his profession. On his return to the United States in 1861 he located in Philadelphia, in the Chestnut Hill section, and during the war between the states was assistant surgeon of the United States army. He was a resident physician of Eastern Penitentiary, assistant executive officer of the Mower United States Army Hospital, was demonstrator for Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, and resident physician of St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, 1855-56. He was a member of the American and Pennsylvania Medical associations, member of the College of Physicians, member of the Academy of Natural Science, and member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He was highly regarded by his professional brethren. Dr. Bolling married, June 5, 1866, Leontine Caroline Helene Hagedorn, daughter of Edward Theobald and Alvina Agnes Clementina (Bohlen) Hagedorn, of Bremen, Germany.

Dr. Robert (6th) Hagedorn Bolling, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, June 20, 1867, son of Dr. Robert (5) and Leontine Caroline Helene (Hagedorn) Bolling. In early boyhood he attended private schools at Chestnut Hill, and from the age of twelve to seventeen years was a student in the Classical Institute of Dr. Faries (Master), of Pennsylvania. It was his father's wish that after this thorough preparatory study he should enter the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, which he did, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine, May 1, 1889. For the two following years he performed interne duty, first at St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, then at the Germantown Hospital, Pennsylvania. Since 1892 Dr. Bolling has been engaged in general medical and surgical practice, beginning his professional career in association with his honored father. Dr. Bolling is at this time a member of the medical staffs of

St. Joseph's Infirmary, Chestnut Hill, and the Surgical Dispensary Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, the Philadelphia Cricket Club and of Hiram Lodge, No. 81, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chestnut Hill. Second of the old Virginia family to make Philadelphia the scene of his professional labors, he is also the second to achieve worthy place in that profession, and the records of father and son do credit to the individuals and to their distinguished name. He is a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Bolling married, in Philadelphia, January 31, 1893, Julia Campbell, born in Washington, D. C., March 13, 1871, daughter of Rear-Admiral Alexander Wilson and Julia (Campbell) Russell. Rear-Admiral Alexander Wilson Russell served in the United States navy continuously from 1861 until his retirement in 1888. He was appointed paymaster, February 28, 1861; pay inspector, March 3, 1871; pay director, February 23, 1877, and was placed upon the retired list, February 4, 1888. His services on land and sea were most meritorious during the days of our wooden navy, and two generations of his descendants have felt the inspiration of his example. His son, Alexander Wilson Russell, was an ensign in the navy during the Spanish-American war, serving until honorably discharged, while the grandson of Rear-Admiral Russell, Alexander Russell Bolling, is now a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis by personal appointment of President Wilson, in recognition of the distinguished service of his grandfather, Rear-Admiral Russell, whose service in detail follows: Served in the sloop-of-war, *Saratoga*, off the coast of Africa, 1842-44; as captain's clerk, and was in operations under Commodore Perry in 1843; served in Company C (Captain Samuel H. Walker, Texan Rangers), Mounted Rifle Regiment, in Mexican war; clerk of naval affairs committee, United States senate, 1858-61; nominated paymaster in the navy from the District of Columbia and confirmed, February 14, 1861; attached to steamer, *Pocahontas*, April and May, 1861; sloop, *Savannah*, in blockading squadron and on Savannah river; steam frigate, *Colorado*, on Mississippi river and at the capture of New

Orleans; iron clad steamer, *New Ironsides*, special service, 1862; South Atlantic squadron, 1863-64, when he received special thanks of Commodore Rowan in his official dispatches "for great zeal and ability in command of the powder and shell division" during the twenty-seven engagements with forts and batteries in Charleston harbor; steamer, *Chattanooga*, special service, 1866; steamer, *Sacramento*, special service, until wrecked in the Bay of Bengal, India, in 1867; inspector of clothing and provisions in navy yard, Washington, 1868-70; navy pay office, Philadelphia, 1870-73; promoted pay inspector, March 3, 1871; inspector of clothing and provisions, navy yard, Philadelphia, from October, 1873, to January 15, 1874; navy pay office, 1874-77; promoted pay director, February 23, 1877; navy pay office, Baltimore, Maryland, March 31, 1877, to 1882; navy pay office, Philadelphia, from 1882 until his retirement, February 4, 1888. He was promoted a rear-admiral by special bill through congress. He was vice-commander and ex-treasurer of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, commander of Military Order of Foreign Wars, member of the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Wars, St. Andrew's Society, Union League Club of Philadelphia and president of the Colonization Society.

Dr. Bolling and his wife, Julia Campbell (Russell) Bolling, are the parents of one son, Alexander Russell, born in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, August 28, 1895, educated in the Chestnut Hill Academy and North East High School of Philadelphia. As previously stated, on June 14, 1914, he received the personal appointment of President Wilson to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, his appointment further recognition of the valuable services of his grandfather, Rear-Admiral Russell, and is now a student in that institution.

Charles Walker Maury. Charles Walker Maury, of New York City, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, November 23, 1858, and belongs to Huguenot stock, that settled in America in colonial times. Jean de la Fontaine had a younger son, Jacques, born in 1550, and died in 1633. The Rev. James de la Fontaine, descendant of this Jacques, married, February 6, 1686, Ann Elizabeth Boursiquot. To them were born five children: Peter, Francis, Elizabeth,

John, Mary Ann, born 1690, died 1755, married in Dublin, Ireland, 1716, Matthew Maury, a Huguenot. They came to Virginia in 1718, where Matthew Maury died in 1752.

The father of Charles Walker Maury was William Lewis Maury, born at Bowling Green, Caroline county, Virginia, and died November, 1878. He married Anne Fontaine Maury, a distant cousin, and daughter of William Maury, who was the son of James Maury. This James Maury, the maternal great-grandfather of Charles Walker Maury, was United States consul at Liverpool, England, having been appointed by President George Washington, holding the position about thirty years.

The mother of Anne Fontaine (Maury) Maury, and grandmother of Charles Walker Maury, was Sarah Mytton (Hughes) Maury, of Liverpool, England. The father of Charles Walker Maury, William Maury, was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was a lieutenant in the United States navy. He resigned his commission and became a captain in the Confederate navy. The mother of Charles Walker Maury was the second wife of his father. His brothers were four: Henry Tobin Maury, born in New York City, in 1868; William Lewis Maury, deceased; Leonard Turner Maury, deceased; Rutson Maury, deceased. Charles Walker Maury has also two half-sisters: Jane Elizabeth, who married George Gordon Richmond; and Mary Lewis, who married Windham Kempp, of Gloucester county, Virginia.

Mr. Maury was educated in the public and private schools of Long Island and New York, and after leaving school became a clerk in a commission house. He has been practically in the commission and stock exchange business since he was sixteen years of age. In politics Mr. Maury is independent, and belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the Union Club of New York City, the Southern Society of New York City, the Church Club of New York City, and the Raquet and Tennis Club of New York. He married, June 4, 1901, Emily Louise, daughter of William and Emily Louise (Brown) Flanders, of Boston, Massachusetts. Children: Anne Fontaine, born at Noroton, Connecticut, 1902, and Virginia Walker, born at Noroton, Connecticut, in 1903.

Hudson Snowden Marshall. United States District Attorney for the southern district of New York, Hudson S. Marshall, is a descendant of an old Virginia family, which has many branches in the Old Dominion. Many of its descendants removed to Kentucky in the early settlement of that state. Among the most distinguished representatives of this name was Chief Justice John Marshall, of John Adam's administration. Many branches of this family cannot be accurately traced, through the absence of vital or other records. The name seems to be of a common origin with other families in this country, being traced to William Mareschall, who was of French origin and figured in the early history of England. The name was originally derived from an occupation or office, and has doubled in meaning in a peculiar fashion. An ancient authority says that Mares-Chal applies either to the marshal of a kingdom or camp, and also to a farrier or one who cares for horses. The latter meaning grew in dignity until applied to a master of cavalry; hence, under the ancient regime, we had the grand marshals of France, governors of provinces, as well as the Earl-Marshall of England and Lord Marischal of Scotland. The earl of Pembroke is of the Marshall family of England, and few names are more generally scattered through the kingdom or more numerous. There are no less than sixty-seven coats-of-arms of the Marshall family in Burke's General Armory. The more distinguished branches of the family are scattered through the counties of Berks, Derby, Devon, Durham, Huntington, Essex, Hants, Lincoln, Middlesex, Nottingham, York, Northumberland and Surrey; also in Ireland. The coat-of-arms in general use (that ilk) is: Argent, a bishop's pall, sable, between three dock leaves, vert.

Captain John Marshall, who was born and reared in Ireland, commanded at the battle of Edgehill, during the reign of Charles I. He was an ardent Episcopalian, and upon the accession of Cromwell removed to America, about 1650, and settled at Jamestown, later removing to Westmoreland county, Virginia. He was distinguished in the Indian wars. His son, Thomas Marshall, born about 1655, was a farmer in Washington parish, of that county, a prominent Episcopalian, and died in May, 1704. His wife's name was Martha, and their son,

known as "John of the Forest," born 1700, died in April, 1752. He had a plantation of twelve hundred acres known as "The Forest," on the Appomattox river, in Washington parish, of Westmoreland county, and was captain of a militia company. His will mentions daughters, Sarah Lovell, Ann Smith, Lizzie Smith, Mary and Peggy; and sons, Thomas, John, William and Abraham. He married, about 1722, Elizabeth Markham, born about 1704, at Alexandria, Virginia, died September, 1775, in Fauquier county, Virginia, daughter of John Markham, of Curl's Neck.

Colonel Thomas Marshall, eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Markham) Marshall, was born April 2, 1730, in Washington parish, died June 22, 1802, in Washington, Mason county, Kentucky. He was a man of remarkably strong intellect and forceful character, a schoolmate of George Washington, whom he was wont to assist in surveying expeditions. He was co-executor with his mother of his father's will, and received two slaves by that will. Soon after his father's death he removed to Fauquier county, settling near Germantown, and became agent for Lord Fairfax in handling the latter's immense property in that vicinity. In 1765 he purchased three hundred and fifty acres of land on Goose creek, which he sold in 1773, and purchased the plantation known as "Oakhill" or "The Oaks." Here he built a fine house, and in 1767 was sheriff of the county. He raised a company of Culpeper minute-men at the beginning of the revolution, and became major of a regiment commanded by Colonel Woodford, distinguishing himself at the battle of Great Bridge, the first of the revolution on Virginia soil. He was at Valley Forge, and commanded the regiment at Germantown, Pennsylvania; and received from the Virginia house of delegates a handsome sword in recognition of his gallant service at Brandywine, where his horse was killed under him. In 1779 his command was sent to South Carolina, and was captured at Charleston in that state. Colonel Marshall was released on parole and in 1780 visited Kentucky, at which time he located his beautiful estate, "Buckpond," near Versailles. He was frequently a member of the Virginia house of delegates, and was a member of the convention which declared the

independence of the colony. About 1780 he was appointed surveyor-general of Kentucky, which was then a single county attached to the colony of Virginia, and when the county of Fayette was detached in 1781, he became surveyor of that county. He purchased land in Lexington in 1783, and in 1785 removed his family to Kentucky, by flatboats floating down the Ohio river. In 1787 he represented Fayette county in the Virginia legislature, and in 1788 was a member of the convention that framed the Virginia state constitution. His last years were spent with his son, Thomas, at Washington, Kentucky. His will mentions sons: John (chief justice, previously mentioned, the subject of an extended biography in this work), Thomas, James M., Charles, William, Alexander K., Lewis, and daughters: Elizabeth Colston, Mary Anne Marshall, Judith Brook and Nancy Marshall. A daughter, Lucy Ambler, died before her father. He married, in 1754, Mary Randolph Keith, born April 28, 1737, in Fauquier county, died September 19, 1809, in Mason county, Kentucky, daughter of Parson James and Mary Isham (Randolph) Keith, descendant of George Keith, born in Kincardine, Scotland, in 1685.

Charles Marshall, twin brother of William, and son of Colonel Thomas and Mary R. (Keith) Marshall, was born January 31, 1767, at "Oakhill," and died in 1805, in Warrenton, Virginia, where he long practiced law and was known as a learned, profound and eloquent advocate. He married, September 13, 1787, Lucy Pickett, born May 12, 1767, died 1825, daughter of Martin Pickett. Both are buried in the Old Turkey churchyard at Warrenton.

Alexander J. Marshall, son of Charles and Lucy (Pickett) Marshall, was born February 21, 1803, in Warrenton, and died February 21, 1882, in Baltimore, Maryland. He was educated for the law, but was early elected clerk of Fauquier county and filled that position many years. During the Civil war he was a member of the Confederate States senate, and after that struggle moved to Baltimore. His generous nature led him to acts which cost him much of his inherited fortune. He was witty and popular among his fellows. He married (first) December 6, 1827, Maria R. Taylor, born November 30, 1808, daughter of Robert John-

stone Taylor, died January 8, 1844. He married (second) Anna Robb, daughter of Charles Gartz Robb, who survived him.

Colonel Charles Marshall, son of Alexander J. and Maria R. (Taylor) Marshall, was born October 3, 1830, in Warrenton. He received a liberal education. In 1850 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Indiana University, and three years later removed to Baltimore, where he engaged in the practice of law. He served on General Lee's staff throughout the Civil war, and resumed practice at Baltimore after peace was restored, attaining very high standing as a lawyer. He married (first) December 18, 1856, Emily Rosalie Andrews, daughter of General T. P. Andrews, of the United States army, and his wife, Emily Snowden. He married (second) December 12, 1866, Sarah R. Snowden, daughter of Thomas and Ann Rebecca Snowden, of Maryland. His children were: Emily, married Judge Somerville P. Tuck; Hudson Snowden, mentioned below; James Markham, mentioned below; Robert Edward Lee, Harry Taylor, Charles Alexander.

Hudson Snowden Marshall, son of Colonel Charles and Sarah R. (Snowden) Marshall, was born January 15, 1870, in Baltimore. He prepared for college in private schools of that city and Ellicott City, Maryland. Entering the University of Virginia, he was graduated in 1890, and subsequently pursued a law course at the University of Maryland Law School, from which he received a degree in 1894. He was admitted to the bar at Baltimore in 1894 and at once began practice there. For two years, 1894 to 1896, he was assistant United States attorney there, and resigned at the end of that period to engage in private practice in New York City, where he has since remained. For two years he was associated with Seward, Guthrie & Steele and later with the firm of Weeks & Battle, consisting of Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, two very prominent attorneys of New York at the present time (see Battle). This firm was later Battle & Marshall, H. Snowden Marshall being the junior partner. Subsequently James A. O'Gorman, now United States senator, became head of the firm, which is now O'Gorman, Battle & Marshall. For the last ten years Mr. Marshall has been very actively engaged in the trial of cases

before the courts, since May, 1913, in the capacity of United States district attorney. The above named associations naturally indicate his sympathy with the present national administration and place him politically. He is a member of the City Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers' Association, and is affiliated with several clubs, including the Calumet, St. Nicholas, New York Athletic and Lawyers'. With his family, he attends St. Timothy's (Protestant Episcopal) Church.

He married, February 27, 1900, at Savannah, Georgia, Isabel Couper Stiles, a native of that city, daughter of Robert and Mary (Couper) Stiles, and granddaughter of William Henry Stiles, minister to Austria before the Civil war. The Stiles family is one of the most noted in Georgia.

James Markham Marshall. James Markham Marshall, son of Colonel Charles and Sarah R. (Snowden) Marshall, was born August 1, 1871, in Baltimore, and received his primary education in private schools of that city, and in Virginia. After two years at Bellevue, Virginia, high school, he entered the University of Virginia, graduating from its academic department in 1893. In June of the following year he was graduated from the law department and was immediately admitted to the bar in Baltimore. He continued in practice in that city until 1903, when he removed to New York City. In 1906 he located on Broad street, in that city, as a member of the law firm of Underwood, Van Vorst & Hoyt, which is now the firm of Van Vorst, Marshall & Smith. The firm carries on a large general practice, making a specialty of corporation law. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Association of the Bar of New York, and of the New York State and American Bar associations. He is also a member of the University Club, the St. Nicholas, Midway and Ardsley clubs. His home is in Manhattan borough, and with his family he attends the Protestant Episcopal church. While an earnest Democrat in political principle, and acting in support of its policies, he has never sought or desired any political preferment. He married, February 15, 1911, Helen Denison, a native of Baltimore, daughter of John M. and Augusta (Pearce) Denison.

Jefferson Monroe Levy. Jefferson Monroe Levy, author, lawyer, and legislator, was born in New York, and is the son of Captain Jonas Philip Levy and Fanny Mitchell, his wife. The family is traced from 1660 in New York. Jonas Philip Levy was distinguished in the Mexican war, commanding the ship, *America*, and commanded the fort at Vera Cruz after its capture. He died in 1886. Fanny (Mitchell) Levy was born in New York in 1828, and died in 1890, the daughter of Abraham and Esther (Allen) Mitchell.

The Hon. Jefferson Monroe Levy inherited from his uncle, Commodore Uriah P. Levy, United States navy, and now owns, the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Virginia, which has been in the Levy family since the death of Thomas Jefferson. Uriah Phillips Levy, the uncle of Jefferson Monroe Levy, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and died in New York City, March 22, 1862. He entered the United States navy in 1812, and was an officer of the brig *Argus*, which, escaping the blockade, took out William H. Crawford as minister to France and destroyed in the English channel twenty-one vessels, one of which had a cargo worth six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. On the capture of the *Argus* he was made prisoner and retained for two years. He became lieutenant, March 5, 1817, commander, February 9, 1837, and captain, March 29, 1844. His last cruise was made as flag officer of the Mediterranean fleet, ending at the outbreak of the Civil war. He was active in the movement to abolish flogging in the navy. He became the owner of "Monticello," the house of Thomas Jefferson, of whom he was an ardent admirer, and this vast estate, with his stock, dwellings, pictures, etc., was confiscated during the Civil war by the Confederates in consequence of Levy's sympathies with the national government. He published a "Manual of Internal Rules and Regulations for Men-of-war." The Levys are an old colonial family, kindred forms of the name being Leavy, Levey and Dunlevy.

Jefferson Monroe Levy studied law under the late Clarkson N. Potter, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, where he engaged in practice. He agitated for and caused the reform of surrogate's practice in the county of New York. He organized the

Democratic Club of New York, represented the thirteenth district of New York in the fifty-sixth congress during the term from 1899 to 1901, and was leader of the Gold Democrats in that congress. He aided in defeating the Nicaraguan Canal scheme by making a speech in the house of representatives which was used as a text for opposition to the Nicaraguan Canal and afterwards for the purchase of the Panama Canal. Mr. Levy has made other notable speeches in the house; one on investigation of the secretary of the treasury on repeal of the war tax, and a bill for fixing and defining the rank of officers in the revenue service. He offered resolutions for repayment of money expended by the United States government in behalf of Cuba; a bill to provide for international notes, and the Levy Loan-Shark bill. He is one of the original authors and advocates of the present reserve banking law. Mr. Levy is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. Among clubs he belongs to the Manhattan, Democratic, New York Yacht, Meadow Creek Country, Sandown Park and Keswick Hunt, of Virginia. Mr. Levy has been in law practice in New York City since 1873, and represented the thirteenth district of New York in the sixty-second congress, and the fourteenth district in the sixty-third congress. He is unmarried. He has a brother, Louis Napoleon Levy, born in New York City, married Lily Wolf, of New York, and has four daughters.

Robert Franklin Leedy. In the first thirty years of the eighteenth century there came to America something like fifty thousand Germans, probably thirty thousand of these settling in eastern Pennsylvania.

The valley of Virginia was then unknown country. The Germans, always good judges of land, continually prospected in advance of settlement, and in 1722 one of these Pennsylvania Germans rode through what is now the valley of Virginia. In the meantime, a young man had come from Germany by the name of Adam Mueller (now Miller). This Adam Mueller is said to have been born in Schreisheim, Germany, about 1700. With his young wife and an unmarried sister, he came to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, probably about 1725. Looking around for a choice bit of ground on which to settle, he heard of a location in Virginia between the



Yours Truly,
Robt. F. Leedy

Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and this led him to visit Williamsburg, Virginia. The reports he received there were so favorable that he went on into the valley, and in 1726 or 1727 settled on the Shenandoah river, and was the first white settler in the lower valley of Virginia.

Mueller was followed by Jacob Stover, a Swiss, who was one of the most enterprising land agents of his generation. Stover would have made a stirring real estate agent in our own day. In June 17, 1730, he secured a grant of ten thousand acres of land on the South Fork of the Shenandoah. He took this up in two tracts of five thousand acres each—one between Luray and Elkton, and the other higher up between Elkton and Port Republic. In these grants the location is defined as being in Massanutting town. Mueller had secured no title to his land, being merely a squatter, so probably in 1730, and even before Stover had secured his title, he bought land from Stover. The condition of Stover's grant was that he was to put at least one family on each one thousand acres inside of two years.

On May 15, 1732, William Beverley, son of Robert Beverley (the historian), of Virginia, secured a grant of fifteen thousand acres on Shenandoah river at Massanutting, which, however, was not to conflict with any previous grants. On December 12, 1733, Beverley took out a caveat against Stover, claiming that the lands held by Stover of right belonged to him. Prompt action was had upon this case, and in the same month Stover's title to his ten thousand acres of land was confirmed. This was probably largely due to the petition of Adam Mueller and seven associates, which recited that they had bought five thousand acres in Massanutting from Stover about four years before, paying him four hundred pounds sterling for the land, and naturally if Beverley's claim was sustained they would be homeless. These men were all Germans, and presumably all Germans from Pennsylvania.

Among these early settlers was the Harnsberger family, of which family Robert Franklin Leedy, of Luray (the subject of this sketch), is descended in one line, and which family, among numerous other prominent families of that section, claimed partial descent from Jacob Stover.

Colonel Robert Franklin Leedy was born at Leedy's Pump, near Harrisonburg, Rock-

ingham county, on July 28, 1863, son of John and Sarah Ann (Mauck) Leedy. John Leedy was a farmer, son of Daniel and Eve (Brower) Leedy, the former named also a farmer, and son of Samuel. The Leedy family came to the valley from Pennsylvania at a date which cannot now be definitely stated—but it was prior to the revolutionary war. According to the family tradition, the original immigrant was a German baron, who came over with Baron Steigle, and that a son or nephew of this first immigrant served in the revolutionary war as a lieutenant-colonel.

Daniel Leedy, Colonel Robert F. Leedy's grandfather, was born in Virginia in 1795, on a part of the "Dutch Lord" tract in Rockingham county, which tract of land is said to have been granted by George III. This, however, does not appear on the records, though several small tracts in Rockingham county are described as having been parts of the "Dutch Lord" tract. Colonel Leedy thinks, and this is probably the true explanation, that the turbulent conditions existing in the early revolutionary period caused individuals to lose sight of the importance of having their titles recorded in Williamsburg, as the records there show none after 1774.

The Leedys were among these old German immigrants to Pennsylvania. The correct spelling of the name was probably "Leidy," but on the old records which we have we find four or five different spellings. The first census of 1790 shows in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, Daniel and Andrew Ledy, as heads of families; in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, Leonard Lidy, in Montgomery county, Conrad and Jacob Leyde; and again in Montgomery county, Jacob, Jacob, Jr., and John Leydey. This was after the Virginia branch of the family had migrated from Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania family has given to America one of its greatest (if not the greatest) naturalist in the person of Dr. Joseph Leidy, born in Philadelphia in 1823, and died there in 1891. He was a graduated physician, but after two years of practice he resigned to devote himself to teaching. He was professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania, and later at the Franklin University. He resigned to go abroad, and for years was engaged in foreign travel and the collection of specimens. In 1853 he

was again elected professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1871 was elected professor of natural history in Swarthmore College. He became one of the greatest authorities in his line of work, was honored by two scientific societies, and left behind him some very valuable works which had been published during his lifetime. Another member of this family was Paul Leedy, of Pennsylvania, school teacher, lawyer, district attorney and a Democratic member of the thirty-fifth congress. A much later figure than this was John W. Leedy, of Kansas, who served in the congress during the last decade of the nineteenth century, and was later governor of the state.

Colonel Robert F. Leedy comes of that all-conquering German race which is fastening its ideas upon the modern world, and which, in its beginning points in our country, eastern Pennsylvania and the valley of Virginia, has set an example of improved farming which has made garden spots of these sections and been of priceless value to the whole country.

John Leedy, father of Colonel Robert F. Leedy, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1826, died in 1889. He was a sergeant in a Rockingham county militia company and served with them until Company C of the Tenth Regiment was organized when he enlisted in that company and when war broke out between the states he served one year. He was then detailed by the Confederate government to conduct farming operations for the benefit of the army, serving in that manner until the war closed. He was a member of the local school board, and a man of high standing in his community. He married Sarah Ann Mauck, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1830, died at Luray, Virginia, in 1896, daughter of John Mauck.

Robert F. Leedy's schooling was obtained in the common schools of his native county, followed later by a course in the summer law school carried forward by the distinguished Dr. Minor at the University of Virginia. In his early youth Colonel Leedy farmed on the old home place where three generations of his family had been born and reared, including himself, remaining there until he was twenty-two years of age. He spent the next three years mining and railroading, returning to the farm when he was about twenty-five and remaining

there two years, when he went to Basic City, which was one of the boom towns which sprang up in Virginia in the early nineties of the last century. He engaged in the business which was absorbing everybody at Basic City, real estate, combined with mercantile pursuits, and read law at the same time that he was prosecuting these interests actively. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and has been in the active practice of his profession from that time to the present, the last nineteen years of that period having been spent in Luray, of which place he is now one of the foremost citizens. He practiced in Luray until 1899, as junior member of the firm of Weaver & Leedy and then continued alone until 1908 when the partnership of Leedy & Berry was formed and so continues. Colonel Leedy has been retained in many celebrated cases, both criminal and civil, among the latter many important railroad suits. He bears a splendid reputation as a lawyer of learning, force and eloquence, his fame extending far beyond local limits. Judge Harrison was assailed in the celebrated Bywaters case (murder) by "Colliers Weekly," for opinions rendered and Colonel Leedy made a reply defending Judge Harrison, which received mention in all the leading papers of Virginia. Shortly after "Collier's Weekly" published these letters in their weekly periodical without comment.

While a resident of Basic City he served as a commissioner of revenue. In 1892 he was elected mayor of the town, and re-elected in 1894. He resigned when he moved to Luray in 1895. At the present time he is serving as a member of the house of delegates of the general assembly of Virginia, representing Page and Rappahannock counties. A successful lawyer, he is almost as keenly interested in military matters as he is in the legal profession. He has been identified with the Virginia Volunteers (National Guard) for fifteen years. In September, 1902, he was made a captain. In June, 1905, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Second Infantry, and in August, 1905, was promoted to colonel of the same regiment, which position he is filling at the present time. He is a keen student of military affairs, and regards "Henderson's Science of War," which is included in his preferred reading, as the greatest military book ever written. His religious affiliation

is with the Baptist church. He is a Free Mason, having gone through all degrees to and including the "Shrine."

He was married on March 27, 1890, in Rockingham county, to Emma Cathrine Keister, who was born in Pendleton county, West Virginia, on November 25, 1870, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Keister. Their children are Nina Coleman Leedy, who is a graduate of the Woman's College of Richmond, Virginia; Thelma Hudson Leedy, now in the high school; John Robert Leedy and Lillian Dare Leedy, the next two, are also in the high school; Rolfe Miller Leedy and Beverley Berrey Leedy, the younger children, have not yet entered school.

Colonel Leedy's reading takes a wide range. He delights in Washington Irving, Dickens, "The World's Best Oratory" (by Brewer), "The World's Best Classics" (by Lodge), the Roxburgh Classics, Jefferson's Papers and Writings, the Messages of the Presidents, Gibbon's "Rome," Henderson's "Life of Stonewall Jackson," and above all the Bible. This by no means exhausts his reading, but it gives an idea of the diversity of his tastes, though it is quite evident from this list that governmental questions appeal strongly to him.

To those not familiar with the valley of Virginia it would be a surprise to travel there, and to see to what extent the German blood is in evidence. Colonel Leedy's paternal grandmother was Eve Brower, daughter of Daniel Brower, of Augusta county. His maternal grandmother was Margaret Harnsberger, a daughter of Conrad Harnsberger. She was a great-granddaughter of Robert Harnsberger and of Adam Mueller, both of whom were associated in the transactions with Jacob Stover—Adam Mueller being the first settler in that section.

Colonel Leedy has a very interesting heirloom in his possession in the shape of an old family clock which is eight feet high and still running. The lettering has become quite indistinct from great age, but when he was a boy he made out the inscription upon it to be "Elisha Burk" (the maker's name) "York Town" (meaning York, Pennsylvania). The date was either 1785, 1765, or 1735. Some twenty years ago Colonel Leedy had it repaired, and the clock-maker, in enameling the face over

made is read "Elijah Birk, 1735." He knows that the name of the maker is wrong, and he believes that the date is wrong, and that 1785 is correct, which looks more reasonable. It is a very interesting relic of the old times and shows the quality of the work done by our forefathers.

Colonel Leedy has strong convictions on governmental questions. He classes himself as a Democrat. He believes that representative democracy is the best form of government, and in so far as we have wandered away from that, in his judgment, it is necessary for us to retrace our steps. As he sees it, we have set up false standards, and we must educate our people to that degree of intelligence that they will be willing to dethrone these fallacious ideas, and must more and more impress upon our people the honorable character of all honest work. In governmental affairs, he thinks that discriminatory laws have made us cowards in the conduct of government, and that to be fearless and crush every tendency to anarchy a government must be just.

His ideas about the practice of law are so very commendable that he could probably get a unanimous vote on the part of the laymen of the country in support of them, and this brief sketch can be concluded in no better words than his own, in this connection, when he says: "I believe we have outgrown the distinction between law and equity practice, and further that the judges should prescribe a uniform practice and procedure for all jurisdictions which should be enacted into law in each state and by the United States."

Coat-of-arms, Leedy (Holland): D'azur a la fasce d'or. Cimier: un vol, aux armes de l'écu.—Rietstap Armorial General. Azure, a fesse or. Crest: Arms of the escutcheon winged.

St. George Brooke Tucker. St. George Brooke Tucker, a rising young business man of New York City, was born October 1, 1875, in Dallas, Texas, son of Charles Frederick and Mary Sydnor (Jones) Tucker, natives respectively of New York and Texas. His grandfather, Alpheus Leander Tucker, was born near the beginning of the nineteenth century, in Utica, New York, and in 1849 removed to Franklin, Louisiana, where he engaged in the practice of law. Most of his life was thus spent there,

and he was mayor of the city for twenty-five years. Because of his sympathies with the cause of the southern Confederacy, he was made a prisoner during the Civil war. Throughout his life he acted politically with the Democratic party, and was ever a faithful and consistent member of the Episcopal church. He married Maria Susan Thomas, a native of New England and a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden.

Charles Frederick Tucker was born September 18, 1847, in Frankfort, New York, and died March 16, 1909, in Dallas, Texas. He was but two years of age when his parents removed to Louisiana, and was educated at the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1870, in the law department. He began the practice of his profession at Franklin, Louisiana, and in 1873 removed to Dallas, Texas. There he was held in high respect, and was appointed judge of the district court by Governor Sul. Ross. After serving some ten years on the bench, he retired about 1903. He was senior warden of St. Matthews (Protestant Episcopal) Cathedral, of Dallas, and politically a steadfast and consistent Democrat. He married, December 16, 1874, Mary Sydnor Jones, born June 16, 1854, in Galveston, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus and Mary E. (Sydnor) Jones, the latter a daughter of John Seabrook and Mary Elizabeth (White) Sydnor, of Henrico county, Virginia. Children: St. George Brooke, of further mention; Sydnor Jones, born January 22, 1877, resides in Ithaca, New York, where he is a banker; Edith Garland, wife of Rev. James Craik Morris, dean of St. Mary's (Protestant Episcopal) Cathedral at Memphis, Tennessee; Charles Frederick, Jr., a banker of Buffalo, New York.

St. George Tucker was educated in private schools of Texas, and at seventeen years of age engaged in the railroad service as a clerk in the freight office of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Following this he engaged in the fire insurance business at Dallas and also in New Orleans. In 1904 he removed to the city of New York, and was employed by the New York Trust Company as manager of its reorganization department. Subsequently he was with Bertron Griscom & Company, bankers, and in 1914, was appointed secretary of the Board of Assessors of Greater New York. Mr.

Tucker is a man of high qualifications, and endearing personal characteristics. He has served as treasurer and is now a member of the executive committee of the Virginia Society of New York, and is a member of the Southern Society and the Texas Club. In business affairs he is director of the Her-ring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, and of the American Passimentre Company. He is a member of St. Thomas (Protestant Episcopal) Church of New York, and has wandered from the precepts of his fathers so far as to become a Republican in political principles. He is now assistant treasurer of the Republican County Committee of New York City.

James Cowan Meem. The world's material progress has, perhaps, been more rapidly advanced by men engaged in furnishing means of transportation and communication than by any other class. The railroads, subways, tunnels, etc., are the most important features of the world's forward movement, and the men who furnish these means of development are the men who deserve to be honored. James Cowan Meem, whose business activities at the present time keep him in New York City and its vicinity, is a man of the class just described. Both theoretically and practically he is an engineer of unusual ability and the work on which he is engaged is certain to be well and accurately performed.

Captain John Gaw Meem, his father, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, February 5, 1839, and died at Washington, District of Columbia, January 2, 1908. He was a civil engineer and a planter by occupation. During the Civil war he was in the Confederate army, a member of the staff of General Edmund Kirby Smith, and held the rank of captain. He married, in 1862, Nancy Esterbrook, born in Knoxville, Tennessee, a daughter of James H. Esterbrook, of Knoxville, and Lucinda (Dickinson) Cowan, of Amherst, Massachusetts. They had children: Rev. John Gaw Meem, of Rio Janeiro, South America, and James Cowan, whose name heads this sketch. The former was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, and later from the Theological Seminary of Alexandria, Virginia. He married Elsie Krischke, and has had children: John G. Jr., James G., Ranuta Cowan, Elsie and Louis Cowan. In 1873,

four years after the death of his first wife, Nancy Esterbrook, Captain John G. Meem married Aurelia Halsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Halsey, of Lynchburg, Virginia. There children were: Erna Russell, who died at the age of five years; Julia Halsey, who married Randolph Harrison, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and who has three children living: Randolph, Aurelia and Julia; Stephen Halsey, who married Edna Hutter, of Lynchburg, and has three children: Stephen, Edna and Gilbert; J. Lawrence, who married Phyllis Deadrick, of Jonesboro, Tennessee, and has a daughter, Phyllis.

James Cowan Meem was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, April 5, 1866. Earnest and studious from his earliest years, he made the best use of the fine educational advantages placed at his disposal. Becoming a student at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia, he was graduated from it with the post-graduate degree of Civil Engineer, and commenced his field work in Virginia and Tennessee. He was engaged in survey work for the United States government in 1888; in professional works of varied character in Wilmington, Delaware, from 1893 to 1895, and in the past mentioned year was called to Brooklyn, New York, where he remained in the municipal civil engineering service until 1902. Since then he has been engaged in various kinds of professional work as chief engineer for contracting firms who are engaged in the construction of subways and tunnels. In political matters Mr. Meem is an Independent Democrat, and he is connected with the following organizations: President of the Virginia Military Institute Alumni Society of New York; member of the Engineers' Club, of New York City; Engineers' Club, of Brooklyn; Machinery Club, of New York; of American Society of Civil Engineers; National Geographical Society; Crescent Athletic Club, of New York; Municipal Club, of Brooklyn, New York; Robert E. Lee Camp, New York City; Associated Sons of Confederate Veterans; and ex-president of Brooklyn's Engineers' Club. He is also a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Meem married, June 2, 1896, Katherine Russell Dimick born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 18, 1867, a daughter of J. G. and Levian (Russell) Dimick. They have no children. As a writer on technical

subjects Mr. Meem has attracted considerable attention. He has developed methods of tunnelling and of building other large works such as subways which have been widely used and has also written treatises on engineering subjects which have been published in various journals and magazines which make it a feature to print professional articles of this nature.

Thomas Staples Fuller. Thomas Staples Fuller, a lawyer of New York City, bears in his veins the blood of many worthy ancestors who were located in different states of the Union. The first known on his direct paternal line was Jones Fuller, who resided in Franklin county, North Carolina, where he purchased one hundred and six acres of land, December 3, 1789, for eighty pounds. In 1771 he was ensign in the North Carolina militia, and was subsequently a soldier of the revolutionary war. He died about March, 1815, at which time his will was probated. His wife's name was Ann, and they were the parents of fourteen children.

The eldest of these, Bartholomew Fuller, was born April 28, 1769, and resided in Franklin county, North Carolina, where he was a Baptist minister, and was at one time moderator of the Raleigh Baptist Association. He took deed to fifty acres of land in Franklin county, January 18, 1820. His wife, Sarah (Cook) Fuller, was a daughter of Thomas and Amy Belle (Conyers) Cook, a native of Bermuda, who had seven brothers that were American soldiers. Sarah (Cook) Fuller survived her husband many years, making a will, January 20, 1845.

Of their nine children, Thomas Fuller was born December 27, 1800, near Louisburg, in Franklin county, North Carolina, and was a merchant, conducting an extensive business at Fayetteville, North Carolina. He died July 29, 1832, in his thirty-second year. He married Catherine Eleanor Raboteau, born November 18, 1807, daughter of John Samuel and Susannah (Graeff) Raboteau. John S. Raboteau was a son of Charles Cornelius Raboteau, who belonged to a French family that had been long established in England, where he was born. He is supposed to have been the grandson of a Huguenot refugee, who removed to England about the close of the seventeenth century. Charles C. Raboteau was a teacher at

New Providence, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Elizabeth Klein, of a Palatinate family, which settled in Pennsylvania. John Samuel Raboteau was born January 22, 1766, at Philadelphia. He married, September 5, 1790, Susannah Graeff, descended from Herman Opden Graef, who removed to Crefield, and married a Mennonite girl, Grietjen, daughter of Driessen Pletjes. Herman O. Graef was delegated from Krevelt to the council of the Mennonite church at Dordrecht, April 21, 1632. He died 1642, and his wife the following year. Of their eighteen children, Isaac, born 1616, died 1669, was the father of Herman, Abraham and Dirck, who were linen weavers and immigrated to Germantown, Pennsylvania, where they were part of a company of eleven to whom William Penn issued a charter for the incorporation of Germantown. The fourth daughter of John S. Raboteau, Catherine Eleanor, became the wife of Thomas Fuller, as above noted. His widow with her three small children returned to her people in Franklin county. The eldest child, Sarah, became the wife of R. H. J. Blout, of Durham, North Carolina, later of Washington. The second son, Bartholomew, was a lawyer of distinction in Fayetteville.

The third child, Thomas Charles Fuller, was born near Louisburg, February 20, 1832, and died at Raleigh, October 21, 1901. He was a prominent attorney and a judge of the United States court of private land claims at the time of his death. He served as a soldier of the Civil war, being first lieutenant in Starr's battery, commissioned at Fort Fisher. He married, September 4, 1857, Caroline Douglas Whitehead, daughter of Williamson and Janet (Eccles) Whitehead. Her mother was a daughter of John and Lucy (McLaurin) Eccles, who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Fayetteville, North Carolina, where Mr. Eccles was an eminent merchant, and died in 1831.

Williamson Whitehead Fuller, son of Thomas Charles and Caroline Douglas (Whitehead) Fuller, was born August 28, 1858, at Fayetteville, North Carolina. He was educated at the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1878. He pursued the study of law at Dick & Dillard's Law School, Greensboro, North Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1880. After one year of practice at Raleigh,

he removed to Durham, North Carolina, and thence, in 1895, to New York City, where he continued in practice until December, 1911, when he retired to his farm at Briarcliff Manor, New York. For many years he was general counsel of the American Tobacco Company. A Presbyterian in religious faith, he has always adhered to the Democrats in politics. He is a member of the college fraternities, Zeta Psi and Phi Beta Kappa, as well as various clubs in New York, including the Metropolitan, Ardsley, Sleepy Hollow and Riding clubs. He is a trustee of the University of Virginia, and was president of the North Carolina Society and subsequently of the Southern Society of New York. He married, February 19, 1880, Annie Margaret Staples, born October 28, 1860, at Montgomery, Alabama, descendant of a very old Southern family. Children: Thomas Staples, of further mention; Janet Douglas, wife of Winfield Fuller (no relative), of New York City; Margaret Hereford, Mrs. Arthur Taylor Remick, of Boston; Caroline Whitehead; Annie Norman; Dorothy. The Staples family has been traced to Samuel Staples, who was in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1760, later in Buckingham county. His son, John Staples, was in Henry county, Virginia, in 1784, high sheriff in 1815-16, and died intestate in 1817. His wife's baptismal name was Martha, and they were the parents of Norman Staples, of Patrick county, Virginia. His son, Harden Hairston Staples, married, September 23, 1844, Margaret Elizabeth Hereford, daughter of John Hereford, of Henry county, Virginia. Harden H. Staples was a descendant of Martin Harden, born 1720, in France. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew he removed to Canada and thence to the British colony of Virginia, locating in Fauquier county. He was called "Ruffled Shirt Martin" because of his courtly manners and superior education. He married Lydia Waters, and died at Georges Creek, Monongahela county, Virginia (now West Virginia). Annie Margaret, daughter of Harden H. Staples, became the wife of Williamson W. Fuller, as above noted.

Thomas Staples Fuller, son of Williamson Whitehead and Annie Margaret (Staples) Fuller, was born February 9, 1881, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and completed his classical education at the University of Vir-

ginia, where he graduated at the age of twenty years, in 1901. He pursued the study of law in the law department of the University of North Carolina, receiving his diploma in 1903, and was admitted to the bar in August of that year. Thereafter he continued in practice at Raleigh until 1907, when he removed to New York City, and entered the office of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, one of the leading law firms of the metropolis. In October of the same year he became a partner in this firm, which is now Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller. This firm occupies spacious offices in the Adams Express Building, New York, and enjoys a very large practice, participating in most of the important litigation of the state. Mr. Fuller is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York County Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the North Carolina Bar Association. He retains membership in the college fraternity, Delta Psi; is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Southern Society, and the Virginia Society of New York. He attends the Presbyterian church, and is an independent Democrat in politics. In 1908 he was a delegate, representing his district in New York at the National Democratic Convention. He is a member of numerous clubs of the metropolitan district, including the Metropolitan, St. Anthony, Underwriters, Ardsley, Sleepy Hollow, Garden City and National clubs.

He married, February 17, 1904, Pearl Penn, at Reidsville, North Carolina, daughter of Frank Reid and Anna (Spencer) Penn, of Henry county, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have two children: Annie Margaret, born July 21, 1906, and Williamson Whitehead, born August 26, 1911.

Martin Sheeler Watts. The general origin of the Watts family, or of some of the families bearing the name, has been a matter of much speculation. The name seems to be connected with the personal name Walter. Walter as a Christian name was introduced into Great Britain at the time of the Norman Conquest. Walter is common among the Domesday tenants, and has become the parent of several surnames, particularly Walters, Watts, etc. A different origin has been claimed in another case. The family of Watts, of Hawkesdale Hall,

county Cumberland, deduce themselves from Sir John le Fleming, Lord of Wath, county Yorkshire, who died fourteen Edward II. His second son, Raynier, assumed the territorial name of De Wath, and his descendants modified the designation to its present form. At first the name was De Wath or Wathe, then Wattys, later Wattes, and subsequently Watts. The armorial bearings of this family are thus heraldically described: Arms: An oak tree proper; on a fesse azure a crescent between two mullets. Crest: A forearm forwards grasping an olive. Motto: Forti non deficit tetum.

The American progenitor of Martin Sheeler Watts was Allen Watts, of Tidewater, Virginia, who married Ann Campbell.

Gerard Snowden Watts, son of Allen and Ann (Campbell) Watts, was the founder of Charlotte College, North Carolina, and of other institutions both here and abroad. He married Ann Elizabeth Wolvington, daughter of David and Maria Theresa (Burkett) Wolvington, of Woodstock, Virginia. Among their children were: James Henry, of further mention; and George W., of Durham, North Carolina, who is known as one of the greatest philanthropists of the South.

James Henry Watts, second son of Gerard Snowden and Ann Elizabeth (Wolvington) Watts, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, December 28, 1854. He is a retired gentleman in Baltimore, Maryland, and married, October 25, 1877, Mary Belle Sheeler, daughter of Martin and Julia Ann (Ripple) Sheeler, and related to many of the older Maryland families.

Martin Sheeler Watts, only son of James Henry and Mary Belle (Sheeler) Watts, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, August 4, 1878. He was educated in the public, and later in preparatory, schools at Baltimore, and entered the University of Virginia in 1896. He was a student there for three years, being graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Later he was a student in the New York Law School, being admitted to the New York bar and the Federal courts in 1900. Mr. Watts was connected with the law department of the American Tobacco Company for a number of years. He is now associated in an advisory capacity with a Wall street banking house. Mr. Watts belongs to several clubs and societies. In politics he is independent,

and in religion is affiliated with the St. Bartholomew Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Watts married, October 20, 1909, Elisabeth Huntington Wolcott Jackson, of New York, who is a member of the Colonial Dames of New York, and the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and numbers among her ancestors seven colonial governors, two of these being: The first governor of Massachusetts and the first governor of Connecticut. Children: Martin Seymour Huntington, born December 26, 1910; Schuyler Wolcott Jackson, born January 25, 1912.

The Wolcott line, from which Mrs. Watts is descended, is clearly traced. Henry Wolcott, of Toland, England, was the progenitor of the Wolcott family in America. Simon Wolcott, his son, and seventh child, was born in 1624. Governor Major Roger Wolcott, son of Simon Wolcott, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, January 4, 1679, and he and other members of this family have been unusually prominent in the development of America. He married, December 3, 1702, at South Windsor, Connecticut, Sarah Drake. Roger Wolcott died at South Windsor, May 17, 1767. One of his sons was Governor and Major General Oliver Wolcott, born November 20, 1726, at East, now South, Windsor, Connecticut, and died December 1, 1797, at Litchfield, Connecticut, on the homestead built by him. He married Loraine (Laura), the child of Captain Daniel and Lois Collins. His son was Lieutenant Governor and Judge Frederick Wolcott, born November 2, 1767, at Litchfield, Connecticut, at the homestead. He married Betsy, daughter of Colonel Joshua and Hannah Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut. Their daughter, Elizabeth, born March 6, 1806, died October 15, 1875, married Hon. John P. Jackson, of Newark, New Jersey. Their son, General Joseph Cooke Jackson, was born August 5, 1835, at Newark, New Jersey, and married, October 12, 1864, Katherine P., daughter of the Hon. Calvin and Catherine Seymour Day, of Hartford, Connecticut, and they had a daughter, Elisabeth H. W., who married Martin Sheeler Watts, as above mentioned. At the time of his death, in 1913, General Joseph Cooke Jackson was the oldest living descendant of the Henry Wolcott, mentioned above, who, with his wife, settled in Massachusetts in 1637.

Hudgins. He who reads the following record of the Virginia line of Hudgins from the founding of the family in the colony by John Hudgin, of Gloucestershire, England, to the present day, will be impressed by two characteristics that predominate throughout, the valor of its members in war, their useful activity in peace. The sterling qualities that make of them citizens of the highest worth, ever reaching the noblest ideals in citizenship and manhood, are those which, responsive to the call of country and patriotism, caused them to go into battle strong and unafraid, rejoicing in the defense of the right. Such is the line founded in Gloucester county by John Hudgin, and Virginia has derived from it much of devoted service and has numbered its members among her most loyal sons.

Robert Hudgin, son of John Hudgin, was born in 1772, and died March 27, 1821. He was a private in Captain Henry Diggs' company, Sixty-first Virginia Militia, in the second war with Great Britain, his period of service two hundred and fifty days, from March 9, 1813, to March 1, 1815, his activity at intervals between these dates. In 1808 Robert Hudgin married Susan Buckner, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Buckner, at which time, by common consent, the terminal "s" was added to the name Hudgin, this orthography persisting to the present time. Robert Hudgins is buried in Mathews county, Virginia, and upon his tombstone appears the following inscription:

With heavenly weapons he hath fought
The Battles of the Lord,
Finished the course and kept the faith
And gained the great reward.

Issue of the marriage of Robert and Susan (Buckner) Hudgins: William, Sarah E., Lucy A., Robert King, of whom further, and John.

Robert King Hudgins, son of Robert and Susan (Buckner) Hudgins, was born in Mathews county, Virginia, January 4, 1812, and died at his home in Norfolk, September 7, 1903, being buried in that city. On the breaking out of the war between the states, Robert K. Hudgins resigned his commission as captain in the United States revenue cutter service and offered his services to his native state, Virginia, which were accepted and he was assigned to duty at West Point, on the York river, Virginia, reporting to



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Flag Officer Whittle in command; from there he was ordered to Ship Point to take command of the heavy guns at that place, co-operating with Colonel Zulokoskie in command of that post. From there he was ordered to take command of the stationery battery on the river front just below Yorktown. On the evacuation of Yorktown. Captain Hudgins was assigned to duty in the ordnance department at Richmond, where he served until the evacuation. On the surrender of General Lee he started to join General Joseph E. Johnston's army, but was captured by General Wright's Sixth Army corps, and given his parole. Captain Hudgins had a commission as captain of artillery in the Confederate States of America, during the Civil war. Captain Robert King Hudgins married, October 25, 1834, Sarah James, born April 13, 1816, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Davenport) White, of Mathews county, Virginia. Mrs. Hudgins died August 10, 1891, and is buried by the side of her husband in Norfolk, Virginia. Children of Captain Robert K. and Sarah James (White) Hudgins: James Madison, of whom further; William Edward, of whom further; Henry Clay, of whom further; Elizabeth S.; Robert D.; Louis Kossuth; Charles Buckner; Sarah Frances.

Colonel Henry Clay Hudgins, son of Captain Robert King and Sarah James (White) Hudgins, was born in Mathews county, Virginia, September 19, 1841, died August 6, 1913. His education completed, the outbreak of the Civil war found him beginning the business of life in New Orleans, where he accepted, in January, 1861, the position of secretary to Commodore Rousseau, of the Confederate States navy. This he resigned when his state, Virginia, seceded, and promptly returned to his home and entered the service as a private in the Old Dominion Guards, one of the first companies of the Virginia volunteers. He served with this company at Pinner's Point until the evacuation of Norfolk, after which the company was assigned to the Ninth Virginia Infantry, as Company K. With his regiment he participated in the battles of Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, and Frederickburg, having previously been promoted to first sergeant, he was unanimously elected by his company as first lieutenant, 1862. He took

part in the Suffolk and New Bern expedition of Longstreet's corps and Pickett's division and participated in the battle of Gettysburg in the historic assault of Pickett's division upon Cemetery Hill, where he was wounded, but escaped capture. Captain Allen, commanding Company K, having been captured at the "Stonewall" on the same field, Lieutenant Hudgins, after he was able to return to duty, assumed command and acted as captain during the remainder of his active service until the end of the war. After the Pennsylvania campaign, Lieutenant Hudgins was sent with his company to "Camp Lee," Richmond, to recruit and while stationed there as senior officer in command of "Camp Lee" Battalion, co-operated with local defense in protecting the city against the raid of Kilpatrick's cavalry. Having rejoined his regiment, he participated in several engagements around Richmond and at Bermuda Hundred, finally surrendering to General Wright's army corps, near Danville, Virginia. He was paroled and returned home. Since the war, at the reorganization of his old company in 1875, he was elected captain and upon the organization of the Fourth Virginia Regiment, he was chosen its first colonel, August 29, 1882. Colonel Hudgins has served as commander of Stonewall Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Portsmouth, Virginia.

Henry Clay Hudgins married, in Portsmouth, Virginia, January 8, 1867, Lucrece Langhorne, born October 16, 1848, died September 10, 1898, daughter of Maurice and Lucrece (Bilisoly) Langhorne. Children all born in Portsmouth: 1. Charlotte Ruth, married F. Nash Bilisoly (q. v.). 2. Mary Elizabeth, born January 27, 1870, died June 28, 1899. 3. Henry Langhorne (q. v.). 4. Maurice Robert (q. v.). 5. Nannie Lucrece, born May 18, 1876, unmarried, living in Portsmouth. 6. Morgan Hughes, born December 4, 1878. 7. J. Bilisoly (q. v.). 8. Augustus Kossuth, died in infancy. 9. Fitzhugh Lee (q. v.). 10. Elizabeth Winfield, born November 16, 1889, died October 18, 1894.

Henry Langhorn Hudgins. Henry Langhorn Hudgins, eldest son of Colonel Henry Clay and Lucrece (Langhorne) Hudgins, was born in Portsmouth, in 1871. He was educated in the public schools, passing through all grades and finishing the high

school course of study. He then served a number of years at the machinist's trade, then entered mercantile life, continuing several years. He then formed a connection with the Bell Telephone Company and for nine years was manager of their Portsmouth branch, only severing his association after his election in 1909 to the office of city treasurer. At the close of his four years' term in 1913, Mr. Hudgins was re-elected to succeed himself, his second term to expire in 1917. He is very popular in the city where his life has been spent and is loyally devoted to the welfare of the city in which his every interest is located. He is a Democrat in politics but numbers his friends and partisans in all parties. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Hudgins married, December 21, 1908, Mary L. Moore, daughter of William Augustus and Jane M. Moore, of Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Hudgins have a son, Henry Clay, born September 4, 1910.

Maurice Robert Hudgins. Maurice Robert Hudgins, second son and fourth child of Colonel Henry Clay and Lucrece (Langhorne) Hudgins, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, June 18, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, graduating at high school, and began business life as an employee of the Seaboard Air Line, continuing with this corporation for several years. After leaving the Seaboard he engaged in life insurance business as an agent, and on the strength of the ability as a producer of business, won his present high position, Eastern Virginia manager of the New York Life Insurance Company. He has prospered in all his undertakings and is rated as one of the progressive public-spirited men of his city. He is a member of Montauk Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics is a Democrat, and president of the Board of Health. Mr. Hudgins married, June 23, 1910, Mabel Brown. Children: Morgan Parrish, born July 10, 1911; Maurice Robert (2), May 5, 1913; Lucrece Winfield, August 8, 1914.

Joseph Bilisoly Hudgins. Joseph Bilisoly Hudgins, fourth son and seventh child of Colonel Henry Clay and Lucrece (Lang-

horne) Hudgins, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, November 30, 1880. He was educated in the public schools, finishing at high school. He began business life as clerk in the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Portsmouth, being in 1899 individual bookkeeper, and later assistant general bookkeeper. In 1907 he was appointed teller of the Mercantile Bank, resigning to accept, January 1, 1908, the assistant cashiership of the Bank of Tidewater. His rise in the banking world has been rapid, but each advance has been won by merit alone. He is treasurer of the Elizabeth Building and Loan Association and is highly regarded by his associates in bank and association. He is also treasurer of the Portsmouth Business Men's Association. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as judge of elections. He is a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church and is a vestryman in this church. Mr. Hudgins married, April 14, 1910, Emma Stevens Martin, of New York City, born July 7, 1886, daughter of Dr. Edward Ward Martin and Eleanor (Wigg) Martin, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hudgins have one daughter, Eleanor Dunwoody, born May 10, 1912.

Fitzhugh Lee Hudgins. Fitzhugh Lee Hudgins, youngest son and ninth child of Colonel Henry Clay and Lucrece (Langhorne) Hudgins, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, April 18, 1885. He began and continued early study for seven years in private schools, then spent two years in public schools, completing his study in Norfolk Academy, whence he was graduated, class of 1904. He began business life as clerk with the People's Bank of Portsmouth, leaving that institution for a clerkship with the Seaboard Air Line and there continuing until May, 1910. He then accepted his present position, deputy clerk of the Hastings Court, of Portsmouth, where he has made an exceptionally fine record for efficiency and courtesy. He is a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and is especially interested in the Sunday school, in which he is a teacher. In politics he is a Democrat.

William E. Hudgins. Robert King Hudgins, son of Captain Robert and Susan (Buckner) Hudgins, whose life and ancestry precede this sketch, descended through his mother, Susan (Buckner) Hudgins, from

John Buckner, the Virginia founder of the family, son of Thomas Buckner and grandson of Hugh Buckner, the latter born in England in 1560.

John Buckner, born in England in 1631, died in Virginia in 1695. He married Debora Ferrers, born in England, died in Virginia, their marriage being solemnized in London, July 10, 1661, by the Vicar General of Canterbury. In 1667 they settled in Gloucester county, Virginia. John Buckner brought the first printing press and printer from England in 1683 and in that year is recorded as a member of the Virginia house of burgesses.

Thomas Buckner, second son of the four sons of John and Debora (Ferrers) Buckner, became one of the prominent men of his day. He was coroner in 1702, justice in 1705, sheriff in 1712, member of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1718, and from 1714 was a vestryman of Petworth parish. He married, in 1698, Sarah, daughter of Captain Francis Morgan, a member of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1653, and justice of York county, Virginia.

Thomas (2) Buckner, youngest child of Thomas (1) and Sarah (Morgan) Buckner, was born in 1702, died in 1756. His will dated June 2, 1755, was probated in 1756. He was a justice of Gloucester county, Pennsylvania. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Philip and Mary (Matthew) Smith, who bore him a daughter, Mary, who married, in 1763, John Chrisman. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Matthews) Timson, the latter a daughter of Baldwin Matthews, and granddaughter of Governor Samuel Matthews, captain-general and governor of Virginia, 1622-1660, both wives being granddaughters of Baldwin Matthews, of York county, Virginia, and first cousins. By his second wife, Mary (Timson) Buckner, Thomas Buckner had four children: Baldwin Matthews, died in 1798; John, married Dorothy Crosby, and died in 1790; William, of further mention; Colonel Mordecai, of colonial war fame, who married, in 1768, Mrs. Elizabeth Beverly.

William Buckner, third son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Timson) Buckner, was born in Kingston parish, Mathews county, Virginia, in 1750, died in 1804. He served three years in the revolutionary war as captain in the Virginia state navy. While on a mis-

sion from Baron Steuben to a supposed French fleet, anchored in Chesapeake Bay, but which proved to be the British fleet, commanded by Admiral Arbutnot, by whom he was captured and carried to England and there imprisoned for nearly one year, arriving home March 7, 1782. A claim for half pay was later allowed by the American government. He died in Matthews county, Virginia, February 13, 1804. He married, in Mathews county, September 11, 1773, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Thomas and Dorothy (Armistead) Smith, of Kingston parish, Virginia (he a vestryman in 1677), and sister of Rev. Armistead Smith, rector of Kingston parish in 1794.

Susan Buckner, fourth child of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Buckner, was married by her uncle, Rev. Armistead Smith, to Captain Robert Hudgins. Their son, Robert King Hudgins, married, in 1834, Sarah James White, daughter of John White, who served in the revolutionary war, and his wife, Elizabeth Davenport, married in Kingston parish, Virginia, 1791; she was the daughter of Captain William Davenport, captain of Virginia troops in the revolutionary war, and his wife, Mary Hunley. Robert King and Sarah James (White) Hudgins had issue: James Madison, William Edward, Henry Clay, Elizabeth S., Robert D., Louis Kossuth, Charles Buckner, Sarah Frances.

James Madison Hudgins, eldest son of Robert King and Sarah James (White) Hudgins, was born August 30, 1835, died in Norfolk, Virginia, May 18, 1895. During the war from 1861 to 1865 he was captain and assistant quartermaster in the Confederate army. He married, June 26, 1871, Mollie Sumner Schofield and resided thereafter in Norfolk. William Edward, the second son, is mentioned below. Henry Clay, third son (q. v.). Elizabeth S., eldest daughter, born in Mathews county, married in Portsmouth, January 21, 1869, Richard C. M. Wingfield. Robert D., fourth son, born in Mathews county, May 9, 1847, died in Norfolk, August 31, 1891, and is buried next to his father and mother in the Norfolk Cemetery. He was a popular club man of Richmond, Virginia, and on the wall of a room in the Commonwealth Club, which he aided in organizing, hangs an oil painting of "Bob Hudgins" as he was familiarly known to his many friends. He never mar-

ried. Louis Kossuth, the fifth son, born in 1850, married (first) in Norfolk, May 3, 1883, Eliza Cowdery, who died February 17, 1885, daughter of Dr. George W. Cowdery. He married (second) January 2, 1892, Helen Baylor. No issue. Charles Buckner, sixth son, born May 26, 1853, graduated from the University of the South, G. D., class of 1882. When a boy he served as messenger boy in the ordnance department of the Confederate government at Richmond. He was ordained deacon, May 27, 1883, and has been a faithful clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church from that date. On January 15, 1887, he became rector of St. Peters, Rome, Georgia, and on January 15, 1912, celebrated the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate. He married, in Maysville, Kentucky, September 29, 1886, Anna Francesca, daughter of Rudolph and Katherine Albert. Sally Frances, youngest daughter, never married.

William Edward Hudgins, second son of Captain Robert King and Sarah James (White) Hudgins, was born in Mathews county, Virginia, April 7, 1838. He was a young lieutenant in the United States revenue cutter service at the breaking out of the war between the states. When his native state, Virginia, seceded, he resigned his commission and tendered his services to her, which being accepted, he was appointed second lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery, regular army, and was commissioned as captain in the provisional army to serve with volunteer troops. He was ordered to West Point on the York river, as drill master, reporting to Commodore Whittle in command of the defences on the river. From West Point he was ordered to Gloucester Point to report to Captain Thomas Jefferson Page, Confederate States navy, under whom he served until a new naval battery was erected at Yorktown. Captain Thomas L. Henderson, Confederate States navy, commanding that battery, requested and obtained his transfer to that command. He served in that battery, drilling volunteer troops at the heavy guns until the Nelson battery of seven guns was built on the hill immediately in front of the old historic Nelson house, to command which battery he was ordered by General Magruder, remaining there until Yorktown was evacuated, retaining command until the last moment in order to cover the retreat of the army, and

upon the completion of the retreat he spiked guns and threw the remaining ammunition into the well inside the battery, then with his command escaped in small boats up the river to West Point and thence on to Richmond, where he reported for duty, and was assigned as ordnance officer of a group of batteries around Richmond. While on that duty he was assigned as a member of General Winder's general court martial, then sitting in Richmond. Desiring more active service, he applied for and received a commission as lieutenant in the Confederate States navy and was ordered with a few other officers to report to Commodore Barron to accompany him to Jackson, Mississippi, on special duty, ostensibly the capture of some Federal gunboats in the Mississippi river. On their arrival, circumstances over which the commanding officer had no control, prevented the carrying out of the purpose of the expedition. He then returned to Richmond and was ordered to report to Commodore Hunter, Confederate States navy, commanding naval defences at Savannah, for duty on board the Confederate States ironclad steamship, *Savannah*, by Captain Pinckney. On the march of General Sherman's army through Georgia, the Federal prisoners were transferred from Andersonville to Savannah, and it becoming necessary to detail a sufficient number of officers and men from the fleet in the river to guard them, Lieutenant Hudgins was ordered to take command of the detail, which duty was performed to the satisfaction of the commanding general, who so expressed himself in writing to his commanding officer. Upon the arrival of General Sherman's army at Savannah, the ship on which Lieutenant Hudgins was stationed covered the retreat of the Confederate army across the Savannah river, after which, to prevent the ship from falling into the hands of the enemy, by orders of Captain Brentaand, with the assistance of the gunner and carpenter, he laid a train of powder to the magazine and the hands proceeded on foot towards Charleston, South Carolina. Shortly afterwards the explosion of the magazine was heard, sounding the death knell of the good ship, *Savannah*. On arrival at Charleston the officers and crew were distributed among the Charleston fleet. Lieutenant Hudgins was ordered with a detachment to Wilmington, North Carolina, to report for

special duty to Commodore Pinckney, Confederate States navy, in command of the naval defences. On reporting he was ordered to Battery Buchanan, near Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, Captain Chapman, Confederate States navy, in command, who regularly each day sent a portion of his command over to Fort Fisher to fight the big guns. After the first day, the senior lieutenant being sick, Lieutenant Hudgins was put in command of the detachment and fought the guns immediately in front of the Federal fleet, until Fort Fisher fell. Lieutenant Hudgins was wounded, captured and taken prisoner, being first confined at what is now the National Soldiers' Home in Hampton, Virginia, then carried and confined in Fort Delaware. He was returned to Richmond a few days before it fell and left in President Davis' train, going as far as Danville, Virginia, stopping near there with his mother, who had refuged from Richmond. Hearing of the surrender of General Lee, he started, in company with his brother, who was wounded to join General Joseph E. Johnston's army. On the march he was captured and paroled by General Wright's Seventh Army Corps, United States army, and then returned to Portsmouth, Virginia.

After the surrender, Lieutenant Hudgins proceeded to South America and served as lieutenant in the Columbian navy and also in the Peruvian navy, when Peru and Chili were at war with Spain, returning home in 1866. Lieutenant Hudgins, after the return to Portsmouth, entered the service of his state and the department to which he was assigned was the protection of the oyster beds of the state, serving as captain of the police boat. During this period he fought and won what is known in local history as the "oyster war." For several years he was city collector. Captain Hudgins was commander of Pickett Buchanan Camp, Confederate Veterans, member of the Royal Arcanum, trustee and vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and in political faith was a Democrat.

Captain Hudgins married, in 1871, Louise Victoria Stone, born September 14, 1852, daughter of Captain Edward E. Stone, United States navy, and his wife, Fannie Leonide (de Montalant) Stone. Captain Edward E. Stone was a son of Jeremy and Ann Green (Mitchell) Stone, and descend-

ant of Gregory Stone, who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, May 25, 1636, a leading man of the town, deputy to the general court, member of the government council and magistrate. Jesse Stone, a descendant, was the revolutionary ancestor of Captain Edward E. Stone. Fannie Leonide (de Montalant) Stone was the daughter of Eugene de Montalant, born in Angiers, France, in 1800, was killed by the Indians in the Virginia frontier in 1852. He married Maria Rose Celestine Boutin, born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1807, died in Paris, France, April 30, 1861, only daughter of Louis Boutin, born in 1779 in San Domingo, where his father had a large plantation, died in Norfolk, Virginia. He married, in 1805, in Norfolk, Maria Bryan. Louis Boutin was the son of Jean Francis Boutin, born in Paris, died in San Domingo, and his wife, Rose Elizabeth (Bobee) Boutin, born and married in Paris, died in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1837. Captain William E. and Louise Victoria (Stone) Hudgins are the parents of ten children, all born in Norfolk, Virginia, and there reside: 1. Estelle Victoria, of further mention. 2. Louise de Muset Hudgins married, November 25, 1896, William J. Baxter, Jr., son of William J. and Louisa (Dey) Baxter, of North Carolina. Their five children are: Louise de Montalant, born August, 1897, died March 4, 1900, buried in Norfolk, Virginia; John Baxter, born August, 1900; William R., born 1902, died 1903, buried in Norfolk, Virginia; Elizabeth, born October, 1907; William J., Jr., born December, 1911, died January, 1912, buried in Norfolk, Virginia. 3. Lucile de Montalant Hudgins married, February 27, 1900, Stark Armistead Sutton, M. D., of Norfolk, Virginia, son of Dr. William T. and Annie (Outlaw) Sutton, of North Carolina and Norfolk, Virginia. Dr. S. A. Sutton was surgeon of the Fourth Virginia Regiment. They have two children: Stark Armistead, Jr., born December 25, 1900, and William T., born July 27, 1909. 4. William Edward (2) Hudgins, of further mention. 5. Charles Robert Hudgins, married, January 30, 1915. 6. Leonide de Montalant Hudgins married, October 29, 1907, Edward Huguer Lucas, son of E. H. and Caroline (Ravenel) Lucas, of South Carolina, and has a daughter Leonide de Montalant Lucas, born July 29, 1913. 7. Caroline Elizabeth Hudgins, unmarried. 8. Albert

Mayo Hudgins, unmarried. 9. Herbert Vermillion Hudgins, unmarried. 10. Eugene Le Masurier Hudgins, unmarried.

Estelle Victoria, the eldest daughter of Captain William E. and Louise Victoria (Stone) Hudgins, is president of the Virginia Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; founder and regent of Falls Church Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; member of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia; national counselor of the National Genealogical Society, of Washington, D. C.; Daughter of the Confederacy, and in 1912 published a history of the Hudgins and allied families from which the facts herein contained have been largely drawn. She married, August 11, 1897, in Norfolk, Virginia, William Edward Callender, son of John Robert and Marion (Kerr) Callender, of Edinburgh, Scotland, cotton merchant and exporter. He retired from business in 1901 and studied for Holy Orders in the Episcopal church. He was made deacon in Christ Church, Raleigh, North Carolina, by the Right Rev. J. B. Cheshire, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina, September 21, 1902, ordained priest, July 10, 1904, in Christ Church, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, by the Right Rev. Ellison Capers, D. D., Bishop of South Carolina. He was rector of Christ Church parish, Mount Pleasant, and acting chaplain, Coast Artillery, United States of America, at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, from 1902 to 1904. Chaplain of naval reserves, South Carolina, with the rank of lieutenant (senior grade) July 22, 1907; rector of St. John's Church, Florence, South Carolina, 1907; rector of the Old Falls Church, Falls Church, Virginia, 1908. (George Washington was a vestryman of this old colonial church). Children of William Edward and Estelle Victoria (Hudgins) Callender: Mabel O., born in Charlotte, North Carolina, April 3, 1899, died 1899, buried in Norfolk, Virginia; Virginia Ormistoun, born in Charlotte, North Carolina, March 4, 1901; Louisa de Montalant, born at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, April 16, 1904; William Edward, Jr., born February 21, 1908, in Laurens, South Carolina, died March, 1908, buried in Laurens.

William Edward (2) Hudgins, son of Captain William Edward and Louise Victoria (Stone) Hudgins, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, March 23, 1878. He was

educated in St. Mary's Male Academy, Norfolk. He then began business life as a clerk in the employ of Charles E. Scott & Company, coal dealers. In 1897 he entered the employ of Johns Brothers, Incorporated, coal and wood dealers on a large scale, as clerk and bookkeeper. After years of efficient service with this company he was admitted a partner in 1915. Mr. Hudgins married (first) March 16, 1898, Annie Ives Hall, born September 25, 1880, died October 26, 1901, daughter of William W. and Harriet A. (Ives) Hall. Child by this marriage: Hattie Louise, born May 22, 1900. Mr. Hudgins married (second) February 2, 1905, Sarah Jane Roberts, born April 12, 1884, daughter of Thomas Kemp and Leonide (Pitt) Roberts, of Norfolk, Virginia.

The Matthews, Buckner, Stone, Davenport, Callender and de Montalant coats-of-arms are in use in the above family.

Frank Nash Bilisoly. The first settlement of the Bilisols in Virginia was made at Norfolk about 1780 by Antoine Sylvestre Bilisoly, who came from San Domingo, West Indies. The present representative of the family in Portsmouth, Frank Nash Bilisoly, married Charlotte Ruth Hudgins, a descendant of John Hudgins, who came to Virginia from Gloucestershire, England, and is the founder of the Hudgins family of Mathews county, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia.

(I) Antoine Sylvestre Bilisoly married Marie Adelaide Accenelli and came from St. Domingo to Norfolk, Virginia, with wife and daughters. He engaged in shipbuilding in Portsmouth, prospered and acquired property, including several vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

(II) Joseph Antoine Bilisoly, only son of Antoine Sylvestre and Marie Adelaide Bilisoly, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1799, died in 1881. He became a very wealthy merchant, exporter, vessel owner and trader. He owned vessels trading to many ports and filled out trading expeditions to various islands and countries, sending teams laden with goods into the interior and exchanging them with the natives for gold and valuables. He married Eliza Ann Benson, who bore him four sons and seven daughters.

(III) Joseph Lorenzo Bilisoly, son of Joseph Antoine and Eliza Ann (Benson) Bilisoly, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia,



F. Nash Bitisoly



C. H. Hoagland

in 1840, died May 19, 1904. He was educated in Professor Webster's Military Academy and when war broke out between the states, enlisted in the Old Dominion Guard, the noted Portsmouth company. After the war he returned to Portsmouth, later becoming cashier of the Bank of Portsmouth, a position he most capably filled for seven-teen years. He was a commander of Stone-wall Camp, Confederate Veterans, a Democrat in politics, and a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He married, March 10, 1862, Mary Elizabeth Bourke. Children: 1. Walter Livingston, born July 1, 1866; married, November 25, 1896, Lillian Gordon Ellis, born in Norfolk, August 6, 1868, daughter of W. H. C. and Virginia A. (Nottingham) Ellis; children: Walter Ellis, born August 28, 1897; Joseph Moniz, October 28, 1898; William Henry Crawford, January 27, 1901; Virginia Ellis, April 30, 1902, died May 13, 1903; John Livingston, November 7, 1903, died July 29, 1904; David Livingston, April 27, 1905; Elizabeth Langhorne, October 22, 1907. 2. Frank Nash, of further mention. 3. Mary Lorena, born March 21, 1871; married Everett J. Sadler, who was in charge of a standard oil plant in Roumania, Europe, at the outbreak of the present war between Germany, Austria and allied Europe. Children: Elizabeth and Isabel. 4. Adele Virginia, born April 15, 1878; married William Henry Bagley. 5. Louvel Antoine, born September 2, 1881; married Lucrece White, and resides at Raleigh, North Carolina; children: Louvel, Bourke and Turner.

(IV) Frank Nash Bilisoly, second son of Joseph Lorenzo and Mary Elizabeth (Bourke) Bilisoly, was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, August 19, 1868. He attended public schools, finishing his studies in 1888 with a three years' course at Professor Webster's Military Academy. He began business life in the employ of a railroad company and transportation company, continuing in that business until 1903, then spent a few years engaged in farming. In 1906 he returned to Portsmouth and established a real estate business that he successfully continues. From youth he was deeply interested in civic affairs and in 1890, at the age of twenty-two years, was elected a member of the city council. He also has been police commissioner of Portsmouth and a member of the school board. He is

a director of the Industrial Loan Corporation, secretary and director of the Elizabeth Building and Loan Association and a director of the Bullock Land Corporation, all live, successful institutions. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Roman Catholic church and of the Knights of Columbus, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Woodmen of the World and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Bilisoly married, October 4, 1892, Charlotte Ruth Hudgins, born in Portsmouth in 1868, eldest child of Colonel Henry Clay and Lucrece (Langhorne) Hudgins, granddaughter of Captain Robert King and Sarah James (White) Hudgins, great-granddaughter of Captain Robert and Susan (Buckner) Hudgins, and great-great-granddaughter of John Hudgins, the Virginia founder of the family, an Englishman from Gloucestershire (see Hudgins sketch). Children of Frank Nash and Charlotte Ruth (Hudgins) Bilisoly: Charlotte Ruth, born September 29, 1893; Joseph, June 12, 1895; Frank Nash (2), November 15, 1896; Lucrece Hudgins, March 24, 1898.

Claudius Laurens Hudgins. John Hudgins came to Gloucester county, Virginia, from Gloucestershire, England, and is the founder of the various Hudgins families of Mathews county, Virginia, whose descendants are numerous in Norfolk. One line descends from Robert Hudgins and the line herein recorded, now represented in Norfolk by Claudius L. Hudgins, descends from Jesse Hudgins, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a wealthy planter, slave owner, distiller, and expert wood worker of Mathews county, Virginia.

Jesse Hudgins was born in Mathews county, Virginia, and there died. He acquired an expert knowledge of cabinet making and specimens of his handiwork are yet owned by his descendants. He owned land and slaves and distilled peach and apple brandy from fruit grown on his own plantation. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Jesse Hudgins married (first) a Miss Stewart and had issue: Amelia F.; Sally; Rosanna; William D., born 1810, died 1825; John P., born 1813, died 1826; Lucina; Jesse, born 1818, died 1825; Humphrey, of whom further. Jesse Hudgins married (second) a Miss Borum.

Humphrey Hudgins, youngest son of Jesse Hudgins, was born in Mathews county, Virginia, in 1820, died 1898. Until the war broke out between the states, he cultivated his extensive acres and conducted a general store. He served four years in the Confederate army in Armisteads battery under Colonel A. W. Stark and passed through his four years of hard service without wound or capture, attaining the rank of quartermaster's sergeant. He returned to his farm after the war and rebuilt his shattered fortunes, continuing the cultivation of his own acres until his retirement. He was for many years a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church, served on the school board and on the board of supervisors, bearing his part of all the burdens of civic and church duty. He is a member of Pickett Buchanan Camp, Confederate Veterans, and in politics is a Democrat. Mr. Hudgins married Nancy, daughter of Captain William Thomas, of Mathews county, Virginia, her father a sea captain. Child, Claudius Laurens, of whom further.

Claudius Laurens Hudgins, only child of Humphrey and Nancy (Thomas) Hudgins, was born in Mathews county, Virginia, February 16, 1850. He was educated in the public schools, and remained with his parents at the home farm until 1879. He then engaged in the commission business for two years, and in 1881 entered the employ of the Old Dominion Steamship Company at Norfolk as clerk. He continued in the service of that company for thirty-three years, making a record of efficient and lengthy service, rarely equalled. He held many important office positions during that period, was chief clerk of various departments and was a thoroughly-trusted and highly-regarded member of the office force. At the November elections of 1913 Mr. Hudgins was elected city sergeant of Norfolk, entering upon the duties of his office, January 1, 1914, for a term of four years. He is a Democrat in politics, has been chairman of his ward committee and ever an active worker for party supremacy. He is a member of the Business Men's Association. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he serves as steward, and belongs to the Heptasophs.

Mr. Hudgins married, in 1883, Nannie Hope, daughter of William and Joyce

(Brooks) Diggs, of Mathews county, Virginia. Mr. Diggs is a lineal descendant of Governor Digges, of Virginia. Children: 1. Helen Hope, born November 30, 1883; married William J. Grandy, and has a son, William J. (2). 2. Carrie Brooks, born August 16, 1885; married J. W. Jenkins. 3. Mary Walton, born March 20, 1887. 4. Claudius Laurens, Jr., born November 13, 1890. 5. Harold, born January 17, 1893. 6. Jesse Lee, born April 11, 1900, died June 10, 1902.

Julian Funsten Ward, M. D. Studying for the medical profession after a technical training, and beginning the practice of medicine after having been engaged in civil engineering for some years, Dr. Julian F. Ward has, with the exception of a two years connection with the surgical corps of the United States army and a few years in private practice, been associated with the relief department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The son of George W. and Julia Ann (Funsten) Ward, he was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in March, 1851, and after attending a private school in Winchester, became a student in the Winchester Academy. For eight years he was a civil engineer in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Later he entered the University of Virginia, graduating from that institution in 1877, with the degree of M. D. He then entered the government service in the capacity of assistant surgeon in the United States army, being for two years stationed on the Mexican frontier. At the expiration of that time he resigned his army assignment and moved to Baltimore, where, in 1886, he married Eleanor, daughter of William Knight of Cecil county, Maryland. For two years he engaged in general practice in that city, and later entered the service of the relief department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, holding for a time the office of chief medical examiner.

In 1888 Dr. Ward returned to Winchester, and has since been medical examiner for the same railroad, the territory of which he is in charge extending from Hagerstown, Maryland, to Lexington, Virginia. His experience has been varied, and Dr. Ward has had the unusual opportunity to prove his efficiency in the two professions of civil engineering and medicine. In 1913 Dr. Ward became mayor of the city of Win-

chester and has recently entered upon his second term of this office, and has held other positions of responsibility and trust of a public nature.

Dr. Ward's family has long been resident in Virginia, being the grandson, on the paternal side, of Daniel Ward and Mary (Fishback) Ward, of Culpeper county, Virginia, and, on the maternal side, of Oliver Funsten and Margaret (McKay) Funsten, the former having come to White Post, now in Clarke county, from Belfast, Ireland, near the beginning of the last century. Dr. Ward's father, George W. Ward, Sr., who for many years represented Frederick county upon the bench of the county court and in the Virginia legislature, died in March, 1902. His other sons were Judge George W. Ward, Jr., who died at Abingdon, Virginia, in January, 1897; Rev. David F. Ward, of the Episcopal church, who died in Rockville, Maryland, in July, 1908; and Robert M. Ward, who is a lawyer and resident of Winchester, Virginia.

John Kerr Branch. John Kerr Branch, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Virginia, is a scion of one of the oldest and strongest families of the state. Tradition states that the family is descended from Sir John Branch, born about 1485, who was lord mayor of London. His son, William Branch, a Protestant fanatic, was the father of Thomas Branch, whose son, Christopher Branch, was the pioneer of the family in this country. From Christopher Branch the line is traced by record, and there is none of the doubt of tradition. It is supposed that he came from the county of Kent, England, where he was born about 1660, and married very early in life. With his wife Mary he came to Virginia in March, 1620, and was living in Henrico when the first census was taken in February, 1624. He came to Virginia in the ship *London Merchant* of three hundred tons, which sailed from Tilburyhope, sent out by the Virginia Company in March, 1620, with two hundred colonists. His settlement was on the "college land," a large tract in Henrico county appropriated to the purposes of education, especially in behalf of the Indians. This intention was abandoned after the great massacre of 1622, and the lands were thrown open to the public. Christopher Branch and family were among the few who

escaped from that massacre. He patented one hundred acres at Arrowhattocks in Henrico county, and September 14, 1636, he patented another one hundred acres at Kingsland, on the south side of the river. By subsequent patents and purchase he acquired an extensive plantation in the extreme northeast of Chesterfield, bordering on the James river and south of Proctor's creek. The present Kingsland creek ran through his property. It is apparent that he possessed but little means on his arrival, but he became a successful grower of tobacco. He seems to have exchanged his first one hundred acres for a like amount at Kingsland. He filled various honorable official stations, and died in December, 1681, or January following. His wife Mary died before 1630. He had sons Thomas, William and Christopher.

The youngest of these, Christopher Branch, was born about 1627 and settled in Charles City county, where he continued to reside about twenty years, and died in 1665. There is no record of his wife, but three sons are known, Christopher, Samuel and Benjamin.

The youngest, Benjamin Branch, was born in 1665 and was reared by his grandfather, Christopher Branch, of Kingsland, who built for him a house on the western portion of the estate, which Benjamin cleared. He inherited a small plantation. About 1695 he married Tabitha, eldest daughter of Edward Osborne, of Henrico.

The only child recorded is Benjamin (2) Branch, born about 1700, and was reared by his maternal uncle, Edward Osborne, of Henrico. About 1721 he took possession of the small estate left by his father, lying on the south side of James river, and about 1740 became a citizen of Chesterfield, when that county was formed from the lower portion of Henrico. At his death in 1761 he was possessed of considerable landed property, his permanent home being upon a plantation which lay in the extreme southwestern part of the present Chesterfield county, bordering on Sapponey creek. He married, prior to 1727, his second cousin, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Osborne, of Henrico. Children: Mary, Martha, Benjamin, Thomas, Edward, Obedience and Prudence.

Captain Benjamin Branch, eldest son, was born about 1732, and inherited from his father a half interest in the Redwater mill.

He acquired a large plantation, surrounding his residence, "Willow Hill," and also owned various tracts in Chesterfield and Amelia county, and was a man of prominence and wealth. In 1774 he was a member of the Chesterfield county committee of safety, and in the same year was a justice of the peace. During the revolution he served as a captain in the Chesterfield militia, and was awarded two hundred and twenty-nine pounds, four shillings and two pence in 1777 for the pay of his company. In 1780 he was a justice, and in 1786 was sheriff of Chesterfield. He died in the latter year. He married, about 1755, Mary, whose surname is supposed to have been Goode. Children: Benjamin, Edward, Ann, Thomas and Obedience.

The third son, Thomas Branch, was born April 4, 1767, and inherited lands in Amelia county. He acquired the plantation "Willow Hill" in Chesterfield, and there lived during his later years. He was appointed justice for Chesterfield in 1797, and died September 10, 1818. He married, in 1787, Mary, daughter of Colonel David Patteson, of Chesterfield, and had children: Elizabeth, Mary, Benjamin, David, Henry, Martha, Obedience, Thomas Turpin, died four months old; Thomas, John, Wilkinson, Lucy Frances, Jordan, Julius Caesar, Sarah, died in second year, and Sarah Patteson.

The third son, Thomas (2) Branch, was born December 23, 1802, at Willow Hill, in his father's mansion in Chesterfield county. In early manhood he located at Petersburg, where he established himself as a commission merchant and banker. He was the founder and successful manager of several firms of whose titles his name formed a part, the last being Thomas Branch & Company, established in Richmond during the Civil war. In 1871 Mr. Branch founded the Merchants National Bank of Richmond, acting as its president until 1880, when he resigned and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son. While a resident of Petersburg, he was a member of the common council, several terms mayor of the city, and sheriff of the county. He was one of the signers of the ordinance of secession in 1861, assenting to this measure only upon the urgency of his constituents. He had been a Union man until the actual beginning of hostilities, and had voted against Virginia's leaving

the Union. Having cast his lot with his home state, he and his five sons served in the interest of the Confederate government, and much of his wealth was devoted to the support of the cause. After the war, Mr. Branch made his permanent home in Richmond, where he died November 15, 1888. In 1848 he met with business reverses, but within a short time discharged every financial obligation, and was later noted for his conservatism as a merchant. The firm of which he was head passed through the great panics of 1857 and 1873 unharmed, and at his death he was in possession of a considerable fortune. At the age of thirty years he united with the Methodist church, and was one of its most active and devoted members through life. He acted as treasurer of the Virginia Bible Society, and was many years treasurer of the Magdalen Association of Richmond, and president of the board of trustees of Randolph-Macon College. His financial contributions to the church and various other organizations were very large. He married (first) at Oak Hill, Amelia county, Virginia, October 19, 1825, Sarah Pride, daughter of John Blythe Read, of Wales and Chesterfield. He married (second) in Westmoreland county, April 22, 1857, Annie Adams, daughter of Joseph Wheelwright, of Westmoreland. Children, the last three born of the second marriage: Thomas Waverly, James Read, John Patteson, Susan Doggett, Sarah Frances, Thomas Plummer, Mary Austin, Emily Read, Bettie, Rosalana, William Addison, Melville Irby, Eugene, D'Arcy Paul, Carter Wheelwright, Miriam, and Carolina.

John Patteson Branch, third son of Thomas (2) and Sarah P. (Read) Branch, was born October 9, 1830, in Petersburg. He enjoyed the best educational advantages of his city, but was prevented from entering college by frail health, and soon turned his attention to a commercial career, entering his father's office at the age of eighteen years as a clerk. He was not contented to occupy a subordinate position, and immediately turned his attention in spare hours to the study of books on commercial subjects, and thus made himself useful in the business where he was employed. On the outbreak of the Civil war he at once entered the Confederate army, and was subsequently a first lieutenant in the Forty-fourth Virginia Battalion. His service continued until the

close of the struggle, and he was a member of the forces of General Lee when surrendered at Appomattox. He was detailed on the staff of Major Snodgrass, who was acting quartermaster general of Lee's army, but on the cessation of hostilities immediately engaged in business as a banker, removing in 1871 from Petersburg to Richmond, where his home continued until his death. He was probably the foremost business man of the South, succeeding his venerable father as president of the Merchants National Bank of Richmond in 1880, and soon after became head of the banking and commission firm of Thomas Branch & Company, of the same city, holding both these positions until the close of life. He was the author of numerous articles on finance, which afforded instruction to many in things concerning the business development and commercial welfare of the community. He was a recognized leader in the movement for city improvements, insisting on better streets, good sewerage, pure food, and all the things making for the public welfare. His was no unimportant part in the reorganization of the board of health and the adoption of effective sanitary regulations. He donated to his home city the funds necessary for erecting the first public baths in the state, and was a liberal contributor to every public charity or work calling for gifts from men of means. Mr. Branch never sought or accepted a political office, but his influence was largely felt throughout the community, and always was exerted for the promotion of the public welfare. At the early age of thirteen years, he united with the Methodist church, and was a faithful and liberal supporter of that organization, as well as of many other agencies for the uplifting of mankind. He was a steward and trustee of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Richmond; one of the trustees of the Randolph-Macon system of colleges and academies; a trustee of the Methodist Orphanage of the Virginia conference, and of the board of managers of the Methodist Institute for Christian Work in Richmond. He was repeatedly a delegate to the annual and general conferences of the church, and built and equipped the Branch Dormitory at Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, as a memorial of his wife, who died in 1896. For many years he was one of the largest contributors to the mission fund of

the Methodist church in the South, and was ever ready with contributions in time of special need. Mr. Branch married, in Petersburg, May 12, 1863, Mary Louise Merritt Kerr, daughter of Rev. Dr. John Kerr, of that city. Children: Blythe Walker, in business at Paris, France; John Kerr, Effie Kerr, and Margaret Elizabeth.

John Kerr Branch, junior son of John Patteson and Mary Louise Merritt (Kerr) Branch, was born May 1, 1865, in Danville, Virginia, and was eight years old when his parents settled in Richmond. He was a student of the celebrated McGuire's School of Richmond, and from 1882 to 1884 studied in Paris and in Germany. His business life began at the age of twenty-one years, as a clerk with the firm of Thomas Branch & Company, in which he was later admitted as a partner. For the last fifteen years he has been vice-president of the Merchants National Bank, and is interested in many other business enterprises, being a director of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, largely interested in Southern cotton mills and railroads, and a director of the Petersburg Savings & Insurance Company. He is a worthy successor of a worthy sire in the business and activities of his home city, and is identified with many clubs and associations, including the Country Club, Westmoreland County Club, Commonwealth Country Club of Virginia, Business Men's Club, Deep Run Hunt Club, New York Yacht Club, Manhattan and Metropolitan clubs of New York, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, and Downtown Association of New York. He is also a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He is a parishioner of the Protestant Episcopal church, and politically a Democrat, but is not bound by party mandates. He married, October 27, 1886, Beulah Frances Gould, born at Quaker Hill, in the town of Pawling, Dutchess county, New York, daughter of David Ripley Gould. The last named was born in Sharon, Connecticut, his mother being Mary Brewster, a descendant of Elder William Brewster and Governor Bradford of the Mayflower colony.

Charles Ashley Ellett, D. D. S. Dr. Charles Ashley Ellett, a prominent and successful dentist of Richmond, belongs to a well known old Virginia family, which was established early in the eighteenth century

in King William county. It is held by some authorities that the name Aylett and Ellett are of common origin. The name appears frequently in the early records of the Old Dominion. A certain Ellett, whose baptismal name has not been preserved, was a resident of King William county, and had two sons. One of these, Dabney Ellett, married Anne Pleasants, and they had sons, John P. and Dabney. Dabney (2), junior son of Dabney (1) and Anne (Pleasants) Ellett, married Susan B. Neale, daughter of William and Judith (Hill) Neale, and had children: Charles C., James, Sarah, William, Alfred and Mary Eliza.

Charles C. Ellett, son of Dabney (2) and Susan B. (Neale) Ellett, married (first) Susan E. Bowles, and (second) Lucy S. Bowles. His children were: Lemuel, killed in battle in the Civil war; Mamie, married Dr. Thomas Michaels; Charles, married Addie C. Carpenter; Ida, married Isaac Newton Jones; Blanche, married A. O. Bell; Horace W., mentioned below.

Horace W. Ellett, youngest child of Charles C. Ellett, was born February 20, 1838, and was state representative of the McClure Company of Saginaw, Michigan. He married Emma L. Bell, daughter of Ashley J. and Hardenia Price (Lasley) Bell, and they were the parents of Charles Ashley Ellett, the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Charles Ashley Ellett was born November 20, 1880, in Wilmington, Fluvanna county, Virginia. He received a liberal education, attending McCabe's University School, Virginia Military Institute, and the University of Maryland, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in 1903. Having thoroughly prepared himself he entered upon the practice of his profession in Laurens, South Carolina, where he continued until 1907, when he removed to Richmond, Virginia. Dr. Ellett is a man of fine sensibilities, and excellent traits, and has rapidly gained position in his profession as well as in the social circles of his home city. He is a member of the Psi Omega fraternity and the T. N. E. fraternity, of the Masonic order and of the Hermitage Golf Club, Virginia State Dental Society, and Richmond Dental Society. He seeks no part in the conduct of public affairs, but is a consistent Democrat and ever ready to do his duty as a citizen in sup-

porting his principles. Dr. Ellett is unmarried.

Luther Addison Robertson, M. D. A native born Virginian, son of an eminent Virginia physician, descendant of an ancient and honorable Virginia family, a product of her classical and professional colleges, Dr. Luther A. Robertson, of Danville, Virginia, is also entitled by his own achievements in medicine to rank with leading Virginians.

His father, Dr. William Shelton Robertson, died in 1904, aged seventy-three years, a native of Pittsylvania county, born at the old Robertson homestead about ten miles from Danville. He was an eminent physician of the county and also managed the old homestead farm, now under the management of one of his sons. He married Ann Gillie Law, born in Patrick county, Virginia, who survives him, a resident of Danville, aged eighty-three years. Children: Charles, died aged thirty-three years; Emma B., married Robert H. Herndon, and resides in Danville; Christopher, a farmer of Pittsylvania county; Dr. William W., a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, resides near the old homestead; Thomas G., farms the homestead; James A., a tobacconist of Danville; Luther Addison, of whom further; Samuel, a clerk in the employ of James I. Prichett & Son, Danville.

Dr. Luther Addison Robertson, son of Dr. William Shelton and Ann Gillie (Law) Robertson, was born at the homestead in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, ten miles north of Danville, December 21, 1874. He attended local schools and helped on the farm until fifteen years of age, then spent three years as a student at Danville Military Institute. He then entered Wake Forest College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1897. He then prepared for the practice of medicine at the University College of Medicine, Richmond; received his degree of M. D., class of 1900. He for four years was associated in practice with Dr. J. A. White, one of the leading specialists of Virginia, after which he attended clinics in New York City, preparing himself for special practice in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1905 he located in Danville as a specialist in those diseases, and so continues, well established and the leading prac-



Clis Taylor Amory M.D.

tioner in these special diseases in all southern Virginia. His offices are at No. 563 Main street, where his large clientele are treated with all the skill and aids of the modern specialist. Dr. Robertson is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Baptist church, of the leading medical societies and of various clubs. He is unmarried.

Schuyler Otis Bland. Formerly a member of the legal firm of Henley & Bland, Schuyler Otis Bland, of Newport News, Virginia, has since 1908 been engaged in the practice of his profession independent of such connections, and at this time is the occupant of high place in the legal fraternity, in addition to a large private practice, filling the office of assistant local counsel of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company. Mr. Bland is a member of the old Virginia line of this family, son of Schuyler Bland and grandson of Rev. Archer Bland. Rev. Archer Bland was a planter of King and Queen county, Virginia, and was also a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Polly Chapman, two of his children, sons, R. Tyler, deceased, who was a farmer and lived in Middlesex county, and Schuyler, of whom further.

Schuyler Bland, son of Rev. Archer and Polly (Chapman) Bland, passed his entire life in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. He was active in local affairs, and like his father, was a man of standing and importance. He married Olivia J. Anderson, daughter of Thomas Anderson, of Clarks-ville, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and had issue: Schuyler Otis, of whom further; Lola, born in 1874; Edna O., married J. H. Martin, and has one son, James Bland.

Schuyler Otis Bland, son of Schuyler and Olivia J. (Anderson) Bland, was born in Gloucester county, Virginia, May 4, 1872. After studying in public and private school he prepared for college in the Gloucester Academy. He then entered William and Mary College, leaving this institution after two years, subsequently, in 1896, returning and completing his course, receiving the degree of L. L. Mr. Bland was admitted to the bar in 1900, and soon afterward formed an association with N. L. Henley under the firm name of Henley & Bland, a connection that endured for one year. Mr. Bland was then for two years identified with the legal firm, Bickford & Stuart, at the end of which

time he became associated with Mr. Bickford, and this connection continued for three years. In 1908 Mr. Bland established alone in practice, and has so since continued. He is assistant local counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, was vice-president of Virginia State Bar Association for 1914 and 1915, and member of American Bar Association. He is a Democrat in political faith, and in religious affiliation is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and is now a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. For one year he was president of the Newport News Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bland married Mary Putzel, the family home being in Newport News, Virginia.

Otis Taylor Amory, M. D. Otis Taylor Amory, M. D., a specialist in Surgery and Secerology, of Newport News, Virginia, is a descendant of Nathaniel Amory, who was the father of two sons, J. L., and Thomas C., the latter named born in England, in 1818, a member of the English army, who came to this country, locating at Back River, Virginia. He was a prosperous farmer, fisherman and oysterman. He was a member of the United States army in the Mexican war. He married Jane Martin, who bore him eight children: Thomas, John Franklin, of whom further; Elizabeth, Ellen V., Mary J., George Washington, Emma, Ruth.

John Franklin Amory, second son of Thomas C. and Jane (Martin) Amory, was born at Back River, York county, Virginia, in 1846. He was a farmer, also engaged in freighting by water, operating steam vessels from Old Point up and down the James river. He was the owner of several vessels and conducted a large business. He received a high school education, was a thoroughly informed, capable and energetic business man. He was a steward of the Methodist church, and superintendent of a Sunday school. Politically he sympathized with the majority of his compeers and sustained the Democratic party. He was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Heptasophs. He married Mary Elizabeth Messick, daughter of William Messick, of York county, Virginia. Children: 1. John Thomas, merchant at Back River; married Mary Hunt, and has children: Gertrude,

Marshall and John Thomas, Jr. 2. Annie V., married Healy Topping, a merchant at Back River; children: Iola, Lillian, Frank, Gertrude, Rosalie. 3. George Washington, associated with his father in steamboating; married Burnie Lawson; children: Loraine, Pauline, George Washington, Jr., Nonie, Hunter. 4. Alphonso F., associated with the steamboating business; married Annie Bishop, and is the father of sons: Bishop and Harold. 5. Lorenzo D., is now in the commission business at Roanoke, Virginia; he married Winnie Lawson, and has children: Marvin, Lorenzo, Caroline, Charles and Edgar. 6. William Herbert, a manufacturer of barrels in York county, Virginia; married Minnie Forest, and has daughters: Helen, Evelyn and Jarline. 7. Gertrude B., married Henry B. Buchanan, who is associated with William H. Amory in the manufacture of barrels; they have daughters: Elizabeth, Caroline and Edna. 8. Otis Taylor, of further mention. 9. Capros Potts, professor of history in the Newport News high school. 10. Lloyd R., a student. 11. Maria Jane, died in infancy.

Dr. Otis Taylor Amory, sixth son of John Franklin (2) and Mary Elizabeth (Messick) Amory, was born in Messick, Virginia, January 13, 1888. He attended the public schools in early boyhood, was subsequently instructed by private tutors, and a student at high school. After a course at Randolph-Macon College he entered the University College of Medicine, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, 1913. Following this he took a post-graduate course in New York City, and received practical experience in the Norfolk Protestant Hospital and the Kings County Hospital of Brooklyn, New York. He located in Newport News, where he conducted a general practice, and is now associated with Dr. J. T. Buxton in the Elizabeth Buxton Hospital of Newport News, which is doing an extensive business. At the present time the proprietors are engaged in the construction of an addition to this hospital, which will double its capacity. Dr. Amory is specializing in Surgery and Serology, and though a young man has already demonstrated great ability. He is a member of the Norfolk County Medical Association, Virginia Medical Association, Warwick County Medical Association, of the college fraternity, Alpha Kappa Kappa. He is an active mem-

ber of the Methodist church, and acts politically with the Democratic party. He married, April 21, 1915, Marcie Hewell Tuck, daughter of David and Rosa (Crowder) Tuck.

William Dickinson Buckner. Among the oldest of Virginia families, that of Buckner is well represented in Greater New York by William Dickinson Buckner, president of the Bank of Flatbush, whose ability and efficiency are demonstrated by his continued success in various lines of endeavor. The financial and commercial growth and development of a city are so closely interwoven with the history of the individuals who further these interests that a history of one is almost practically a history of the other. Many men owe their success to intense concentration upon one line of effort, while others are so endowed by nature that they are able to achieve success in a variety of directions. The name appears at an early date in England. The will of Robert Buckmore, who died in 1365, is recorded in London. The line of descent of the Virginia branch is continuously traced to Richard Buckner, of Cumor, England, a village in the southwestern part of Berkshire, England, three and one-half miles from the city of Oxford. Little can now be learned about him, but his will on record shows him to have been a man of means. He was born about 1500, as he was a grandfather at the time of his death in 1548. His son William died ten years later. His wife's name was Martha, and they were the parents of Hugh Buckner, who lived in the city of Oxford, and took the oath as bailiff in 1592. St. Aldate's parish register shows the baptisms of two of his sons and the burial of a daughter, and the St. Mary's parish register shows the burial of a son and the birth of another of the same name. Thomas, son of Hugh Buckner, was baptized February 20, 1590, at St. Aldate's, and the St. Mary's parish register shows the baptism of six of his children and the burial of another. Among these were John and Philip Buckner, pioneers of Virginia.

John Buckner, son of Thomas Buckner, was baptized February 2, 1631, in St. Mary's parish, Oxford, and appears in Virginia in 1667, when he received a patent of one hundred and ninety-four acres in Gloucester county. He was granted additional land in

the following year, and from then until his death, about the beginning of the year 1695, he continued adding to his estate. In 1671 he was a member of the vestry of Petsworth's parish, Gloucester county, Virginia. He was also prominent in the civil affairs of the colony, acting as clerk of the county, and a member of the house of burgesses of the Virginia colony in 1683. He was instrumental in bringing the first printing press to Virginia. Beside his extensive holdings in Gloucester county, he was also a large landowner in Rappahannock county. He was the agent of various London merchants in Virginia, and probably lived in London in early life. The records of St. Sepulchre's parish in that city show the marriage of John Buckner, bachelor, citizen and salter of London, July 10, 1661, to Debora Ferrers, of West Wickham, Bucks, a village not far from Cumor, England. Her age was given as about nineteen years. John Buckner's children were: William, John, Richard, Thomas and Elizabeth. There is reason to suppose that Richard was the eldest son. He was the owner of five hundred acres in Rappahannock county in 1682, in a tract called "Golden Vale." Ten years following this date, Essex county was formed from Rappahannock, and Richard Buckner was clerk of the new county in 1703 and in 1712, presumably throughout the years between. In 1714 he was clerk of the house of burgesses. Tradition says he married Elizabeth Cooke, and his will shows her baptismal name to have been Elizabeth. They had children: Richard, Philip, John, William, Elizabeth, and perhaps others. These were founders in the Caroline county branch of the family. Philip Buckner was the ancestor of General Samuel Boliver Buckner, of Kentucky, who achieved distinction in the Civil war. William Buckner, son of Richard Buckner, resided at "The Neck" in Caroline county, and is probably the William who was justice of that county in June, 1768. His wife, Judith (Hawes) Buckner, believed to have been a widow at the time of marriage, was noted for her temper and family pride. Their known sons were: William, Francis, Richard, George and Thomas. Of these George, probably born between 1725 and 1730, at one time owned land in Fredericksburg, Virginia. It is not certain whether his wife was a Hawes or an Aylett. He had sons: Richard Henry and George, and a daugh-

ter Elizabeth. Richard Henry Buckner was born before 1760, in Caroline county, and married Charlotte, daughter of Samuel and Ann Hawes, of King William county, born October 1, 1766. He died before 1797, and she married (second) William Aylett Buckner, a cousin of her first husband. Richard H. Buckner's children were: Washington, Catherine, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Bailey, Ann Hawes and Mary Hawes. The second son, Bailey Buckner, was born October 11, 1789, at "The Neck," and settled in Culpeper county, where he was one of the most popular and prominent men of his time, an ideal Southern gentleman, of handsome face and graceful figure. Liberal and hospitable, a fluent and ready speaker, he was ably seconded in entertaining his friends at his home, "Wadefield," by his wife, noted as an excellent housekeeper. He became sheriff of Rappahannock county, and was a soldier in the Fifth Virginia Militia of Culpeper, in the war of 1812, and was successively sergeant ensign and lieutenant. After the war he held a position of trust in the treasury department at Washington. He died at "Wadefield," at the age of forty-three years. He married, in 1814, Mildred, daughter of John and Helen (Piper) Strother, of "Wadefield." She died there in 1873, in her eightieth year. They had children: Elizabeth, Aylett Hawes, John Strother, Sarah Catherine, Richard Henry, George Walker, Samuel Wilson, Lucy Pendleton, and Caldwell Calhoun.

Major Caldwell Calhoun Buckner, youngest child of Bailey Buckner, was born February 9, 1829, at "Wadefield," and died May 22, 1898. He was educated at Rappahannock Academy, and engaged in mercantile business in Baltimore, Maryland. Later he became a partner with Charles Bayne, the father of Senator Howard R. Bayne, of New York, and soon after moved to Spottsylvania county, Virginia, residing at "Marengo." In 1858 he purchased "Island View," in Orange county, Virginia, and engaged in raising thoroughbred stock, of which he was an excellent judge. Although a most loyal Southerner, he did all in his power to prevent the secession of his native state, but when war was declared, he decided to stand by his state, and became a member of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, in General Rosser's brigade. He was a brave and efficient soldier, with the rank of lieutenant, and was in command of his company at Camp De-

fiance. Here the Union forces were repulsed and driven back by the McCulloch Rangers under Lieutenant Buckner's command. After the close of hostilities, he accepted the result, and sometimes entertained his friends who had formerly been his enemies on the field of battle. His homestead at "Island View" had been the scene of a serious engagement in February, 1864, and when he returned to it after the war, he found it swept of everything, only the house remaining. With his war horse and a yoke of oxen, he began plowing, and soon had crops growing. From the multitude of bullets with which his fields had been peppered, he moulded gunshot, and was able to supply his table from the plentiful game of the vicinity, no other meats being obtainable. He did not repine over the devastation wrought by the war, but set industriously to work to repair his fortunes, and by advice and example, brought up his sons to be energetic and efficient. His plantation was rapidly restored to its condition as the home of plenty and hospitality. A well read, polished and refined gentleman, he was a hospitable entertainer and instructive conversationalist. Here he continued to reside until his death. He married, at Chestnut Valley, Caroline county, Virginia, November 22, 1853, Louisa Fitzhugh Dickinson, daughter of William I. and Jane Richard (Buckner), the last named a daughter of Thomas Buckner, of "Lake Farm," Caroline county, Virginia. Children: Bailey, William Dickinson, Louisa C., John Strother, Aylett Hawes, Marshall Dulany and Lucy.

William Dickinson Buckner, second son of Major Caldwell Calhoun and Louisa Fitzhugh (Dickinson) Buckner, was born August 4, 1856, at "Marengo," near Fredericksburg, and received his elementary and primary education at the Rappahannock Academy. He pursued the scientific course at Randolph-Macon College, graduating in 1879. This included a special course in engineering, and he also took a three years' course in English, Latin and German. Two years were devoted to teaching, and his spare time was occupied in practical surveying. In 1881 he became assistant engineer on the extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad through eastern Kentucky, and in January of the following year was transit man in charge of a locating party, and made the first survey of the Kentucky Central rail-

road between Paris and Winchester, Kentucky. Later he became assistant engineer of construction on a division of the Kentucky Central railroad. In the fall of 1883, Mr. Buckner went to Mexico as transit man on the Mexican & Western railroad, and was advanced to engineer in charge of location in the following year, and a year later to chief engineer of construction. While in Mexico he made a study of the Spanish language, in which he became fluent. In 1886 he resigned his position in Mexico in order to take up the study of irrigation in California, and became assistant to the city engineer of Los Angeles, where he staked out the first electric railroad built in that city. This is now the model trolley system of the United States. In 1888 Mr. Buckner was chief engineer of the Santa Anna & Pacific railroad, and had charge of the construction of the Southern Riverside Irrigation canal and various other large enterprises, while conducting a general engineering office in Los Angeles. He became assistant to the vice-president of the Chino Land and Water Company, and in 1890 went to Europe to establish a plant and railroad connections for the Chino Sugar Beet Factory, which received the first bounty paid by the United States on beet sugar. While abroad he made a study of the French language. Returning to America, he was appointed chief engineer and superintendent of construction on the Cartagena-Magdalena railroad, of Columbia, South America. The tropical fevers to which he was subject enfeebled his health and he went to the City of New York, where he occupied himself from 1894 to 1897 with real estate investments. In the latter year he accepted the appointment of assistant chief engineer of the Guayaquil & Quito railroad, in the Republic of Ecuador. On account of the poor health of the chief engineer, the responsibilities of the latter's position practically devolved upon Mr. Buckner. He had charge of the engineering parties seeking a way to mount the precipitous Andes, and was also made general manager of the portion of the road operated by the government of Ecuador. During his stay in that country he witnessed a South American revolution. On his arrival there, the terminus of the railroad was at Chimbo, a small village in the foothills, which had no importance until it became the railroad terminal. Here pack trains of horses, mules, donkeys and

llamas brought freight from the mountains to be shipped by rail to the coast, and carried back freight arriving at Chimbo. The work undertaken by the party was to continue this railroad, then only fifty-five miles long, on to Quito, a distance of two hundred and thirty-one miles. Many troublesome engineering difficulties were overcome in reaching the plateau on which Quito is situated. Beside having charge of one of the three sections of this work, Mr. Buckner was manager of the fifty-five miles of railroad already in operation. This railroad is advantageously situated for electrification, as the adjacent waters will supply ample power for generating the current. The adventures encountered by the engineers in pursuing their work read like a romance. After the completion of this work, Mr. Buckner abandoned engineering to take up commercial life.

In 1901 he became office manager of the New York Title Insurance Company. In 1904 he engaged in business on his own account, organizing the Prospect Park Bank of Brooklyn, New York, of which he became first vice-president and executive officer. This venture has been attended by success, and has steadily grown and prospered, taking rank among the sound financial institutions of Greater New York. In 1909 Mr. Buckner was elected president of the institution, which position he still holds. The name of the bank was changed to the Bank of Flatbush in December, 1911. He has been a leading factor in many New York real estate operations, which have proven successful, and he also finds time to conduct a large stock farm and shooting lodge at "Island View," the family seat in Orange county, Virginia, of which he is the owner. He is treasurer of the New York Southern Society, and of the Society of Virginians of New York, and has been a member of the Hamilton, Midwood, Crescent and Civic clubs. Upon his estate in central Virginia still stands his old home, and it is one of the chief pleasures of Mr. Buckner to take house parties there for two or three weeks each year for shooting, as the surrounding country is well stocked with wild turkey, quail and a variety of other game. He is interested in literary matters, and spent his leisure time during a period of many years in accumulating material concerning the Buckner family of Virginia, which was ultimately

published through his liberality and interest in family history. As an author Mr. Buckner has also added to his reputation, as his articles on political and financial subjects are considered as authoritative.

He married, in 1910, Helen Edith Griffiths, daughter of the late Albert and Mary (Farnsworth) Griffiths, of Lexington, Massachusetts.

John Breckinbridge Goode. John Breckinbridge Goode belongs to several of the very oldest Southern families and was born at Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, August 8, 1864. The family whose name he bears is descended from John Goode, who removed from the Barbados to Virginia prior to 1660. He settled at a place on the colonial frontier, four miles from the present site of Richmond, which he named Whitby, or Whitley, and where he died in 1709, the proprietor of a considerable plantation. While in Barbados he married Martha MacKarness, who accompanied him to Virginia, where she shortly after died, leaving two sons. By a second marriage with Anne Bennet, John Goode had eleven other children, and the descendants of all these have constituted one of the most prominent families of the South.

The father of John Breckinbridge Goode was John Goode, solicitor-general and publicist, who was born May 27, 1829, in Bedford county, Virginia, and died July 8, 1910. His father in turn was also John Goode, a farmer, a man of remarkable intelligence and of high integrity, and a typical Virginian of the old school. John Goode, Sr., married Ann M. Leftwich, daughter of a son of Joel Leftwich, a gallant soldier of the War of Independence, and major-general in the War of 1812.

John Goode, Jr., received his early training at the New London Academy, Bedford county, Virginia; then entered Emory and Henry College, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1848. After that he attended the Lexington Law School, from which he was graduated in 1850. In April, 1851, Mr. Goode began to practice law at Liberty, Virginia, and in the same year was elected to the legislature of Virginia. In 1861 Mr. Goode was a member of the now famous secession convention which took Virginia out of the Union. He threw himself with all his enthusiasm and his great ability into

the Southern cause, regarding the struggle of the South as a struggle for constitutional liberty and the rights of freemen. He was twice elected to the Confederate congress, serving from February 22, 1862, to the end of the war. During the recesses of congress he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Jubal A. Early. After the war he settled in Norfolk to practice his profession. While living there he was again elected to the legislature; served in Democratic national conventions; and represented his district in congress for three terms. As a political speaker he thrust with a keen, but unpoisoned rapier, and made many friends and some political enemies. In May, 1885, he was appointed solicitor-general of the United States, and retained the office until August, 1886. As solicitor-general, as a member of the Chilean claims commission, as congressman, member of various conventions, Mr. Goode earned a wide reputation as a publicist. In addition to this, and as possibly the crowning honor of his life, he was, without opposition, elected president of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1901-02, a position which he filled with honor and distinction.

Besides these political honors and preferences, Mr. Goode was honored on another side. His chaste and polished style in public discourses made him one of the most prominent speakers in Virginia. His tributes to the past glories of his state, his great enthusiasm for her heroes, especially those of the war between the sections, stirred the hearts of thousands whose names were unknown to him. In recognition of these abilities, both Emory and Henry College and the College of William and Mary conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in so doing honored themselves as much as they did him. To show his interest in keeping up the great memories of the past, Mr. Goode joined the Sons of the American Revolution, and the United Confederate Veterans. His interest in literary matters was clearly proved when he traveled from Washington to Richmond to join the William and Mary Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, which met in Richmond on Jefferson's birthday, 1903—the first meeting of that famous society ever known to have been held at Richmond.

As sources of inspiration and culture Mr. Goode believed in Shakespeare and the Bible.

In religious preference he was a liberal Episcopalian. He was president of the constitutional convention of 1901-02. This honor came to him as the spontaneous expression of admiration for him on the part of two generations of younger Virginians. When the venerable delegate from Bedford county appeared, the whole convention seemed to feel that he was the most suitable candidate to preside over their deliberations. His election was unanimous. Not long before his death he published a book entitled "Recollections of a Lifetime," which was well received not only by the reading public of Virginia but by that of the country at large. On July 10, 1853, Mr. Goode married Sallie Urquhart, by whom he had five children.

John Breckinbridge Goode, son of John and Sallie (Urquhart) Goode, received his preliminary education in the private schools of Norfolk, Virginia, and at "Gault School." Private tutors prepared him to enter Washington and Lee University in 1880 and he remained a student of that institution for two years. He then entered the law school of Columbia University, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1888. He was admitted to the District of Columbia bar and court of appeals of the state of Virginia in 1887, in which year he was also admitted to the court of claims, District of Columbia. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in the October term, 1890. Mr. Goode practiced for a time in Washington, D. C., and subsequently practiced law for five years in Bedford county, Virginia. Mr. Goode was connected with the United States department of justice from 1887 to 1889. President Grover Cleveland, in his second administration, appointed him chairman of the board of liberal land commissions to classify the northern Pacific land grants, which position he held for two years. He resigned to take up the general practice of law in the state of Idaho. During his residence in that state he was prominently connected with public affairs. He was the candidate for the Democratic party of the state for governor, losing the election by six votes. He was also candidate of his party for the supreme court bench and was for many years president of the board of regents of the University of Idaho. Mr. Goode removed to New York City, January 1, 1907, to take up the general practice of law, and he has remained

in that city ever since, except when attending to mining interests in Alaska and Mexico. Mr. Goode is a member of the Association of the Bar, New York; is a Democrat in politics; and in religion is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church.

He married, October 24, 1888, Lila, daughter of Major W. Stuart Symington, a member of General Pickett's staff in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Her mother, Lila (Powers) Symington, was a daughter of the Rev. Pike Powers, of Richmond, Virginia, and was born at Baltimore, Maryland, September 8, 1868. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John Breckinbridge Goode are: Lila Symington, born in Loudoun county, Virginia, August 2, 1880, married Robert E. L. Taylor, son of Colonel Walter Taylor, who was on the staff of General Robert E. Lee, in the Civil war, their children being Robert E. L., Jr., and Stuart Symington; John, born at Bedford City, Virginia, February 2, 1892, died May, 1904; Clara Randall, born at Bedford City, Virginia, March 8, 1893; Stuart Symington, born at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, November 28, 1898.

Samuel Henry Cottrell. Samuel Henry Cottrell, of Richmond, Virginia, is a descendant of an old family in the state, founded in colonial days. His ancestor, Richard Cottrell, married for his first wife an Indian maid, Judith Smith, at Jamestown Island, Virginia. His second wife was a Miss Alley. Peter Cottrell, son of Richard Cottrell, married Susanna Shepard, and they were the parents of Samuel Cottrell, who married Elizabeth Cottrell. Benjamin Cottrell, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Cottrell, resided near Richmond. He was born about 1820, and married Ann O. Drewry, born about 1825. They had children: George W., Sophia Elizabeth and Samuel Henry.

Samuel Henry Cottrell was born July 13, 1850, near Richmond, Virginia, and attended the public schools in early life. He was associated with his granduncle, George Davis, until Mr. Davis was killed, in the coal business. After his death Mr. Cottrell, with his two eldest sons, carried on the same business in Richmond. His son is now associated with him in the conduct of the business, under the style of Samuel H. Cottrell & Son. Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell had eight children, of whom seven are now living: 1. Marion, married Dr. William J. West, and

has a daughter Marion. 2. Walker C., married Inez Weisier, and has a son, Walker C., Jr. 3. Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Harry Fletcher White; has two children: Samuel Cottrell and Harry F., Jr. 4. Julia C., married Dr. Joseph D. Collins. 5. Emmett D., married Emily Blake. 6. Robert Stuart, married Bessie Herbert. 7. Lelia, resides with her parents. Mr. Cottrell is a Democrat in politics, but takes little part in public affairs, and is a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the great Masonic order, affiliated with Fraternal Lodge, No. 53, and is a past grand of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Cottrell is a man of modest and retiring nature, but is known to those who enjoy his acquaintance as a man of high moral principles and lovable character.

Harry O. Nichols. Incumbent of an important position from which death removed his honored father, Reuben D. Nichols, that of high constable of Norfolk, Harry O. Nichols is one of the most popular members of Norfolk's present civil administration, and capably discharges the duties of the office that he has held for the past eight years. Reuben D. Nichols, a native of Richmond, Virginia, was a veteran of the war between the states, and at the front in the Confederate States army achieved a military record that will long live to the credit of the family name. Returning from Southern battlefields to his home, he then established in business in Norfolk, Virginia, being elected to the office of high constable and serving until his death. His wife, Hannah M. (Woolforth) Nichols, bore him six daughters and two sons, six of whom survive, Harry O. the only living son.

Harry O. Nichols, son of Reuben D. and Hannah M. (Woolforth) Nichols, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, and there attended the public schools. When his studies in these institutions were completed he took a course in one of the business colleges of the city, and then began dealing in insurance, making the writing of fire policies his specialty. He was successful in this line, and so continued until his father's death, when he was elected to succeed the elder Nichols as high constable of Norfolk. Under the old law governing the office he served two terms each of two years' duration, his third term,

four years in length under the new regulations, expiring on September 1, 1914. He has held office always as a Democrat, and has filled his position with the dependability, faithfulness, and executive force that was conspicuous in the administration of his father. From father and son Norfolk has indeed received the benefit of talent, ability and diligence, the example of the one guiding the other, both remaining true to duty in an important office. Mr. Nichols is a member of the Country and Boat clubs, both of Norfolk, and fraternizes with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Golden Eagles, and the Order of Owls. His church is the Roman Catholic. He is also secretary of the Tidewater Automobile Association and registrar and statistician of the Norfolk Rotary Club. Has always taken an active interest in the advancement of Norfolk. Resides with his mother and sister at No. 906 West Raleigh avenue, a fashionable residential section of Norfolk.

David Johnson. David Johnson, county treasurer of Elizabeth City county, Virginia, is a descendant of William Johnson, who came from England and settled in Fox Hill, Virginia, in 1814. He was a land owner in his native land, and came to America as a young man, with some capital. Here he engaged in farming, and was a fisherman and sailor. By industry and careful management he accumulated a comfortable property, and was esteemed and respected as a good citizen. He married Elizabeth Wallace, and they had children: David, William, James F., John Wallace, Samuel, and Mary, who married James C. Wallace. The eldest son, David Johnson, lived at Fox Hill, where he engaged in farming and also in fishing and the gathering of oysters. He was a man of exemplary character, a useful member of the church, and provided well for his family. He married Elizabeth Stokes, and they had children: John Wallace, Daniel Stokes, George, Thomas Jefferson, James F., and Annie L.

George Johnson, third son of David and Elizabeth (Stokes) Johnson, was born May 6, 1847, at Fox Hill, and attended the country school of the neighborhood. Early in life he engaged in the fish and oyster business, and also operated a small farm. He has always been a hard worker, has reared

a large family, all of whom have turned out well. He is a trustee of the Methodist church, a member of Tuscarora Tribe, No. 70, Improved Order of Red Men. His life has been an uneventful one, but his old age is comforted by the contemplation of an upright and well-spent life. He married, March 23, 1865, Elizabeth Kelley Wallace, born July 6, 1848, daughter of Daniel Wallace. The last named was born 1799, and died 1873. He married, February 20, 1828, Rosa Ann Fitchett, of Somerset county, Maryland. George and Elizabeth K. Johnson are the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Eliza, born August 27, 1867; married, May 1, 1885, John Johnson, and has children: Daisy, born December 22, 1886; Bessie, July 20, 1895; Irving, November 26, 1897; Lottie, January 11, 1899. Daisy was married, in June, 1905, to Theodore Booth, and has children: Elizabeth, born April 1, 1907; Charles, June, 1911; John, May, 1913. 2. David, of further mention below. 3. George William, born February 9, 1872; married, June 18, 1896, Georgianna Routten, born July 12, 1878, daughter of Spencer and Missouri (Ironmonger) Routten, of York county, Virginia. They have children: Lena Bryan, born January 23, 1898; Esther Lucille, April 4, 1899; Hazel, September 11, 1903; Gracie, September 6, 1907. 4. Harry Jefferson, born November 20, 1873; married, April 14, 1897, Alice Hamilton, born May 17, 1872, daughter of Thomas J. Hamilton and Henrietta Bell, of Northampton county. Children: Nellie Christine, born April 27, 1898; Doris May, May 2, 1904; Harry Wilbur, September 19, 1909; Esther Elizabeth, November 19, 1913. 5. Rosa Bell, born May 20, 1875; married, March 23, 1892, Henry Harrison, and has children: Blanche, born April 15, 1894; Henry C., March 8, 1899; Ruth, December 1, 1900. 6. Kate, born March 23, 1877; married, December 23, 1896, John W. Evans, and has children: Preston E., born October, 1897; died July, 1898; Irma E., December 27, 1898; Mary C., August 20, 1901; Edith, November 8, 1905; John, October 20, 1909; George Thomas, August 2, 1911; John William, June 13, 1913. 7. Ellexena, born October 30, 1879; married, January, 1906, William E. Johnson. 8. Thomas Lennore, born December 9, 1883; married, October 6, 1909, Roxy Smith, and has a son, Woodrow, born October 23, 1912.



Geo. W. Whitley

David Johnson, eldest son of George and Elizabeth K. (Wallace) Johnson, was born October 5, 1869, at Fox Hill, and attended the public schools of the neighborhood. Early in life he was accustomed to assist his father in fishing and gathering oysters, and has been most of his life engaged in this industry. For several years he served as oyster inspector of his district, and in 1904 was elected treasurer of Elizabeth City county, since which time he has continued in the office by re-election. He is a man of genial nature, with multitudes of friends, and enjoys the confidence and good will of the entire county. He is active in the promotion of various fraternal orders, in whose work he bears an important part. For the last twenty-three years he has been chief of records of Tuscarora Tribe, No. 70, Improved Order of Red Men, and is past grand sachem of the Great Council of Virginia in this order. He is a past master of Monica Lodge, No. 197, Free and Accepted Masons of Newport News; a companion of St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a member of Hampton Lodge, No. 366, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a past grand of Bayview Lodge, No. 12, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Hampton; of Hampton Aerie, No. 674, Fraternal Order of Eagles; of Pocahontas-Minequa Council, Woodmen of the World; and a commander and counsellor of the Loyal Order of Moose of Phoebus. He married, March 26, 1890, Sallie V. Horton, born February 16, 1871, daughter of Sylvester and Annie (Phillips) Horton. They have children: Marian, born January 1, 1891; Raymond L., September 7, 1893; Ernest M., January 6, 1899; David, April 21, 1908. The eldest married May M. Johnson, and has children: Ione, Warren, and an infant unnamed at this writing.

George Washington Whitley. George Washington Whitley, of Newport News, a leading contractor of that city, is a grandson of George Washington Whitley, who was a truck farmer in Nansemond county, Virginia, and served four years as a soldier in the war between the states. By his bravery he gained promotion, and after the close of the war became commander of a ship. The name of his first wife is unknown. His second wife was Emily, surname unknown, and was the mother of the following children: 1. Stephen, married Virginia Armi-

stead, and had children: Armistead, married ——— Bayne; Victoria, married ——— Bayne; Penelope, married Dr. ——— Ward, and Garfield. 2. Scott, married Lucy Frazier, and had Nannie and ———. 3. Peter, married ——— Lester. 4. Milton, married Mater Hart, and was the father of Rosalie Whitley. 5. Albert, died at the age of thirty years. 6. John, married ——— Godner. 7. Caddie, married ——— Gardner. 8. Polly, married ——— Delk.

George Washington Whitley, son of George Washington Whitley by his first marriage, resided in Nansemond county, Virginia. He married (first) Fanny Murphy, who died leaving one child, Julius Wesley, of further mention below. He married (second) March 6, 1873, Hattie A. Harrison, born in 1853, daughter of Edmund and Harriet (Peale) Harrison, of Isle of Wight county. Children: 1. George Wesley, of further mention below. 2. Estelle, born November 3, 1875; married, August 23, 1910, James E. Council. 3. Hattie, born March 17, 1878; married, February 19, 1896, William H. Cook, of York county, and has children: Leonard Hope, born 1898, and Edgar, 1903. 4. Eddie (twin of Hattie), married, 1905, Beulah Hopkins, and has sons: Alton, born 1906, and Everett, 1908. 5. Colbert, born July 3, 1880, died October 28, 1909. 6. Jessie, born August 24, 1882.

Julius Wesley Whitley, only child of George Washington Whitley and his first wife, Fanny (Murphy) Whitley, was born November 22, 1840, in Nansemond county, Virginia, and died December 23, 1907. For many years he was engaged in the operation of saw-mills, turning out rough lumber, after which he returned to the paternal farm. Later he resided in Newport News and Hampton. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically a Democrat.

George Wesley Whitley, a son of George Washington Whitley, and eldest child of his second wife, Hattie A. (Harrison) Whitley, was born December 22, 1873, in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, where he grew up, attending the public schools and a private school conducted by Mrs. S. A. Ely, of Smithfield, Virginia. He served an apprenticeship as brick mason with T. J. Nelms, of Smithfield, and in 1897 he removed to Newport News, where he engaged in business as a contractor for brick, stone and

cement work. He gained some experience in early life as a collector for the firm of Bergen & Wrenn, lumber merchants. In Newport News he has achieved success as a business man, and enjoys a high reputation for thorough and reliable work. He is a member of Fleetfoot Council, No. 8, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he was the second sachem. In 1910 he was made Junior sagamore, and in 1911 senior sagamore and twelve great sachem of Virginia. In 1913 he was made representative to the Great Council of the United States held in Washington, D. C. Mr. Whitley has been very active in social life, in his home city, and is a charter member of Peninsula Council, No. 125, of Hampton, Virginia, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of which he is past counsel and past representative. He is a past grand of East End Lodge, No. 247, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past chief patriarch and representative of Encampment No. 12, of that order. He is a member of Warwick Lodge, No. 72, Knights of Pythias, of the Order of Owls, and is past counsel of Monticello Lodge, Daughters of Liberty. He is now serving his third term as representative of ward three in the city council of Newport News, and a member of the fire and water committee, and chairman of the almshouse and poor committee of that body. For twenty years he has been a steward of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is an active and efficient member of the city Democratic committee. His popularity and ability are indicated by the many public services above enumerated.

He married Lillian A. Ives, a granddaughter of William W. and Sarah (Miller) Ives. The Virginia archives show that William W. Ives was the owner of three slaves in Princess Anne county in 1840. His son, Alonzo Ives, of Norfolk, was born February 2, 1841, and was a merchant in Norfolk, a member of the Methodist church, a man of quiet nature, who sought no publicity but acted politically with the Democratic party. He married Minnie F. Old, born 1850, died 1905, daughter of Thomas and Fanny A. (Martin) Old, and they were the parents of: Annie Virginia, who died in childhood; Lillian A., wife of George W. Whitley, and Frances L., Mrs. Richard W. Fenton, of Newport News, Virginia.

G. Ashton Harris. The present business interests of G. Ashton Harris, of Suffolk, Virginia, are focused in Suffolk after a connection with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in which his field of responsibility was the entire Virginia district. In this city Mr. Harris has come into prominence in public affairs and service, filling the office of city clerk, and Nansemond, the county of which Suffolk is the capital, knows the value of his labors in the capacity of clerk of the circuit court, to which position he was elected in 1913, having since 1910 been deputy clerk. G. A. Harris is a member of a distinctively Virginian family, his father, John Thomas Harris, upholding the Confederate cause as a member of the Surry Light Artillery, his grandfather, John Harris, a planter of Surry county, Virginia. John Harris owned large lands which yielded, in the main, cotton, although a portion of his plantation was devoted to general agriculture. He was the father of children, Eliza, Mary, John Thomas, of whom further, and Joel.

John Thomas Harris, son of John Harris, was born in Surry county, Virginia, in 1832, and died in 1895. He was educated in the private schools in the vicinity of his home, and when war between the states began was his father's assistant on the Surry county plantation, enlisting at once in the Surry Light Artillery. He survived the conflict, gaining at the front honor and distinction for gallantry and bravery in action, returning at its close to Surry county, where he was for a time occupied with agricultural operations. He subsequently undertook contracting and building, in which line he prospered, and resided for a time in Isle of Wight county, continuing in successful business until his retirement. He belonged to the Confederate Veterans Association, and was always a loyal Democratic supporter. John Thomas Harris married Mary Richardson, whose death occurred in 1880, she preceding him to the grave fifteen years, and had children: Ida Thomas, married Richard Henry Booth, and has a son, Herbert Wesley, who married Jennie Drury and is the father of Elton Drury, James Richard, Herbert Wesley; Nannie Cora, died aged forty-two years, married Bennett T. Hargraves; Mamie Low; John Garnet, married Mollie Harwell; Minnie Lee, married

Edward C. Gay, and has Edward Compton and Ashton; Percy Ryland; G. Ashton, of whom further.

G. Ashton Harris, son of John Thomas and Mary (Richardson) Harris, was born in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, in 1878. He was a student in private and public schools as a youth. When a young man of twenty years he formed a business partnership with a Mr. Smith, and in 1898 established in wood and coal dealings in Newport News, Virginia, trading under the firm name of Smith & Harris. He was so engaged for but two years, at the end of that time accepting a position with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with that company serving in the capacity of manager of the Virginia district until 1910. In this year he was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit court of Nansemond county, and discharged the duties of his position until 1913, when he was made clerk of the circuit court, in the same year becoming clerk of the city of Suffolk. Mr. Harris is popular with his colleagues in the public service, his able and conscientious performance of the tasks that come within his province lending efficiency to the municipal and county administrations. Mr. Harris is associated with the Nelms-Harris Shoe Company as president, and is secretary of a building and loan association. His fraternal associations are with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic Order, in the latter society belonging to Suffolk Lodge, No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, and Suffolk Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons. His church is the Oxford Methodist Episcopal, and his political affiliations are strongly Democratic. He is a man of many friends, identified with the best forces in civil life, and is favorably regarded wherever known. His business and political careers are alike without a blemish, and he stands for progressiveness and honor in all of his relations with his fellow-men.

Mr. Harris married, in 1899, Nannie C. Pond, born in 1874 died in 1914, and is the father of one daughter, Mildred Lewis, born in 1913.

William Leroy Stephens. As clerk of the police court of Norfolk, Virginia, Mr. Stephens, by reason of his wonderful faculty of remembering names and faces is an inval-

uable aid to the officials of that court, in addition to the clerical ability the position demands. He has spent the greater part of his life in the police service of Norfolk, following in the footsteps of his honored father, who rose from harbor watchman to captain of police and head of the detective bureau of the city.

William L. Stephens is a grandson of Andrew and Henrietta Stephens, of Norfolk, where their three children were born: Andrew J., of further mention, Charles and Emma, the latter wife of Peter Dickson and the mother of Jennie, Walter, Peter (2) and Rosa Dickson, the two daughters both married.

Andrew J. Stephens was born in 1847, died in 1903. He was educated in Norfolk, and from youthful manhood was connected with the police department of his native city. His first assignment was to harbor duty, then was promoted to the regular force, winning promotion through meritorious service, through the various grades, until reaching the rank of first captain. He later became head of the detective force and in that capacity was responsible for the capture of several noted criminals. His record in every grade of service was a proud and honorable one and brought him deserved recognition. He married, in 1894, Mary Susan Davies, who bore him five children: William Leroy, of further mention; Charles E., married Minnie Butt and has a daughter, Helen; Amelia, married Marshall Walker and has Edward, Mary, Albert; Emma Holmes, married, September 19, 1896, Willard Timothy Traylor, born November 23, 1872, children: Willard S., Emily Virginia, William Leroy, Ernest S.

William Leroy Stephens, eldest child of Andrew J. and Mary Susan (Davies) Stephens, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1873, and until eleven years of age attended public school. He then obtained a boy's position in a Norfolk store, continuing until 1883. He then entered the employ of W. A. Young, remaining until June, 1894, leaving to become caretaker of the United States custom house. Four years later he was appointed a member of the sanitary police squad, and in 1899 was appointed warrant officer for the police court. He served in that rank until 1902, when a change in the city administration, resulting in the discharge of fifty-six policemen. Mr. Stephens

among the number. In 1903 he entered the employ of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and in 1904 transferred his service to the Northern and Southern Railway Company. He was placed in charge of the electrical department under M. K. King and later was in charge of the entire Virginia and Northern car division. In 1910 he resigned to accept the position of clerk of the police court in Norfolk, an office he now holds and most efficiently fills. His first appointment was made July 1, 1910, by Mayor John F. Duncan, and four years later he was reappointed for four years by Mayor J. S. Barron. Mr. Stephens is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and of the Knights of Pythias, serving as district deputy of the latter order. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious affiliation belongs to Christ Episcopal Church. He married, in 1894, Lucy Lee Godfrey. Children: Andrew D., born June 11, 1895; Lucille, born December 23, 1901.

Josiah Thomas Nichols Josiah Thomas Nichols, a popular citizen of Portsmouth, was a grandson of Josiah and Elizabeth (Smith) Nichols, of Norfolk county, Virginia. Josiah Nichols was a farmer, prominent in his community, and an active member of the Methodist church. His son, Samuel J. Nichols, born in Norfolk county, was educated in the public schools, and settled upon a portion of the paternal plantation, where he was very successful as an agriculturist. He was active in the councils of the Democratic party, and highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He married Martha F. Booth, and had children: Sarah Elizabeth, who died at the age of thirty years; Josiah Thomas, of further mention below; George Washington, and Lawrence. The eldest son was the only one who grew to manhood.

Josiah Thomas Nichols was born September 17, 1871, in Norfolk county, Virginia, where he grew up, receiving his education in private schools. In 1890 he went to Portsmouth, where he found employment in the general store of Rudolph Bohlkins, and was subsequently employed by Charles Friedlin. He was industrious and attentive to business, so that he was able to save from his earnings the means with which to engage in business on his own account. In part-

nership with Mr. John F. Hodges, he engaged in mercantile business under the firm name of Nichols & Hodges, in which he continued with success until his death which occurred April 1, 1906. He was prominently identified with the social life of the city, thorough going and efficient, and very much esteemed wherever known. Believing in the broad fraternal principles of the Masonic order, he became early affiliated with it, and rose through its grades until he had attained the thirty-second degree in Acca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, which he joined December 6, 1903. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, and Woodmen of the World. In religious faith he adhered to the Methodist church, and in matters of public policy acted steadfastly with the Democratic party. He married, March 26, 1896, Mary Eliza Hodges, born March 26, 1873, in Portsmouth, daughter of John K. and Martha Love (Hanbury) Hodges. They were the parents of two daughters: Mary Elizabeth, born August 7, 1899; Gladys Williams, October 31, 1901. The Hodges family is found quite early in Cheraus, South Carolina, in Kent, Maryland, and in Virginia, where it was especially identified with the Protestant Episcopal church. John Hodges and his wife Nancy had children: Fletcher, Ann, Claude, Eugenia, Matilda, Andrew and John K. The last named married Martha Love Hanbury, and had the following children: 1. Alice William Hodges, married William Taylor, and was the mother of Eunice Marie Taylor, who married John Ballance, and was the mother of Hugh and Helen Ballance. 2. John Frank Hodges, married Mamie Smith, and had children: John Stanley, Mary Alice, Marion Estelle, and John Frank (2). 3. Lewis Fletcher Hodges, born July 26, 1870; married Winnie Hodges, and they were the parents of: Grace, Della, Elton, Lewis, Elsie and Dwight. 4. Mary Eliza Hodges, wife of Josiah T. Nichols, as above noted. 5. Child, died soon after birth. 6. Indianna Hodges, born July 16, 1875; married, June 23, 1897, Samuel Waterman Hanbury, and was the mother of: Joseph Samuel, born May 10, 1898; Maud Lee, May 26, 1901; John Durwood, August 23, 1903; Hodges K., July 6, 1912.

James V. K. Walker. James V. K. Walker, late of Portsmouth, Virginia, was a grandson of Vincent Walker. Columbus W. Walker, son of Vincent Walker, had three children: James V. K., of further mention below; Lee Wood Walker, married Anna Low, and had three children: Columbus W. Walker, Jr.

James V. K. Walker was born April 3, 1871, in Portsmouth, where he continued to make his home through life, and died December 7, 1895. In his brief career he gained a leading position among the merchants of the city, and enjoyed the esteem and good will of all who were privileged to know him. After a few years' attendance at the public schools, he entered the academy in Portsmouth, conducted by Professor Stokes, where he made rapid advancement, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the opportunities afforded him. He began his business career in the service of the Seaboard Air Line at Portsmouth, where he continued a few years, being most of the time an air brake inspector. Soon after attaining his majority he engaged in the mercantile business in his native town, dealing in gents' furnishings, and became deservedly popular with the public, and therefore unusually successful in business. He was a man of broad mind and warm sympathies, and most naturally affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, whose teachings were made the practice of his every day life. He married, February 27, 1893, Mary Booth, born 1872, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Brinkley) Booth, who survives him. She is a granddaughter of Nathaniel Booth, of Nansemond county, Virginia, and his wife, Mary Griffin. The Booth family is a very old one in Virginia, having been founded by Thomas Booth, who was born in 1663, and came from Barton, Lancashire, England, settling on the Ware river, in Gloucester county, Virginia, where he died in 1736. He was a descendant of William Booth, who was living in England in 1279, a son of Adam de Booth. Thomas Booth was a son of St. John Booth, whose father, John Booth, was a son of George Booth. Another son of George Booth, William, was the father of George Booth, first lord of Delamere, whose son, Henry Booth, was earl of Delamere. Nathaniel Booth was a successful planter and active citizen, esteemed and respected in the community where he lived. His son,

Joseph Booth, born April 15, 1832, died March 29, 1882, in Nansemond county, Virginia; in early life he was a planter, and became president of the Farmers Bank of Nansemond. He was very successful as an agriculturist, as well as a business man, and enjoyed the confidence and neighborly good will of a great number of people. He married Mary Brinkley, born January 3, 1839, died April 15, 1877, and they were the parents of two children: Joseph Nathaniel, who died at an early age, and Mary, born 1872, wife of James V. K. Walker, as above noted. She is a lady of refinement and intelligence, and is much esteemed in the society of her home city of Portsmouth.

Edward Wren Hudgins. The family of which Edward Wren Hudgins, of the law firm of McNeal, Hudgins & Oglin, of Chase City, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, is a member, is one old in Virginia annals. It has furnished men for each emergency of the state and nation, whether the call has come from civil or for military duty. In the war between the states the name was numerously represented in the Confederate States army, Robert Henry, father of Edward Wren Hudgins, and his uncles, Reuben B., George, and Thomas, participating actively in that conflict. Reuben B. Hudgins was a non-commissioned officer in the brigade of General "Stonewall" Jackson, and was wounded at the second battle of Manassas. He was once taken prisoner by the Federal troops and confined in the prison at Elmira, New York, making his escape from that place and rejoining his regiment at the front. Dr. Thomas Hudgins was attached to the medical corps of the army, and had a son, John, who held a lieutenant's commission in the United States navy, serving in the Spanish-American war. Lieutenant John Hudgins was stationed on the United States steamer *Kearsarge* when the terrible explosion occurred, and lost his life in a heroic attempt to rescue his comrades.

Robert Henry Hudgins, father of Edward Wren Hudgins, was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, in 1846, and has been a farmer all of his life. During the Civil war he was for three years a member of the Home Guard, and was in active service for ten months. He married Lucy Ann Wren, born in Buckingham county, Virginia, in 1855, granddaughter of Colonel Barber, of

revolutionary fame. Children of Robert Henry and Lucy Ann (Wren) Hudgins: Mabel Ann, born June 16, 1878, married Claude L. Goodman, and has Mabel and Claudelia; Robert Lester, born October 12, 1879, educated in the public schools, Richmond College, and the University College of Medicine, now engaged in medical practice at Farmville, Virginia, married Julia Barnes, of Richmond, Virginia; Edward Wren, of whom further; Reuben Boatwright, born March 23, 1885, educated in the public schools, Franklin Military Academy, and the D. P. I., a farmer.

Edward Wren Hudgins, son of Robert Henry and Lucy Ann (Wren) Hudgins, was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, January 17, 1882, and through attendance at the public school of Mount Zion and the graded schools of the county of his birth prepared for college entrance. He matriculated at Richmond College in the fall of 1900 and was graduated A. B. in 1905, in 1906 beginning a law course in the same institution. While so engaged he was for one year principal of the Tarrytown High School, then for a time teaching in the Richmond Academy for Boys, after which he was engaged in similar capacity for one year at Miss Elliott's School, at Richmond, Virginia. In 1908, after carrying his double duties as an instructor and student for two years, he was awarded the degree of LL. B. by Richmond College, and in that year was admitted to practice at the Virginia bar. He was for two years an independent practitioner in Chase City, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and in 1910 formed a partnership with W. S. McNeal and T. W. Oglin, the three forming the law firm of McNeal, Hudgins and Oglin. The four years of the firm's existence have brought success in a measure far beyond the expectations of the members thereof, its reputation for business-like dealing and competent management of the most difficult cases having induced a larger practice. The three principals are lawyers of learning and ability, their association giving a combination of qualities and talents that have achieved much and promise still greater attainment.

Mr. Hudgins was elected to membership in a Greek letter fraternity while at college, and is past noble grand of the Chase City Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For three years he was a member "Meck-

lenburg Guards," Third Regiment Virginia National Guard (Infantry). He is a communicant of the Baptist church.

He married, March 16, 1910, Lucy Henry, born in Charlotte county, Virginia, daughter of Major Jacob W. and Annie (Jones) Morton, her mother a daughter of Judge John T. Jones, for many years on the bench of Arkansas, and elected to the United States senate from that state prior to the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Hudgins have one son, Edward Morton, born in Chase City, Virginia, December 19, 1910.

Bernard Van Buren McCray, D. D. S. There is no dissenting voice raised to the statement that, in his particular realm of activity, Bernard Van Buren McCray, D. D. S., of Richmond, Virginia, has no superior. His life achievements worthily illustrate what may be attained by persistent and painstaking effort. He is a man of progressive ideas, and although versatile, he is not superficial. Exactness and thoroughness characterize all his attainments. His genealogy also betokens that he is a scion of a family whose associations with the annals of American history have been intimate and honorable for many years.

William Alexander McCray, father of Dr. McCray, was born in Bath county, Virginia, in 1841, and is still living on the old homestead. He served as a Confederate soldier throughout the war between the states, during which struggle he was wounded and taken prisoner. He married Martha Mallow, born in Alleghany county, Virginia, in 1841, and they had children as follows: Martha, who died in infancy; William Mallow, of Staunton, Virginia; John Henry, of Waynesborough; Charles Alexander, of Huntington, West Virginia; Bernard Van Buren, whose name heads this sketch; Joseph Sherod, of Hot Springs, Bath county, Virginia.

Bernard Van Buren McCray, D. D. S., was born on the family homestead in Bath county, Virginia, September 13, 1875, and resided on the homestead until he had attained the age of twenty-three years. His early education was acquired in the schools of Hot Springs, Bath county, Virginia, and when he was twenty years of age, he attended the sessions at the Normal School in



B. V. McCray

Shenandoah Valley for the period of one year. Electrical engineering was the next field of his activity, and he was in the employ of the Virginia Hot Springs Company for three years. At the expiration of this time he became a student at the University College of Medicine in Richmond, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession in the city of Richmond, and by his careful and painstaking methods has acquired a large and lucrative practice. His religious affiliation is with the Campbellite church, and he is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. McCray married, November 6, 1906, Nellie Stuart, born in Richmond, Virginia, where her parents, Thomas S. and Lillian (Caffee) Winn, are still residing, the former conducting a successful feed business. Dr. and Mrs. McCray have one child: Bernard Winn, born August 9, 1907.

Robert P. Holt. Colonel Robert P. Holt is descended from an old family in Virginia, a son of Hon. Micajah Quincy Holt, of Surry county, Virginia, one of the most distinguished citizens of his time. He was the father of four sons, all of whom have gained distinction in their native state, namely: Judge Henry W. Holt, of Staunton; R. W. Holt, of Washington, D. C.; Colonel Robert P. Holt, of further mention, and Saxton Winslow Holt, of Portsmouth, at present a member of the state senate.

Colonel Robert P. Holt was born in 1880, in Surry county, Virginia, and was brought up under the instruction of private tutors, subsequently attending the Episcopal high school. He was for some time a student at Randolph-Macon College, and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1902. In association with his younger brother, Hon. Saxton W. Holt, he engaged in mercantile business as jobbers of groceries and similar wares, under the firm name of S. W. Holt & Company. He is vice-president and director of the Smelz Brothers Bank, one of the largest in the county of Warwick. Colonel Holt takes an active interest in public affairs, is a leader in the councils of the Democratic party, and served on the staff of Governor Swanson, with the rank of colonel. He is very popular with his fellow citi-

zens, and is actively interested in every movement calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of Norfolk. He is an active member of the Episcopal church. He married, in 1908, Nora Carlisle Herbert, daughter of Colonel Arthur and Alice (Gregory) Herbert, of Alexandria, Virginia, and they have a son, Arthur Herbert Holt, born in 1911.

John Bolling Jones, M. D. John Bolling Jones, M. D., a successful physician of Petersburg, is of Welsh descent, and comes of a family long settled in Virginia. His grandfather, Francis Fitzgerald Jones, was born in Amelia county, Virginia, and lived and died at "The Oaks," in Brunswick county, Virginia, where he was a planter and slave owner, and died at the age of fifty-two years. He married Lucy Thweatt, who died at the age of forty-five years. They had children: George, Thomas Thweatt, William Fitzgerald, Francis F., Benjamin C., James E., Gregory, Lucy, wife of Dr. Hume Field, of Dinwiddie county; Alice, first wife of Claiborne Pope, and Hattie, second wife of Claiborne Pope.

Rev. Thomas Thweatt Jones, son of Francis F. and Lucy (Thweatt) Jones, was born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1837, became a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, serving pastoral charges in Virginia, and died in Petersburg in 1904. He was a soldier during the first two years of the Civil war, and was captured at Fort Donaldson, and held some time as a prisoner. During the last two years of that struggle he was a member of the state senate of Virginia. He married Margaret Ann Bolling, who survives him, and now resides at her old home in Dinwiddie county, aged seventy-seven years. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom nine are now living. One died in infancy, and another, Thomas F., Jr., died at the age of twenty-four years. Those living are: Lucy Ann, wife of William Bolling, of Mississippi; Sally Green, widow of John Pryor Atkinson, residing in Dinwiddie county; Harriet Meade, wife of Rev. William B. McIlwaine, a missionary in Japan; John Bolling, of further mention below; Robert Randolph, of El Paso, Texas; Francis Fitzgerald, a Presbyterian clergyman of Tinkling Springs, Virginia; Margaret Bolling, Mrs. Oscar Dameron, of Lancaster county, Virginia; Mary Barnett, wife

of John L. Tucker, of Dinwiddie county; William Elliott, a cotton planter of Sidon, Mississippi. Margaret Ann (Bolling) Jones, is a daughter of John Bolling, a native of Brunswick county, Virginia, who died in Texas at the age of ninety-four years. His wife was a Meade of Brunswick county, and they had four children, the only one of whom now living is Mrs. Thomas F. Jones, as above noted. There were three sons: Robert, Thomas and William.

Dr. John Bolling Jones, son of Thomas T. and Margaret Ann (Bolling) Jones, was born February 27, 1871, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and attended private schools there until seventeen years of age. At the age of eighteen he went to Massachusetts, where he attended the Mount Hermon School, following which he entered the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of M. D. In 1893-94 he was resident physician at the Good Samaritan Hospital of Petersburg, and from 1894 to 1897 engaged in the practice of his profession in Chesterfield county, Virginia. He removed to Petersburg in 1897, and is now engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, with office and residence on High street. Dr. Jones is associated with many professional organizations, including the Petersburg Medical Faculty, the oldest medical society in the United States. He is also a member of the South Side Medical Society, the County Medical Society, Virginia State Medical Society, Southern Medical Association, and American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church of Petersburg. He married, in Clinton, South Carolina, July 7, 1896, Jane Barksdale Duckett, a native of South Carolina, daughter of Captain Thomas J. Duckett, who gained his military rank in the Confederate army, was many years a merchant of Laurens county, South Carolina, and now resides in Clinton, that state, retired from active life. His wife was Clara Saxton Barksdale, now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Jones have the following children: Herbert Claiborne, Thomas Duckett, John Bolling, Jean Barksdale, Margaret Bolling, Elliott Jacobs, Clara Elizabeth, and Francis Randolph.

William E. Rouse. William E. Rouse, the principal undertaker of Newport News,

is a grandson of Mordecai Booth Rouse, who was a prosperous planter in King and Queen county, Virginia, and lost his life through his kindness to an enemy. During the Civil war he found a Union soldier ill with fever in his field, and took him to his home and nursed him. In this way he contracted the fever and himself died before the beneficiary of his kindness. Mr. Rouse was a faithful member of the Baptist church, and politically a Democrat. He married Marie Rowe, of Essex county, Virginia, and they had children: Martha, William G., John, Booth, Cornelia and Emma.

William G. Rouse, eldest son of Mordecai Booth and Marie (Rowe) Rouse, was born 1833, in King and Queen county, Virginia, and died March 3, 1905. He attended a business college at Elliotts, and afterwards settled at Smithfield, Virginia, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and also conducted an undertaking business. At the outbreak of the war between the states he enlisted in the Smithfield Company and served throughout the war. After this he resumed his business at Smithfield, in which he continued until advancing years led him to retire. He was a Methodist in religious belief, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics, like most of his contemporaries, a Democrat. He married Martha, daughter of David Archer, of Nansemond county, Virginia. They had children: 1. Eva, married John Noel. 2. Ruth, married C. F. Nelms, and had children: Ruth, wife of Coles Hutchins; William Gaston, Frank, Claude Jordon, and Preston. 3. William Elmore, of further mention. 4. Sallie, married Elvin Hutchins, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and was the mother of Mary and Elvin, Jr. 5. Mattie, became the wife of William Joyner, and the mother of William Rouse and Elizabeth Joyner.

William Elmore Rouse, only son of William G. and Martha (Archer) Rouse, was born July 26, 1868, in Smithfield, where he received his education in the public schools, and was afterward, for a period of five years, associated with his father in business. He located at Newport News, February 5, 1888, and established an undertaking business, and in 1905 engaged in the manufacture of undertaking supplies, which has grown to a large extent. He is a member of Bermond Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,

of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Order of Owls, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics. For many years he has been an official of the Methodist church, and he is ever ready to further any movement calculated to promote the general welfare. He married, November 21, 1894, Edna Sue Hudgins, daughter of Albert and Sadie (Crockett) Hudgins, of York county, Virginia. They have one daughter, Dorothy.

Daniel Kerfoot Bayne. Daniel Kerfoot Bayne, senior member of the firm of William Bayne & Company, of New York City, which was founded by his father and which has been in existence for seventy-five years, is descended from several old Virginia families. He was born at Alexandria, Virginia, January 16, 1849, son of William and Delia Strother (Kerfoot) Bayne, and grandson of Richard Bayne, whose ancestors are described elsewhere in this work.

Richard Bayne was born September 13, 1789, lived near Baynesville, Westmoreland county, Virginia, and died November 3, 1829, at twelve o'clock. On September 14, 1813, he married Susan, daughter of Lawrence and Penelope Pope, who was born November 30, 1794. Lawrence Pope died July 21, 1810, in the seventieth year of his age, and his widow died March 12, 1826. He was a descendant of Humphrey Pope, the first of the name to settle in Virginia, and who was living in Rappahannock (now Richmond) county in 1656, and in 1659 obtained a deed from Thomas Pope for one hundred and fifty acres of land in Cliffs, Westmoreland county. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Hawkins, and died in 1695. Their eldest son, Lawrence Pope, married Jenima, relict of John Spence, and daughter of Thomas Waddy, of Northumberland. His will was recorded March 2, 1723, and he lived in Washington parish, Westmoreland county. His third son, John Pope, married his cousin Sarah, daughter of Christopher Mothershead, and the second son of this union was Lawrence, who was born in 1740 and died July 31, 1810. He was three times married: (first) Jane, daughter of Humphrey Quisenberry, (second) Frances Carter, and (third) Penelope Vigar, relict of Jacob Vigar, and daughter of Nicholas Quisenberry. By the last marriage he had a daughter Susan, born No-

vember 30, 1794, married Richard Bayne, as above mentioned. Richard and Susan (Pope) Bayne had children as follows: Lawrence, William, George H., Charles, Washington, Patteson.

William Bayne, second son of Richard Bayne, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, October 12, 1816, and died at the age of eighty-two years. He was a merchant and coffee and sugar jobber and importer in Baltimore, Maryland, and founded the firm of Bayne, Miller & Company, which subsequently became known as William Bayne & Company, and which is still operating under the latter name in New York City. He married (first) Delia Strother, daughter of Daniel S. and Maria (Carr) Kerfoot, and (second) her sister, Amanda Carr. By his first marriage he had seven and by his second marriage six children. Those who survived to maturity were: Richard, who married Sue Wilkins; Daniel K., of this sketch; Marietta W., married H. J. Davison, of New York; Maria K.; William, married Sallie Smith; Lawrence Pope, married Maude D. Denny; all by his first marriage, besides a daughter, Emma, who died in infancy. By his second marriage: Virginia L.; C. Ernest, married Katherine (Mitchell) Johnson; E. Norman, married Bertha D. Lockwood; Charlotte, married Gardner Corning; Helen, married Clarence B. Davison, of New York; and Walter L.

Daniel K. Bayne attended the public schools of Baltimore and later studied under private tutors and in private schools there, receiving an excellent education. He was ten years of age when his parents located in Baltimore and in early manhood was associated with the firm of Bayne, Miller & Company, which his father founded, and was succeeded by the firm of William Bayne & Company. In 1876 he withdrew from the firm and came to New York, engaging in wholesale molasses business, and later in wholesale and importing business, making a specialty of coffee, under the firm name of Simmons & Bayne, which firm went out of business. In 1887 he withdrew from active business and spent a year traveling abroad. Upon his return he again became a partner in the old firm of William Bayne & Company, remaining until his death, January 24, 1915. He was a member of the board of directors of the Beet Sugar Company, also on the executive committee. In 1892 he

became president of the Trenton Pottery Company, of Trenton New Jersey, of which he was an organizer, holding this office sixteen years and then resigning. He was interested in this company up to the time of his death, and was a member of the board of directors, and also member of the executive committee. He was interested in the importation and sale of coffee from early manhood and was well informed on every phase of the business. He inherited good business sense from his father and gained wide experience from observation and travel, in connection with his financial interests. He always handled large interests in a financial sense and looked upon production, manufacture and distribution of wares from a capitalist's standpoint.

Mr. Bayne took great interest in the part taken by his ancestors in the development of Virginia and was well informed on the history of his native state and its relation to the country at large. He was a member of the Southern Society of New York, the Virginian Society of New York, and of the Maryland Society of New York City. He also belonged to The Union Club of New York City, of which he was governor, and of the Metropolitan Club of that city. He was of distinguished lineage, being descended from the famous Loudon and Clarke and other old Virginia families, and others equally well known. Pope's Peake was named for the Pope family, who lived in the same neighborhood as the ancestors of George Washington. Mr. Bayne made an honorable name and place for himself and he had just cause to be proud of the record for probity and good business principles which his father left him.

D. K. Bayne died January 24, 1915.

Lewis Nixon. Lewis Nixon, prominent as manufacturer, politician, publicist and naval officer, was born at Leesburg, Virginia, April 7, 1861. His father was Colonel Joel Lewis Nixon, a member of the well known Nixon family of Virginia and Maryland. His mother was Mary Jane (Turner) Nixon, born in Fall county, Virginia, in 1823, the daughter of George and Mary Payne (Beatty) Turner. There were several Nixon and Nickson families among the colonial settlers and their descendants in America, that had no connection with each other beyond the community of name. The name it-

self is derived from the personal name Nicolas, and is in some cases an anglicized form of MacNicail, which is also derived from the personal name Nicolas in its Gaelic form. Families of the name have been distinguished in Europe, and many had the right to coats armorial. The family to which Mr. Lewis Nixon belongs has had its seat mostly in Maryland and Virginia, where they took up large tracts of land, and has been conspicuous in the histories of both.

Mr. Nixon was educated at Leesburg Academy, and the United States Naval Academy, graduating number one in his class. After his graduation he was sent by the United States navy department to Greenwich, England, where he became a student in the Royal Naval College. He graduated as midshipman in 1882 and was transferred from the "line" of navy to the construction corps in 1884. He designed the battleships *Oregon*, *Massachusetts* and *Indiana*, in 1890, then resigned from the navy to become superintending constructor in Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He started on his own account with the Crescent Shipyards at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1895, and built a hundred vessels in six years for all departments of the government of the United States as well as for foreign governments. Among the vessels constructed by him are conspicuously mentioned the submarine torpedo boat *Holland*, the *Monitor*, *Florida*, the torpedo boat *O'Brien*, and the cruiser *Chattanooga*. Mr. Nixon has built eleven men-of-war for the United States navy, sixteen vessels for the Russian navy, two vessels for the Mexican navy, five vessels for Cuba, and four for Santo Domingo. Mr. Nixon has built every known type of vessel for the United States and other countries. He built the *Gregory*, the first motor boat to cross the ocean, and he also built the first seven submarine boats for the United States navy. He is a director of the Standard Motor Construction Company. He established the International Smokeless Powder Company at Parlin, New Jersey, in 1898, and is sole owner of the Nixon Nitration Works. By appointment of Mayor Van Wyck, of New York City, in 1897, he was made president of the East River bridge commission. Mr. Nixon came into national prominence as politician and statesman when he was elected as the leader of Tammany Hall in



Geo. D. Wingfield.
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1902, succeeding Richard Croker. In 1902 and 1903 he was chairman of the Democratic congressional finance commission. He represented New York as commissioner at the St. Louis World's Fair, by appointment of Governor Odell. By appointment of President Roosevelt he acted as a member of the board of visitors at the United States Naval Academy in 1903, and he was also delegate to the national Democratic conventions of Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver and Baltimore, as well as being chairman of the New York state convention at Buffalo in 1906. Mr. Nixon was a delegate to the fourth Pan-American conference by appointment of President Taft. This conference was held at Buenos Aires, Argentine. Later he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on special mission to represent the United States at the Chilian centenary. Mr. Nixon is personally acquainted with many distinguished people on both sides of the Atlantic. He was received in special audience by Pope Pius the Tenth, and has also been presented in the same way to the Tsar of Russia and the King of England. Among the clubs and societies to which Mr. Nixon belong are the Union, Brook, National Democratic, Lawyers, Seneca, Coney Island Jockey, New York Yacht, Richmond County, Automobile Club of America, Automobile Club of Staten Island, Rittenhouse (Philadelphia) Metropolitan, Army and Navy (Washington), and a number of others. Mr. Nixon is very fond of traveling in summer on his fine yacht *Loudoun*, named after his native county in Virginia. He had two brothers, George H., who fought in Mosby's regiment, and William Westwood, who shared many of the tastes of their distinguished brother.

He married, January 29, 1891, Sally Lewis Wood, daughter of General L. B. and Margaret (Robertson) Wood, General Wood having been born in Virginia, and his wife born in Scotland. Mrs. (Wood) Nixon was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1863, a direct descendant of General Andrew Lewis, of Virginia, and of Colonel James Wood, the founder of Winchester. Mrs. Nixon has been received by Pope Pius X. and King Edward VII. in special audiences. There has been one child of the union, Stanhope Wood, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1894. Stanhope W. was appointed

secretary to his father on his South American mission. Mr. Nixon has a home at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and another at 22 East Fifty-third street, New York City. His business address is New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Cary Doran Wingfield. Cary Doran Wingfield, of Richmond, Virginia, passed away at his home in that city, March 24, 1914, in his sixtieth year. He was among the active business men of Richmond, and his demise was regretted by a large number of people in business, social and financial circles. He was born December 20, 1854, in Warren, Virginia. His baptismal name was derived from one of the early Virginia families, descended from Henry Cary, Baron Hunsdon, of England. Miles Cary, of Devonshire, England, was born in 1620, and came to Virginia before 1646, settling in Warwick county. He married there Anne, daughter of Thomas Taylor, one of the pioneer settlers, and by gift or otherwise acquired an estate called "Maggie Swamp," which was formerly the property of Thomas Taylor. He also held real estate in England. His son, Miles (2) Cary, married Mary, daughter of Colonel William Wilson, of Hampton, Virginia, and had a son, Colonel William Wilson Cary. The latter had a wife Sarah, who survived him, and died in 1783. She is thought to have been a member of the extinct but interesting family of Pate, of Gloucester. It is known that Colonel Cary owned property in Gloucester, which was formerly the home of Major Thomas Pate. Colonel William Wilson Cary and his wife Sarah were the parents of Colonel William Wilson Cary, of "Culeys" and "Cary's Brook." He married Sarah, daughter of Hon. John Blair, president of the council. Their daughter, Ann Cary, married Colonel Robert Carter Nicholas, and they were the parents of Captain Lewis Valentine Nicholas, of "Alta Vista," Green Mountain, Albemarle county, Virginia. Captain Lewis Valentine Nicholas married Frances Harris, and had a daughter, Cary Anne Nicholas. She became the wife of Rev. Charles Wingfield, of Hanover and Albemarle, and they were the parents of Dr. Charles Lewis Wingfield, a physician, who practiced for many years at Warren, Virginia, where he died in 1912, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. He was very widely esteemed, both as a

citizen and as a physician. He married, in 1852, Virginia, daughter of Hon. Ralph Wingfield, of Hanover, and they were the parents of Cary Doran Wingfield, the subject of this sketch.

As a boy, Cary Doran Wingfield went to Richmond and obtained a position with the old tobacco firm of Allen & Ginter, with whom he continued many years, being employed during the last seventeen years of the time as a traveling salesman. During this period he traveled throughout the Southern states, and gained a wide acquaintance. Later he engaged in business on his own account in Ironton, Ohio, whence he returned to Richmond, in 1889. At that time natural ice was a valuable commodity, and was retailing for one and one-half dollars per hundred pounds. Mr. Wingfield set to work and soon organized the Crystal Ice Company, which engaged in the manufacture of artificial ice, of which he became secretary and treasurer and general manager. He continued to conduct its affairs until the time of his death, and proved himself a most capable business man, at the same time gaining by his upright methods and pleasant manners the friendship of his patrons. He was long prominent in the ice manufacturers associations, and filled official positions on the Southern Ice Exchange and in the Eastern Ice Association. During the years 1905-06 he was president of the Southern Ice Exchange, and from 1898 until his death was a member of its executive committee. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Eastern Ice Association, and was also a member of the advisory board of the Ice Manufacturers Exchange. Of genial and sociable nature, with broad sympathies and liberal mind, he was welcomed in business and social circles, and held in the highest regard by all who were privileged to know him. He was very fond of sports, was a member of the Commonwealth and Country clubs, secretary and treasurer of the Richmond Shooting Club, and president of the Tacoma Duck Club. The "Ice and Refrigeration Journal" of April, 1914, said of him:

His many friends will learn with deep sorrow of his death, Tuesday, March 24, at his home, after a brief illness. He was in his sixtieth year, but appeared much younger, and retained the vigor and activity of a man in his prime.

Mr. Wingfield married, in Richmond, December 19, 1889, Georgia, daughter of John L. Grubbs, by whom he is survived, with their two children: Eleanor and Cary Doran Wingfield, both of whom are unmarried.

Claudius C. Phillips. Claudius C. Phillips, one of the leading merchants of New York City, was born November 27, 1865, at Chuckatuck, Virginia. Mr. Phillips is descended from stock that is connected with the Garland and Underwood families of Virginia and that settled in Virginia after a period spent in New England.

It is not clear from which branch of the Phillips stock in Europe this well known family of Phillips belongs. The name is common to a great many countries in Europe and in its original meaning has the signification of "the son of Philip." The name is prevalent in England and Wales. It is also a very prominent name in Ireland and Scotland, where it is an anglicized form of MacPhilipin, being derived from an ancestor, Philipin, fourth son of Sir Edmond Albanach, who is number twenty-one on the pedigree of the Bourkes or De Burgos of Connaught, who trace their descent through Uilliam Mor de Burc, who married Isabel, natural daughter of Richard I., King of England, widow of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and was settled at Castleconnel in 1199, being descended through Charlemagne to Pepin Le Vieux, Duke of Anstrasia.

Not one whit less illustrious is the American genealogy of the family, for the grandfather of Mr. Claudius C. Phillips, John Phillips, of Virginia, was the brother of the father of Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts, the silver tongued orator of America, both emigrating to New England about the same time. The family is of old colonial stock, John Phillips, grandfather of Mr. Claudius C. Phillips, being the son of William Phillips, who was born in 1737, died in 1772, having married Margaret Wendell. The father of William was John Phillips, born in 1701, died in 1768, having married Mary Buttolph. The father of John was Samuel Phillips, of Salem, Massachusetts, and his grandparents were the Rev. Samuel Phillips, born in 1625, died in 1696, and Sarah (Appleton) Phillips. The father of the Rev. Samuel Phillips, and immigrant ancestor of the whole Phillips family, was

George Phillips, who arrived with his wife and two children at Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, about 1630. George Phillips settled at Watertown, and was first minister of the town. He had thirty acres of land granted to him and built a house which was burnt before the close of the year. Tradition says that his next house is still standing, "opposite the ancient burial ground, back from the road." He was admitted a freeman, May 18, 1631, the earliest date of any such admission. He died in 1644, and left a large estate for the time, five hundred and fifty pounds, two shillings and nine pence.

The father of Mr. Claudius C. Phillips was James Jasper Phillips, who was born at Chuckatuck, Virginia, in 1832, and died in 1907. He was a farmer by occupation mainly, but was also professor in a Virginia military institute, having been in his young manhood a school teacher. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war until the surrender of Appomattox. He was colonel of the Ninth Virginia Regiment (the "Bloody Ninth"), and during the war belonged to Pickett's division at the battle of Gettysburg. Jane Jasper Phillips married Lou Emma, born at Westmoreland county, Virginia, daughter of John and (Crewdson) Betts.

Claudius C. Phillips was educated at private schools and at the Norfolk Academy, Virginia. He spent three years at Bethel Military Academy, Warrenton, Virginia, and took special courses in chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. He came to New York City with the idea of accepting a position as chemist in the New York City health department. However, at the request of his father, he entered the old established commission business of his father, a fruit and produce commission business, which had been founded in 1867. Mr. Phillips subsequently became sole proprietor, and the business was incorporated in 1912, when he became its first president and treasurer. He is also president of a pork packing abattoir, and is an oyster planter and farmer in Virginia. Mr. Phillips is a Democrat in politics, and along with family is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is brevetted captain of engineers, commissioned under both governors, Fitzhugh Lee, and William E. Cameron, of Virginia, of Company A at Bethel

Military Academy. He is a member of the Southern Society of New York City, The Virginians of New York City, the New York Athletic Club, Merchants' Association of New York City, National League, Commission Fruit and Produce Association of New York City, Virginia Club of Norfolk, Virginia, and Order of Elks.

He married Jane Hicks, born December 25, 1873, at Faison, North Carolina, daughter of Captain Louis T. Hicks. There has been one child of the marriage, Louise, born in New York City, April 10, 1897, now a student at Sweet Brier College, Sweet Brier, Virginia.

Ernest Kinzer Speiden. Ernest Kinzer Speiden, a leading business man of New York City, is descended from Scotch ancestors. His great-grandfather, Robert Speiden, a native of Scotland, born 1770, came to America, and located in Washington, D. C., where he met Ann Williams, who was born in 1773, in Melrose, Scotland, and they were married in Washington, March 2, 1797. She died there June 5, 1849, having survived her husband many years. Robert Speiden was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1814, in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, while in the service. His son, William Speiden, born December 25, 1797, in Washington, died December 18, 1861, in that city, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery. He served in the United States navy with Commodore Perry. He married, October 7, 1828, Marian Coote, born March 9, 1810, in England, died in Alexandria, Virginia, October 28, 1866, daughter of Clement Tubbs Coote and Mary Cole, his wife, of Cambridgeshire, England. They had children: Marian Eliza, William Clement, Clement Coote, William, Edgar, Mariana, Theodore, Ada, Rosana. The second son, Clement Coote Speiden, was born May 17, 1833, in Washington, and died in Marshall, Virginia, August 8, 1898. He was a physician, and spent his life in the practice of the healing art. Religiously a Methodist, and politically a Democrat, he was esteemed as a good citizen, as well as a successful physician. He married, April 19, 1859, Ellen Douglass Norris, born July 22, 1834, in Fauquier county, Virginia, died January 11, 1911, in Marshall, Virginia. They had children: Margaret W., born April 30, 1860; George Norris, October 8, 1861. William

Edgar, March 16, 1864; Clement Coote, May 24, 1866; Henry Waugh, March 18, 1868; Mary Douglass, March 19, 1870; Ernest Kinzer, mentioned below; Marion, September 28, 1874; Alpheus, March 4, 1877; Edna, November 6, 1879; Eben Childs, September 11, 1882. Ellen Douglass Norris was a daughter of George W. and Mary D. (Wright) Norris, a descendant of William Norris, whose son, Samuel Norris, married Kitty, daughter of George Carter, and they were the parents of George W. Norris. Mary D. Wright was a daughter of Dr. William B. Wright and Penelope Manley, granddaughter of John and Sarah Manley, daughter of Harrison Manley and his wife, Margaret Barry, who was a daughter of Edward and Mary (Stone) Barry.

Ernest Kinzer Speiden was born April 13, 1872, in Marshall, Virginia, and attended the public schools of that place in early life. After leaving school he was employed for two years in a general store at Marshall, and in 1889 he went to New York City, where he obtained a position with the International Mercantile Marine Company, with which he continued for twenty-six years. From an humble position, Mr. Speiden rapidly rose to places of importance, and was some sixteen years in charge of the freight department of this great shipping establishment. He resigned this position, July 31, 1915, and is now assistant treasurer of Innis, Speiden & Company, importers and manufacturers of chemicals and dye stuffs, of New York. Mr. Speiden is a member of the New York Traffic Club, the Merchants' Association, and the Southern Society of New York City. In matters of national policy he acts with the Democratic party, and is independent of organized influence in local concerns. He is a man of sound judgment, prompt action and settled conviction, and is amply qualified to fulfill the responsibilities that rest upon him. He married, in New York City, December 26, 1898, Annie E. Summers, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Cecilia (Bilheimer) Summers.

John George Fleck. This branch of the Fleck family in Virginia was founded by George Michael Fleck, who died in Richmond in 1913. He was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1835, and when a boy of seventeen years of age came to the United

States, remaining for a time in Philadelphia. Later he came to Virginia, locating in Richmond, where he engaged in manufacturing. He was also interested in agricultural operations and was for several years United States collector of internal revenue. He was a supporter of the Confederate cause and during the war was one of the contractors employed by the Confederate government, and also served as private in a Virginia regiment. He married Sophia Christina, daughter of Stephen Holtz, of Datsbruck, Germany. From Virginia the sons of this marriage located in Philadelphia, where as Fleck Brothers they occupy a prominent position in the business world, a branch of their business being located in their native state.

John George Fleck, son of George Michael and Sophia Christina (Hotz) Fleck, was born in Richmond, Virginia, January 26, 1868. His early education was obtained in private schools in Richmond and Philadelphia, his preparation having in view a college course. He choose engineering as his profession and later entered Lehigh University, whence he was graduated civil engineer, class of 1890. He devoted himself to his profession until 1895, then, in association with his brother, founded the firm of Fleck Brothers, wholesale dealers in plumbers' materials. This business has been a most successful one and has spread far beyond the original conception of its founders. Manufacturing has been added to their activities and large concerns in Reading, Baltimore and Norfolk are the outgrowth of the original Philadelphia house. J. G. Fleck is president of the Reading Foundry Company, a prosperous manufacturing corporation of Reading, Pennsylvania, vice-president of the Southern Supply Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, and director of the Seaboard Company, of Norfolk, Virginia. He is thoroughly equipped technically for the position he fills, also possessing business and executive ability of high order. He is also a director of the Girard Avenue Title and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and head of Fleck Brothers, No. 44-50 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. He is a member of several manufacturers' and business mens' associations, and is highly regarded by his associates. His clubs are the Lehigh and Cynwyd. In political thought he is strictly independent.

Mr. Fleck married, in June, 1892, Martha Josephine, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Ashton) Smith, of Philadelphia. Children: John George (2), born in Philadelphia in December, 1894; Dorothy Ashton, born in Philadelphia in June, 1896.

Junius Pendleton Wilson. Junius Pendleton Wilson, an attorney of New York City, is descended from several early families of Virginia. One of his ancestors, Edmund Pendleton, drafted the Virginia Bill of Rights, and was associated with President Jefferson in the promotion of early education in Virginia and in furthering the movement for the benefit of William and Mary College, and co-operating with Mr. Jefferson in establishing the University of Virginia.

Thinking men of Virginia were not satisfied with the facilities for education existing at the beginning of the revolutionary war, and the first general assembly of the independent commonwealth which met under the new constitution in October, 1776, appointed a committee to revise the colonial laws—those relating to education included Edmund Pendleton, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason and Thomas Ludwell Lee. George Mason resigned, and Thomas Ludwell Lee died soon after appointment, so that the revision was effected by the three first named revisors. Mr. Jefferson says in his autobiography, under February 7, 1821, "Writings of Jefferson. Fords Edition, Volume 1, Page 47 S. E. Q. the Acts of Assembly, concerning the College of William and Mary were properly within Mr. Pendleton portion of our work, etc., etc." "See also History of the University of Virginia, Volume 1, Page 11 Seq. Lewis Publishing Company, 1904."

At a court of Isle of Wight county, held on April 5, 1781, it was ordered that Goodrich Wilson be made captain of a Virginia company, in the revolutionary army. By like order of said court, he was succeeded May 1, 1783, by Sampton Wilson, who was the then second lieutenant of said company, and was made captain thereof. Goodrich Wilson was the father of George Wilson, George Wilson was the father of Solomon Wilson, and Solomon Wilson was the father of James Riddick Wilson, Emily Wilson and George Wilson. The said James Riddick Wilson married Margaret Wright, daughter of Stephen and Abbie Connor Wright, Stephen Wright being a son of

Stephen and Ann (Fripp) Wright, the last named a daughter of John Fripp. Stephen Wright (2) was born December 24, 1763, near Craney Island, Norfolk county, Virginia, descended from one of the oldest families of that section, and died in Norfolk, December 25, 1851. At the age of seventeen years he entered the revolutionary army, becoming an ensign, and was made prisoner four months before the close of the revolution and carried to Bermuda, whence being exchanged he returned to be present at the siege of Yorktown. For many years he was the colonel of one of the finest regiments of Norfolk county, and also served his county in the legislature more than fifty years before he died. He was also for some time presiding justice of the county, was a man of remarkable personality and great purity of character. (See Norfolk Beacon of issue December 27, 1851) James Riddick Wilson was also a soldier of the revolution. His children were Emily Byrd, Solomon Junius, and Mary F.

Solomon Junius had large plantations in Isle of Wight, was a man noted for his piety and learning, and was the major of the battalion in Isle of Wight. He was the father of Octavia, George W. and Junius Watson Wilson.

Junius Watson Wilson was born August 24, 1845, in Smithfield, is now living and for many years was claim agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. He volunteered his services to the state, at the early age of fifteen, during the Civil war, and served as an officer of the Confederate army from the beginning of the unpleasantness to the end thereof, surrendering at Suffolk, Virginia, two months after the surrender of General Lee and General Johnston. He married Virginia Elizabeth Dozier, born 1844, in Princess Ann county, Virginia, daughter of Samuel and Levey (Etheridge) Dozier, and great-granddaughter of Peter Dozier, whose father, Peter Dozier, was a general of the French army, and settled in North Carolina, near the Virginia line, where he engaged in lumbering and had large plantations. Children of Junius Watson and Virginia E. Dozier Wilson, besides the son whose name heads this article, are: Raymond, George Mallory, and Virginia Elizabeth, all born in Portsmouth.

Junius Pendleton Wilson, son of Junius W. and Virginia Elizabeth (Dozier) Wilson,

was born June 15, 1875, in Norfolk, and in early life attended the public schools of Portsmouth, Virginia, graduating from its high school in 1893. He prepared for college under private tutors at Portsmouth, and thereafter entered the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in 1898. Shortly thereafter he settled in New York City, and entered the law offices of Weeks, Battle & Marshall, where he remained for a period of about two years; he was admitted to the bar in New York City, in 1900, and immediately began the practice of his profession in which he has since continued with considerable success, making a specialty of the trial of causes and surrogates practice. He is a member of the New York County Lawyers Association, The Society of Medical Jurisprudence, The Southern Society of New York, The Virginians of New York, The Alumni Association of the University of Virginia in New York, of which he is vice-president, the Beta Phata Phi, Greek letter fraternity; the Heta Phata Phi Club of New York City, and the Andrew Jackson Club of Brooklyn. As a young man he was captain of the Portsmouth Grays, an independent military company of that city. He entertains liberal views of theology, and is a firm supporter of Democratic principles in politics.

He married, June 3, 1903, in New York City, Winifred Elizabeth Smith, the only child of Thomas Smith, and they have two children, Junius Pendleton Wilson, Jr., and Winifred Virginia Wilson, both born in Brooklyn, New York, where the family now resides.

Elliott Franklin Story. Now commonwealth attorney of Southampton county, Virginia, an office to which he was elected in 1911, Elliott Franklin Story, of Franklin, Virginia, a legal practitioner of that place and Courtland, Virginia, is one of the successful lawyers of the locality and occupies a prominent position in the councils of the Democratic party in the county and state. For more than a quarter of a century identified with the legal profession in Southampton county, Virginia, his present office is the first place of public trust that he has accepted, his professional associations having previously received his entire attention.

Mr. Story is a son of Elliott Lemuel Story, born in Southampton county, Virginia, in

1823, died in 1888, and Margaret Ellen (Williams) Story, born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1847, now residing in Franklin, Virginia. His grandfather was Benjamin Story, born in 1816, and Southampton county has long been the family home. Elliott Lemuel Story was an agriculturist and teacher, being prominent in educational work in his native county, Southampton, and was likewise noted for his successful efforts in procuring pensions for the widows of soldiers who had fought in organizations recruited in that county.

Elliott Franklin Story, son of Elliott Lemuel and Margaret Ellen (Williams) Story, obtained his early education under the tutelage of his father, and after a one year course in the law department of the Richmond College was graduated LL. B. in 1898. He was admitted to the bar in the year of his graduation, and has since continuously followed his profession, being at the present time located in Courtland, Virginia, with a branch office at Franklin, his home. In Franklin Mr. Story is vice-president of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, and is also chairman of the board of trustees. He is a member of the Southampton county and the Virginia State Bar associations, and belongs to the Virginia Club, of Norfolk, Virginia.

Mr. Story took up the reins of responsibility in the office of commonwealth attorney of Southampton county, Virginia, on January 1, 1911, and has since administered the duties of the office with easy ability and forceful thoroughness. He has ever been a stout champion of Democratic principles, and on this ticket was elected to his present office. He was for four years chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Virginia, and was alternate Democratic delegate from Virginia to the Democratic National convention held at St. Louis, Missouri. He was also a member of the Virginia delegation to the National Democratic convention in Baltimore, Maryland, that nominated Woodrow Wilson for the presidency of the United States, and in that convention was chosen a member from Virginia of the committee on credentials. During the memorable deadlock that marked that convention, Mr. Story remained firmly for Mr. Wilson, casting his vote for the successful candidate on each of the forty-six ballots required to bring forth a victor. He is a



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member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and holds position on the official board. He was a delegate from the Virginia Methodist Episcopal conference to the general conference of the church held in Oklahoma in May, 1914, and has played an important part in many forms of church service, accepting and faithfully administering his charges.

Captain Nathaniel Burruss. The first ancestor of Captain Nathaniel Burruss was Jacob Burruss, of England, who came to America in 1717 with his two sons, William and John, and located in Caroline county, Virginia.

William Burruss married Susanna Terrell, in 1770, daughter of David Terrell, Sr., and Agatha Chiles, his wife. William Burruss and Susanna Terrell had issue: Pleasant, of Caroline county, Virginia; William, Harris, Jacob, Patsy, and Susan. Pleasant Burruss married (first) Nancy Cheadle, (second) Elizabeth Wright, daughter of William Wright and Frances Riddle, his wife, and they had issue: Cicero, father of Nathaniel Burruss; Pleasant, Edroin Nancy, and Susan. William Burruss married Nancy Redd; Jacob, married Mary Redd; Patsy, married Jacob Reynolds; Susan, married William Campbell.

William Burruss, father of Pleasant and great-grandfather of Nathaniel Burruss, was a banker of Caroline county, Virginia.

Cicero Burruss, eldest son of Pleasant Burruss and Elizabeth Wright, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1819; married, June 6, 1843, Adelaide Octavia Charter, of Richmond, Virginia. Adelaide Octavia Charter was a daughter of Lieutenant Nathaniel Charter, of Richmond, Virginia, and Winifred Lacy Johnston, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Cicero and Adelaide Burruss had issue: Nathaniel Burruss, born in Richmond, Virginia, December, 1844; married Margaret Walters Dey, daughter of William Dey, of Norfolk, and Margaret Catherine Walters, of Maryland. They had issue: Adelita Charlet Burruss, who married Captain Harry B. Jordan, United States army, commanding officer of San Antonio (Texas) arsenal; William Cicero Burruss, married Nell Orr, of Greenville, South Carolina, he died June 6, 1902; Edwin Elovyn Burruss, died aged six months; Nathaniel Charter Burruss, of Norfolk, Virginia, married

Eleanor Rellis, of Saginaw, Michigan; Albert Edward Burruss, of Norfolk, married Harriet Gaughn, of St. Louis, Missouri; Margaret Walters Burruss, married (first) Lieutenant John Henry Read, United States army, aide-de-camp for General James Parker, Fort San Houston, Texas; Eugene Lansing Burruss, of Norfolk, married Nell Oldfield, of Edgewater, Norfolk, Virginia.

Nathaniel Burruss was only three years old when he came with his parents from Richmond to live in Norfolk, Virginia. He was educated at the Norfolk Military Academy and Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia. At the commencement of the Civil war, in 1861, he was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, and after the occupation of Harper's Ferry by the Confederate troops under Colonel Jackson, afterwards the celebrated "Stonewall" Jackson, he was ordered to General Jackson from the institute, for duty on his staff, as instructor of tactics. He continued to perform this service up to the battle of Manassas, in which he took part with the "Stonewall Brigade." He was shortly afterwards ordered back to the Virginia Military Institute to resume his studies, but that institution soon closed. In 1862 he entered the service again at Brownsville, Texas, being stationed at Fort Brown, as lieutenant in Captain Cumming's company of infantry, in which position and capacity he remained until transferred to Ringgold Barracks on the Rio Grande river. He continued in active service as captain, serving respectively as ordnance officer, quarter-master and commissary to the close of the war, being attached to the cavalry corps of Colonel Benavide's, who guarded that line of the frontier bordering on the Rio Grande river. At the close of the war, having returned to Norfolk, Virginia, he was elected captain of a volunteer company, the Norfolk City Guard, which he commanded (and uniformed the entire company) several years. He was next commissioned as quarter-master with the rank of captain, on the staff of Colonel C. H. Nash, Fourth Virginia Volunteers. He occupied this position until 1897, when he voluntarily resigned, having served his state in a military capacity during a period of ten years of active service. He died at Norfolk, October 9, 1905.

Cicero Burruss, father of Nathaniel was a successful banker of Norfolk, Virginia,

and the banking house was founded in 1864 by C. Burruss and William T. Harrison, under the firm name Burruss, Harrison & Company. Later, on the retirement of Mr. Harrison from the firm, its name was changed to Burruss, Son & Company, the members being Cicero Burruss and Nathaniel Burruss, who was admitted as partner in 1866. At that time Nathaniel was vice-consul of Portugal. After the death of Cicero Burruss, his son Nathaniel continued the business under the old firm name, and later, admitted Mr. George H. Newton as partner, the name still remaining the same. At the death of Mr. Newton he became sole proprietor and continued the business until 1897. His mind, trained and experienced in banking, held solutions of countless financial problems, and the excellence of his reputation lent strength, stability and confidence during his business life. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Virginia Club of Norfolk, and several clubs of New York City.

Ernest Christian Klipstein. Ernest Christian Klipstein, is a typical American. On his father's side he is descended from Dr. Philip Klipstein, who came to America as surgeon of the Hessian division of the British army, and at the close of the war of the revolution, settled in Winchester, Virginia, where he practiced his profession.

Philip Engel Klipstein, one of the five sons of Dr. Philip Klipstein, also became a physician, and pursued his medical practice in Fauquier county, Virginia. He married Sarah Ball, of the well known Ball family of Virginia.

Philip Augustus Klipstein, third son of Dr. Philip Engel and Sarah (Ball) Klipstein, was a merchant farmer at Marshall, Virginia, and served in the Confederate army as a member of the Eighth Regiment, Virginia Infantry, attached to Pickett's division, and died in 1905. He married Amanda Louisa Hixon, daughter of James and Mary (Hampton) Hixon, of whom the former was of New Jersey Quaker stock, and settled in Loudoun county, Virginia, in the latter part of the eighteenth century; he served in the continental army throughout the war of the revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Klipstein had children: Ernest Christian, whose name heads this sketch; James Hampton, still residing on the old homestead in Fauquier

county, Virginia; and William Augustus, a manufacturing chemist of New York City.

Ernest Christian Klipstein was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, December 24, 1851. He received such a primary education as was possible in a country overrun alternately by both armies during the Civil war, and this was supplemented by two years at Roanoke College, Virginia, 1867-68. His career after this limited education was also typically American. After teaching school for three years in Virginia and one year in Arkansas, he entered the retail drug business in preparation for his intended course as a physician, and supplemented the same by attendance at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland. In further pursuance of the same object he removed to New York in 1875, but finally connected himself with the house since known as A. Klipstein & Company, pioneer importers of German chemicals and coal tar dyes. This business, originally begun with France, Germany and England, gradually extended to the whole world and necessitated extensive travel, in the course of which Mr. Klipstein became a fluent linguist, learning to speak and write German, French, Spanish and Italian, besides acquiring a working knowledge of Dutch, Swedish and Portuguese. During his commercial career Mr. Klipstein introduced many new chemical products and processes, the most notable of which was the use of foreign materials for tanning leather, such as Quebracho extract from Argentine, Myrabolams from India, Mangrove bark from Africa, thereby revolutionizing the tanning industry of the United States. More recently Mr. Klipstein has devoted his energies to the development of the coal tar industry in this country. He is the author of numerous technical articles which have appeared in chemical and other scientific publications, one of especial note appearing in 1908 in the "Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry." His efforts in the cause of education have borne good fruit, and he is one of the trustees of the Free Public Library of East Orange, New Jersey. He is a member of numerous organizations, among them being: Essex County Country Club, Orange, New Jersey; Hamilton Club of Paterson, New Jersey; Reform Club of New York; Chemists Club of New York; Drug and Chemical Club of



W. H. Adams

New York; Merchants Association of New York; Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Society of Chemical Industry, London, England; Electro-Chemical Society, New York; Verein Deutscher Chemiker. In political matters he prefers to be independent, and will not allow himself to be bound by party ties. His church affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination.

Mr. Klipstein married, in December, 1888, Grace Lillian Mills, born July 27, 1867, in Hamilton, Ontario, a granddaughter of Samuel Mills, one of the original senators appointed by the English Crown at the formation of the Dominion of Canada. Children: Ernest Holton, Gerald Philip and Kenneth Hampton. The business office of Mr. Klipstein is at No. 644 Greenwich street, New York, and his residence at No. 93 Prospect street, East Orange, New Jersey. Mr. Klipstein is greatly interested in scientific studies, and he finds his chief recreation in his experimental and constructive work in his laboratory, and the game known as golf.

Lewis Tilghman Stoneburner, M. D. From 1907 until 1910, Dr. Lewis Tilghman Stoneburner, one of the younger generation of medical practitioners in the city of Richmond, followed a profession other than that in which he is now engaged, namely, pedagogy, teaching in the high schools of Newport News and Richmond subsequent to his graduation from Washington and Lee College prior to his beginning of medical studies. Dr. Stoneburner became identified with the medical profession in Richmond in the spring of 1914 and there continues practice with pleasing results.

Dr. Stoneburner is a grandson of John J. Stoneburner, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, who died at a greatly advanced age. He was for a long time a merchant of Shenandoah county, Virginia, and during the war was the proprietor of a foundry whose product was cannon balls for the use of the Confederate army. He was the father of seven children, of whom four are living at this time (1914): Lewis Tilghman, of whom further; John W., a resident of Chicago, Illinois; Robert Edward, resides in New York City; Francis Richard, a resident of Shenandoah county, Virginia.

Lewis Tilghman Stoneburner, son of John J. Stoneburner, was born in Edinburg, Shenandoah county, Virginia, and is now a

resident of that place. Mr. Stoneburner early in life became identified with journalistic work, and at this time is editor of the "Edinburg Sentinel," a position he has occupied for many years. He married Mary Moore Weirman, born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, living with her husband in Edinburg, and all of their three children survive: Dr. Lewis Tilghman, Jr., of whom further; Ralph Weirman, born in January, 1887, a student in the Medical College of Virginia, class of 1915; Mary Moore, a school teacher of Henrico county, Virginia.

Dr. Lewis Tilghman Stoneburner, Jr., son of Lewis Tilghman and Mary Moore (Weirman) Stoneburner, was born in Edinburg, Virginia, October 28, 1884, and there attended the public schools, afterward taking a course in the Edinburg Academy. From these preparatory institutions he entered Washington and Lee College, graduating Bachelor of Science in the class of 1907. For two years he was a member of the faculty of the Newport News High School, and during the following year occupied a like position in Richmond, discontinuing his work in this profession to matriculate at the Medical College of Virginia. He was awarded his M. D. from this college in 1914, and is now engaged in general practice in Richmond, his office at No. 105 North Third street. Dr. Stoneburner's career as a teacher, though short, was eminently successful, and the short time that he has been in practice in Richmond has furnished bright prospects for his future popularity. He is a Democrat in political convictions, and is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married, at Newport News, Virginia, June 12, 1912, Clara Gresham Smith, born in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Seebree and Harriet (Gresham) Smith, her mother now living in King and Queen county, Virginia. Seebree Smith, deceased, was a commission merchant of Alexandria, Virginia, and was a soldier in the Confederate army. Dr. Lewis Tilghman and Clara Gresham (Smith) Stoneburner are the parents of one son, Lewis Tilghman (3), born March 2, 1913.

William Henry Adams. William Henry Adams comes of a family which through many years residence in the state of Virginia has become entirely identified with the

life and traditions of that region, a region rich in the most thrilling and characteristic history of the American people, at a time when our nation was in its making.

His father was Henry Clay Adams, born in Charles City county, Virginia, who became very prominent in the affairs of the city of Richmond during the period immediately following the Civil war. During that sanguinary struggle he served in the marine force of the Confederacy, and upon its close went to Richmond and engaged in the grocery business, continuing the same until the time of his death which occurred at the age of fifty-six years. He was extremely active in all matters of public concern, especially in the matter of local politics, and was for many years elected and re-elected to a membership on the city council, an office which he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents in particular and the public in general. He married Elizabeth Frances Haynes, a native of Richmond, where she was born in 1848. Mrs. Adams, Sr., was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cogdill) Haynes, he a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and she of Richmond. Mr. Haynes moved to the latter city while very young and there met his wife and engaged in the grocery business. He died there at the age of sixty-eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Adams were born three children, as follows: William Henry, of whom further; Cary Elizabeth, who lives unmarried with her mother; Hubert Tyler, who married a Miss Webb, of Prince George county, Virginia. Mr. Adams, Sr., was survived by his wife and three children, Mrs. Adams being still a resident of Richmond.

William Henry Adams, the eldest child of Henry Clay and Elizabeth Frances (Haynes) Adams, was born March 23, 1872, in Richmond, Virginia. He passed his childhood there, and attended the local schools until he was fifteen years of age. He then applied himself to the learning of the book bindery trade, with his usual industry and aptitude, apprenticing himself to the Everett Waddy Company, in whose employ he remained for a period of fifteen years. At the expiration of this time, or in the year 1902, Mr. Adams withdrew from his association with the Everett Waddy Company and established a business on his own account. In his venture he has been eminently successful, the volume of business which he

has transacted having grown so rapidly that he has been obliged thrice to change his location for larger quarters in order to accommodate the developing trade. Later he removed to his present address in Richmond, his success still followed him, so that his new quarters are operated to their capacity. Mr. Adam's rapid rise in the financial and business world has been so great and so obviously the result of his own ability and character, that it was only natural that these qualities should have been generally in demand, and accordingly, his connections with financial institutions throughout Richmond have grown in both number and importance. He is now the president of the West End Development Corporation and the Glen Allen Corporation, the vice-president of the Richmond Corrugated Paper Company, the Richmond Bank and Trust Company and the B. W. Wilson Paper Company. He is also the secretary and treasurer of the Virginia Stationary Company and a director in numerous concerns, his voice in many cases being the controlling one in their management. It is not only in this department of activity that Mr. Adams is conspicuous. On the contrary he gives generously of his time and energies to the conduct of public affairs, and following in the footsteps of his father he plays a conspicuous part in local politics. A staunch member of the Democratic party, he is a prominent figure in its councils in that part of the country. For many years he has served on the Richmond city council, and at the present time is the president of that body. His total term of membership in the council has been fourteen years, during which time he has shown a disinterested interest for the welfare of the city, most creditable to himself and satisfactory to the community at large. Nor has his integrity wanted for guidance from his intelligence, and he has made an exceptionally high record as a legislator during his long term of office. With youth at his command, and success already smiling upon him, a brilliant future seems to await him, alike in his private and public careers, nor would it be prudent to set a limit to the position held for him by Dame Fortune. Mr. Adams is prominent in social and fraternal circles in his community. He is a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons, of the commandery and of the

shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Woodmen of the World. He is an active member of the Christian church, and an ardent supporter of its many benevolences, having been the secretary of the Sunday school for twenty-two years.

Mr. Adams married Ivy Nelson Longworth, on April 11, 1896, in the city of Richmond, of which, like her husband, Mrs. Adams is a native. She is the daughter of William P. and Angela Longworth, both natives of Virginia. Mr. Longworth, of the firm of W. P. Longworth & Company, is a well known and prominent business man of Richmond. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams was born in November, 1909, a daughter, Florence Elizabeth.

Henry Lane Collier, M. D. In the following chronicle there is recorded the union of one of the oldest of Virginia families, that of Collier, with the German line of Schmeltz, the arrival of members of the former family in Virginia antedating that of the latter by about two hundred years. The record of the first of the family of Collier in Virginia is of special interest, the earliest American ancestor of the family being Samuel Collier, who came from England in 1607 with the first company of colonists. He was but a youth at the time and acted as "page" to Captain John Smith, accompanying that leader on his exploring excursions into the unknown parts of Virginia. In 1609 he was left among the Indians at Warraskoyack to learn their language, and in 1622 there is this record: "Quartering about Kecoughtan, after the watch was set, Samuel Collier, one of the most ancientest planters and very well acquainted with their language and habitation (that of the salvages), humors, and conditions, and governor of a town, when the watch was set, going the round, unfortunately by a centinell that discharged his piece, was slain." It is of this ancient family that Dr. Henry Lane Collier, of Norfolk, Virginia, son of Howard F. Collier, Sr., is a member, and through his marriage and that of his father the closest of ties between his line and the family of Schmeltz have been formed.

The Schmeltz family was founded in the United States early in the nineteenth century by Frank Anton Schmeltz, of Frankfurt, Germany, who, shipwrecked on the voyage

to this country, made safe arrival and settled in Hampton, Virginia. He established a bakery and grocery, built up a prosperous business, married, and in Hampton passed his remaining years. Children of Frank Anton Schmeltz: 1. Fannie, married (first) William N. Causey, and had a son, Francis, (second) Robert Scott Hudgins, of Richmond, Virginia, and had a son, Robert Scott, Jr., who married Grace Cosby and has children: Robert Scott, third, Holden, and Garland. 2. Henry Lane, born March 14, 1854, died October 13, 1914; he was president of the Schmeltz Brothers' Bank and the Bank of Hampton, one of the leading financiers of the locality, interested in numerous financial institutions; he was prominent in the Virginia Baptist Association, and an active worker in religious and educational enterprises, a citizen of responsibility and value; he married (first) in 1876, Mattie Hickman, born in 1853, died in 1896, (second) October 6, 1904, Anne Moomar; children, all of his first marriage: Ethel, born in May, 1882, married Dr. Robert Baltzell; Margaret, died in 1911, married Robert Tate; Susie, born in 1889, died in 1903; Catherine; Dorothy, twin of Catherine, born August 12, 1896. 3. George Anton, of whom further. 4. Frank, died aged nineteen years. 5. Nannie Belle, born in 1860, married, in April, 1878, Howard F. Collier, Sr., this marriage first linking the lines of Collier and Schmeltz. Howard F. Collier was a descendant of Charles Collier, who married Frances, daughter of Colonel Howard, of England. Their son, Charles Collier, married Martha Wright Jones, and they had eight children: Caroline F., Nancy M., Mary M., Howard S., Fayette S., Ellie, Quimby, and a child who died in infancy. Howard S. Collier, eldest son, married Nancy Ann Schmeltz, aforementioned. Children: i. Howard F., born August 23, 1879, married, June 28, 1910, Rowena B. Sinclair, born May 25, 1886, and has a daughter, Nannie Sinclair, born September 16, 1911. ii. Francis Anton, born October 20, 1881, married, August 6, 1902, Mary Louise Lake, and has a son, Francis Anton, Jr., born February 4, 1903. iii. Charles Marshall, born January 8, 1885, married, April 9, 1911, Mary Eva Cain, and has children: Eva Cain, born May 4, 1912, and Charles Marshall, Jr., born May 19, 1914. iv. Henry Lane, of whom further. v. Nannie Belle,

born January 26, 1889, married Charles Chester Curtis. vi. Fay McMillan, born November 5, 1890. vii. Georgie Schmelz, born March 14, 1892. viii. Martha Jones, born May 8, 1895. ix. Mollie Hazen, born October 20, 1896. x. William Causey, born June 23, 1899. xi. Nannie Lee Jackson, born January 19, 1902. xii. Thomas Mackey, born November 16, 1903.

George Anton Schmelz, son of Frank Anton Schmelz, was born in Hampton, Virginia, February 25, 1855, and died January 9, 1911. He grew to maturity in the city of his birth, there obtaining his education, and with his brother, Henry Lane, succeeded their father in the management of the bakery and grocery business established by the elder Schmelz. Subsequently the brothers embarked in banking ventures, founding in Hampton a banking business on North King street, a substantial institution that flourished and prospered, and about 1889 they founded Schmelz Brothers' Bank in Newport News. George Anton Schmelz took personal charge of the latter institution, and under his careful guidance it gained a reputation for soundness and substantiality that enabled it easily to weather any storms that broke upon the financial world, its deposits at the time of Mr. Schmelz's death being equal to those of any two other banks in the city. Henry Lane Schmelz continued the Hampton branch of the business, the brothers also gaining interests in financial institutions in Norfolk, investing, also, in real estate in that city. Mr. Schmelz was privately interested in many business and industrial enterprises in Newport News and vicinity, which profited from his wise suggestions and directions. One of his characteristics in business was the manner in which he familiarized himself with the personnel of his working force, and many successful business men of the present day owe their position to the start he gave them upon perceiving in them qualities of industry, ambition and persistence. Charitable and beneficent institutions and beneficent organizations knew him as a loyal and liberal friend, although he never permitted public announcement to be made of his gifts of this nature. His donations to the home and foreign work of the Baptist denominations were numerous and generous, and he frequently contributed directly to special funds in churches throughout the

state. The Memorial Baptist Church of Hampton, on Newport News avenue, is evidence of the substantial nature of his gifts, and in this church he founded what grew to be the largest Bible class for men in Virginia. Mr. Schmelz had no vision of duty done when mere financial aid had been rendered worthy institutions, and his services in time and personal effort were of greater worth than the large sums he expended. As leader and teacher of the Bible class previously mentioned, an organization that wielded a tremendous influence in church and civil affairs, Mr. Schmelz was the fountain-head of that influence, devoting himself with heart and soul to the work that awaited him. He was frequently the delegate of his church to conventions throughout the state, often taking active part in the discussion and deliberation of such gatherings. Richmond College, his alma mater, was the object of his lifelong affection, and among the alumni of that worthy institution there were few who reflected greater credit upon her by the merit of their careers. He fraternized with Newport News Lodge, No. 315, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

George Anton Schmelz married, February 19, 1882, Georgia Hickman, who died January 16, 1908, sister of the first wife of his brother, Henry Lane Schmelz. Children: Angie, born in 1884, married (first) in 1901, Frank H. Lake, and had children: Frank, Anne and George; (second) William B. Kurtz; Ruth, born May 2, 1886, married, May 2, 1910, H. F. Elam, and has a daughter, Elizabeth, born April 28, 1912; Hilda, born August 30, 1888, married, February 22, 1911, William R. Van Buren, and has children, Nancy Elizabeth, born November 16, 1912, and William R. Jr., born August 21, 1914; Elsie, of whom further; Nancy Belle, born July 6, 1895.

Dr. Henry Lane Collier, son of Howard F., Sr., and Nannie Belle (Schmelz) Collier was born in Hampton, Virginia, September 22, 1886, and there attended public and private schools, the Hampton High School and the Hampton Academy, the private school in which he was a student maintained by Miss Molly Hope. In 1904 and 1905 he was a student in the Medical College of Virginia, and in 1909 pursued post-graduate studies in the City Hospital at Richmond. For six months following he performed the duties

of ambulance surgeon, and has since been a member of the staff of the Sara Leigh Hospital, of Norfolk. Dr. Collier is a member of the Norfolk Medical Association, and the Seaboard and American Medical associations, and stands high in the medical world of Norfolk, the opening years of his professional career filled with early attainment that promises much for future success and achievement. Dr. Collier is a Democratic sympathizer and holds membership in the Baptist church. His club is the Country, his medical fraternity the Phi Beta Phi, and his fraternal society the Masonic order, in which he holds the Knights Templar degree, belonging to Ruth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, St. John Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Grice Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Khedive Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He married, April 3, 1911, his cousin, Elsie, born July 29, 1890, daughter of George Anton and Georgia (Hickman) Schmelz, and has one daughter, Elsie Schmelz, born October 27, 1912.

William Roane Aylett. William Roane Aylett, of Newport News, descends from one of the pioneer settlers of Virginia, and from a very old family in England. The name originally appeared in the latter county as Ayloff, and is found in Braxted Magna, in Essex. In 1612, Sir William Ayloff, of Braxted Magna, was knighted by King James I., and later created a baronet. He married Catherine Sterne, had three sons and four daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Benjamin Ayloff. About this time the spelling of the name is found in many forms, including: Ayllife, Aylett, Aylett and Ayloff. Sir Benjamin Ayloff was a "high minded, grand old English gentleman, of great nobility of soul, tenderness of heart in all things and times, an unswerving Royalist to the last." He married three times, and had issue only by the second wife, Margaret Fanshame, who died in 1662. They were: William, Benjamin, Henry, Captain John and Catherine.

The youngest son, Captain John Aylett, came to Virginia in 1656. He had a wife Anne, and had three sons: Philip, mentioned below; Benjamin, born 1660; William, 1662; and two daughters. Philip Aylett, son of Captain John and Anne Aylett, moved to King William county, Virginia,

in 1686, and founded the family seat at Fairfield. His only known child, Colonel William Aylett, of Fairfield, who bore the arms of Aylett of Braxted Magna, England, was clerk of the county court from 1702 to 1714, member of the house of burgesses, 1723 to 1726, and a vestryman of St. John's parish in 1731. He married Sibylla Hubbard, and they had children: Philip, William, Benjamin, John, Elizabeth, Judith and Anne. The second son, Captain William Aylett, born 1700, died 1744; his will proved August 28; his executors were: Major Lawrence Washington, Augustine Washington, Philip Aylett. Anne, youngest daughter of Colonel William Aylett, married Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington. Their portraits are now in the possession of William Roane Aylett. The eldest son, Philip Aylett, resided at Fairfield, married Martha Dandridge, and had children: Unity, William, Anne, and John. Colonel William Aylett, senior son of Philip and Martha (Dandridge) Aylett, was born 1743, and was a very prominent man of King William county, vestryman of St. John's parish; a member of the house of burgesses; member of the Virginia conventions of 1775-76, and a warm personal friend of General Washington. He resigned his seat in the legislature, May 22, 1776, to accept a commission from the American congress as deputy commissary general of the forces in Virginia. He died at Yorktown in 1781. He married, in 1766, Mary Macon, and their son, Colonel Philip Aylett married Elizabeth Henry, daughter of Patrick Henry. Colonel Philip Aylett held a general's commission in the war of 1812, and possessed a very large plantation at Montville, the ancestral home in King William county, on which multitudes of slaves were employed in the cultivation of cotton, corn and tobacco. Like all of his family, he adhered to the Episcopal church, and was a staunch Democrat in political principle. Colonel Philip Aylett married Judith Page Waller, and had children: Patrick Henry, William Roane, Patty Waller and Rosalie.

William Roane Aylett, junior son of General Philip and Judith P. (Waller) Aylett, was born in 1832, on the paternal plantation in Montville, and was educated under private tutors and at Rumford Academy and the University of Virginia, graduating from the latter institution in both academic and

law courses. He engaged in the practice of law in his native county, in which he was very busily occupied until the outbreak of the war between the states. As soon as war appeared inevitable, he organized a company of men, which was attached to the Fifty-third Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, and was elected its first captain. He was soon promoted lieutenant-colonel, and at the time of his retirement was in command of the regiment as colonel, the organization forming a part of Pickett's division, Armistead's brigade. At the battle of Gettysburg, he received a severe wound, and suffered minor injuries on various other occasions. At Sailor's Creek he was made prisoner and was subsequently paroled, after which he returned to his law practice, and made himself famous. For sixteen years he was commonwealth's attorney. For many years he was a vestryman of the Episcopal church, was a member of Pickett's Camp, Confederate Veterans, and in politics a sound Democrat. He died in 1900. In 1858 he married Alice Brockenborough, born 1838, died 1895. Children: 1. Sallie, married Richard T. Goodwin, and had children: Richard and Sallie. 2. Pattie Waller, wife of Dr. George Carrington Callaway, had children: Alice, Carrington, Henry, Edward, Pattie, Aylett. 3. Philip, married Christianna Fernquest, and had a daughter, Elsie. 4. Alice Page, married Dr. Moses T. Hoge, Jr., and became the mother of Alice, Bessie, William A., and Susan. 5. William Roane, of further mention below. 6. Bessie B., wife of Austin B. Mitchell, and mother of Austin and Pattie Mitchell. 7. Patrick Henry, single.

William Roane Aylett (2), second son of William Roane (1) and Alice (Brockenborough) Aylett, was born November 2, 1871, on the old plantation at Montville, was educated under private tutors, took an academic course, and graduated in the academic and medical departments of the University of Virginia, taking the degree of M. D. in 1895. Following his graduation he gained practical experience in the Orange Hospital, at Orange, New Jersey, where he was two years an interne, and in 1897 settled at Newport News, Virginia, where he has since been engaged successfully in the practice of his profession. Today he occupies a leading position as physician and surgeon in Warwick county and is a member of the

staff of St. Francis Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Society, Virginia Medical Association, the Tide Water Medical societies of Virginia and North Carolina, and the Local Medical Society. Following the precepts of his forbears, he maintains connection with the Protestant Episcopal church, is a member of the great Masonic fraternity, and gives political allegiance to Democratic principles and policies. While busily engaged in caring for his patients, Dr. Aylett does not refuse to give some time to the public service, and has been for some years chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners of Newport News. He is esteemed as a physician and as a man, and worthily fulfills the traditions of a fine old family, and the duties of an American citizen. He married, June 5, 1900, Sallie Clarke, daughter of J. E. and Anna (Southall) Clarke, of Henderson, North Carolina.

Walter Baker Livezey. Walter Baker Livezey, a leading business man of Newport News, belongs to one of the most ancient of American families. His ancestor, Thomas Livezey, was a member of the Society of Friends, an intimate of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, and among the first colonizers of that state. This colony was founded by Penn as an asylum for the Friends, who were being persecuted in England on account of their religion. He secured a charter from King Charles II, granting the entire state of Pennsylvania. Thomas Livezey was a husbandman, residing in Norton, county Chester, England, and came to Pennsylvania with Penn's agent, William Markham, who was deputy governor of the province. In May, 1861, he landed on the banks of the Delaware river, and his name first appears in the Pennsylvania records as a grand juror at Philadelphia, January 11, 1682. He had acquired title to two hundred and fifty acres of land, with which was granted, according to the custom, a plot within the limits of Philadelphia, where he built a house, which he sold in 1683. This was lot No. 150 on the "portraiture of the city of Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania, in American, by Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General, London, 1683." This lot is near what is now the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. In addition to his first purchase, he subsequently acquired two hun-



W. B. Livezey

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dred and ninety acres, which he sold to his son Jonathan, who also received the original tract by will dated June 12, 1691. The father undoubtedly died soon after executing this will. The records of Philadelphia do not mention his wife, and it is supposed that she was dead before he came to America.

His son, Jonathan Livezey, was undoubtedly born in Chester county, England, and came with his father to Philadelphia, where he died September 23, 1698. He married Rachel Taylor, and record of six children is found.

The second son, Jonathan Livezey, was born June 15, 1692, in Philadelphia, where he was residing at the time of his death, June 24, 1764. He married, March 24, 1717-18, Esther, daughter of Robert Eastburn. She survived him more than twenty-four years, dying July 18, 1788, more than ninety-four years of age.

Their eldest child, Jonathan Livezey, was born March 8, 1720, in Philadelphia, and resided in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county. He married, January 22, 1747, Catherine Thomas, born March 18, 1722, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Morris) Thomas. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Daniel Livezey was the third.

Daniel Livezey was born December 14, 1752, in Lower Dublin, and removed, about 1781, to Southampton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1796. In 1778 he married Margery, daughter of Robert and Margery Croasdale, born July 3, 1758, and lived to a great age.

Their eldest child, Robert Livezey, born February 20, 1780, at Fox Chase, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, lived in Solebury, Bucks county, where he died March 14, 1864. He married, November 14, 1804, Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Brown) Paxson, born July 1, 1779.

Their third son, Allen Livezey, was born January 11, 1814, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and about 1855 removed to Philadelphia, where he was an active member of the Society of Friends. He married, November 28, 1839, Mary Ann, daughter of John and Sarah Gordon. She died July 11, 1876.

Their eldest child, Theodore Livezey, was born August 20, 1840, in Lumberville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and lived many years in Newport News, Virginia, where he died

April 11, 1912. He was among the prominent citizens of Newport News, one of the trusted agents of the late Collis P. Huntington, and active in various business affairs of the city. Mr. Livezey was educated in the public schools, and when a youth removed with his parents to Philadelphia. Early in the Civil war, in spite of his tenets as a member of the Society of Friends, he responded to the call of his country for volunteers, and became a member of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, with which he served until the close of the war, receiving a severe wound at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House. After peace came he engaged in business at Philadelphia as a building contractor, and his business ability and well-known integrity became known to Collis P. Huntington, who was interested in great enterprises on Virginia tide water. He became superintendent of construction of the Old Dominion Land Company, and in this capacity arrived at Newport News, August 1, 1881. Four years later he was made superintendent of the company, in charge of its local properties and operations. In 1894 he resigned his position to engage in private business, and was later offered and accepted the position of superintendent of buildings and grounds of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. While superintendent of the land company he had been active in establishing the Chesapeake Dry Dock & Construction Company, now the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, and the same was true of the initial work of organization and construction of the Newport Light & Water Company. Nearly all the early buildings in the shipyard and many of the first buildings in the city were erected under Mr. Livezey's superintendence. He was also president of the first bank of Newport News, which was then the Bank of Newport, now the First National Bank, of which he was president. One of the most progressive citizens of the new city, he was identified with all its principal developments, and was widely esteemed as a man of efficiency and high character. He married, November 15, 1865, Elizabeth M. Baker, of Philadelphia, daughter of John George and Elizabeth Baker, of that city. Children: Henry Clay, born October 4, 1867, died in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 18, 1904; Walter Baker Livezey, mentioned

below; Herbert Stanley, August 15, 1873, now living in Brooklyn, New York.

Walter Baker Livezey, second son of Theodore and Elizabeth M. (Baker) Livezey, was born July 1, 1869, in Yardleyville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was twelve years of age when he went with his parents to Newport News. He was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and then in the Central School under the Society of Friends in Philadelphia. He grew up in Newport News and became identified with many of the most important business affairs of the young city. Beginning in a subordinate capacity with the Old Dominion Land Company, he advanced to the position of president, and is also president of the Newport News Light & Water Company, and a director of the First National Bank, and International Tool Company. He is a Democrat in politics, member of city council and chairman of the finance committee. He is a member of Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Westmoreland Club of Richmond, Virginia.

He married (first) November 8, 1893, Kate Walker Poe, daughter of George W. and Hattie Poe. She died in Newport News, July 7, 1895, and Mr. Livezey married (second) February 7, 1899, Ellen Allard Johnson, daughter of Samuel W. and Rebecca T. Johnson. There is one child of the first marriage: Elizabeth Baker Livezey, born June 27, 1895.

George Moffett Cochran. The first of this family to settle in Augusta county, Virginia, was John Cochran, who came from Ireland in 1735, settling in Pennsylvania, thence to Virginia in 1745. He was a man of great spirit and enterprise, and though his life was a comparatively short one, he left a handsome inheritance to his children. He was a merchant of Staunton, a planter, and was a worshipper at the old Stone Church. He and his wife, Susanna Donnelly, were both of Covenanter blood, their progenitors going from Scotland to the North of Ireland. John Cochran died on his estate near the old Stone Church.

James Cochran, the elder son of John and Susanna (Donnelly) Cochran, was distinguished for the soundness of his judgment, the acuteness of his intellect, and the persistency with which he pursued his plans. He accumulated a large estate, was long a

magistrate of Augusta county, and died beloved and respected by all. He died in Staunton, where he had long lived, in 1836. He married Magdalen, a daughter of Colonel George Moffett, of Revolutionary fame, son of John Moffett, one of the first settlers of Augusta county, and Mary Christian, his wife. Colonel George was not only prominent in the Indian wars and in the Revolution, but also in civil affairs. He was one of the first trustees of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, a justice of the peace, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was a man of commanding presence and deeply religious in nature. He died in 1811 and was buried in Augusta Churchyard. Colonel George Moffett, married Sarah McDowell, daughter of John McDowell and Magdalene Woods, his wife, and sister of Colonel Samuel McDowell, of Scotch-Irish descent, the American ancestor settling in Virginia between 1735 and 1740. John McDowell, his son, married in Pennsylvania, where the family first settled, Magdalene Woods, and came to Virginia, first living in the home of his relative, John Lewis, the founder.

George Moffett Cochran, son of James and Magdalene (Moffett) Cochran, was a man of generous means, a large landowner in Augusta county, and a general business man. He held several public offices and was noted for his strict integrity and upright character. He married Maria T. Boys, daughter of Dr. William Boys, an eminent physician. Educated in Paris and Edinburgh, son of Major Elias Boys, a merchant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, extensively engaged in foreign trade, the first member of the Pennsylvania legislature from Philadelphia after the Revolution. Dr. William Boys located in Staunton, Virginia, about the year 1880, was the first physician of the Western Lunatic Asylum and a man of high social as well as professional eminence. He married a daughter of Alexander St. Clair, one of the men of official prominence in early Augusta history.

George Moffett Cochran, son of George Moffett and Maria T. (Boys) Cochran, was born in Augusta county, Virginia. He married Margaret Lynn Peyton, born in 1835, daughter of Hon. John Howe Peyton by his second wife, Ann Montgomery Lewis, born March 2, 1802, died July 15, 1850, daughter of Major John and Mary (Preston)

Lewis, of Sweet Springs, Monroe county, Virginia. Major John Lewis was a descendant of John Lewis, "Esquire," the founder, "the first white settler of Augusta County." John Lewis was a native of the North of Ireland, of Huguenot descent. He was for some time in Pennsylvania, living in Philadelphia and Lancaster, moving in the summer of 1732 to Augusta county, Virginia, near Staunton, now called "Bellefonte," where he settled (the county not then formed), conquered the country from the Indians, amassed a large fortune, and reared his family. He married Margaret Lynn, daughter of the Laird of Loch Lynn, who was a descendant of a chieftain of a once powerful clan of the Scottish Highlands.

Hon. John Howe Peyton, of "Montgomery Hall," Augusta county, Virginia, was born in Stafford county, Virginia, April 29, 1778, died at Staunton, Virginia, April 27, 1847, son of John Rowzee Peyton, the son of John Peyton (both of Stony Hill, Stafford county), the son of Henry (3) Peyton, of Aquia Creek, Stafford county, son of Henry (2) Peyton, who styled himself in his will "Henry Peyton of Aquia in the county of Westmoreland, Gentleman," born in London, England, 1630-31, died in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in May, 1659, son of Henry (1) Peyton, of "Lincoln Inn, Middlesex county, England." John Howe (originally Howison) Peyton was a graduate of the College of New Jersey (Princeton University), Bachelor of Arts, 1797, Master of Arts, 1800, a member of the Virginia Bar, prominent as a lawyer, pleader, scholar, member of the Virginia legislature from Stafford county, 1806 until 1810, commonwealth's attorney in 1810, major in the War of 1812, mayor of Staunton, deputy United States attorney, commonwealth's attorney thirty years until 1844, one of the founders of the Protestant Episcopal church of Staunton in 1811, vestryman for years, deputy to the diocesan council many times, state senator, 1836, reelected in 1840, visitor to the United States Military Academy at West Point, 1840, and wrote the report for that year, trustee of Washington College from 1832 until 1846, president of the board of directors of the Western Lunatic Asylum for ten years, and magistrate for many years, declining a congressional nomination in 1820 and a judgeship in 1824. Major Peyton was a tall, large and erect man, always

neatly dressed. He was of handsome face and figure, with large piercing blue eyes, most benevolent of countenance. His mansion at "Montgomery Hall," near Staunton, was a roomy structure, and there he dispensed generous hospitality. As a prosecuting attorney he had no rival, was complete in mental and educational equipment and won a brilliant reputation at the bar. In 1830 he freed fifty of his slaves from his "Wilderness" plantation, Bath county, Virginia, on condition that they should move to Liberia, Africa, furnishing them clothing and food, with sufficient money to meet their needs for twelve months in Liberia. He accompanied them to Norfolk and saw them all on shipboard. For two years he heard from them regularly by letter. At the end of that time thirty-four had died from dissipation or climatic effects, the other sixteen scattering, some of them relapsing into barbarism. He died at "Montgomery Hall," in 1847. Margaret Lynn was the eighth child of his second marriage. Children of George M. Cochran: Susan, Maria, George M., Ann, John, Margaret and Peyton.

George Moffett Cochran, son of George Moffett and Margaret L. (Peyton) Cochran, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, at "Elk Meadows," his ancestral home, February 26, 1832, and died in Staunton, Virginia, April 7, 1900, all of his life having been passed in his native county, and the greater part of it in the city of Staunton. After attendance at the best schools of his home during the period of his primary education, he entered the University of Virginia, where his academic education was completed and where he studied law. Like so many of his contemporaries at the bar he was a pupil of John B. Minor, from 1849 to 1852. Locating in Staunton after he left the university, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession until the outbreak of the war between the states, and during the four years of that conflict served the Confederate cause with fidelity and efficiency. He held the rank of captain in the quartermaster's department for several years, being all the time on duty in the field, serving with the fifty-second Virginia Regiment, having previously held a position in the ordnance department under the state organization. His nearsightedness disqualified him for service at the front.

After the war he resumed the practice of

his profession, pursuing it independently as he had done before his military service, until 1870, when he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Colonel John B. Baldwin, who had attained great eminence at the bar and with whom he continued in practice until Colonel Baldwin's death. Mr. Cochran continued to practice many years afterwards, always alone, and during his active professional life he enjoyed a full and remunerative practice, being so popular with his clientele that it was several years after he announced his intention of retiring before he could make his retirement an accomplished fact. That he was a lawyer of unusual ability and attainments was recognized by all who knew him, and especially by those in the profession who came into contact with him. Had he consented to fill public positions, which he might have acquired by merely indicating his willingness to accept them, there were no limits to his possibilities in official life, but a seat in the general assembly of Virginia for one term was the only place he was ever prevailed upon to accept. Neither fame nor publicity attracted him, and other than his profession his great passion was his home, where were blended the sweetest and truest influences that make for perfect happiness. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and his religious membership was in the Episcopal church. He was one of the organizers, and president, of the Franklin National Bank, of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Planters' Bank, Incorporated, of Staunton, Virginia. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Beverly Club, of Staunton, Virginia. He married and had a son, Peyton Cochran.

George Goode Finch. George Goode Finch, secretary and treasurer of the American Cigar Company, of New York City, is a representative of several Virginia families, including the Goode and Boyd, and many other families. His ancestor, Adam Finch, came from England to Virginia about the middle of the eighteenth century, bringing with him distilling apparatus valued at ninety pounds. He received from George III., King of England, a grant of land embracing nearly one-half of the present Charlotte county in Virginia, and died there in

1798. He had sons, James, Thomas and Zachariah.

Zachariah Finch had sons, Zachariah, Langston, and one other, whose name cannot now be learned.

Zachariah (2) Finch, eldest son of Zachariah (1) Finch, resided near Wyliesburg, in Charlotte county, Virginia. He married Mary A. Bacon, daughter of Langston Bacon, and had children: Adam, mentioned below; William, Langston, Mary Allen, married W. H. Pettus.

Adam Finch, eldest child of Zachariah (2) and Mary A. (Bacon) Finch, was born June 23, 1800, in Charlotte county, Virginia, where he made his home, and died October 4, 1874. He married, December 24, 1824, Lucy Sampson Goode, born about 1800, died June 12, 1859, daughter of William and Mary (Tabb) Goode. They had children: Langston Easley, mentioned below; Richard Henry, born April 24, 1827; William Edward, December 21, 1828; John Bacon, October 1, 1830; Thomas Zachariah, August 27, 1833; Adam Thomas, February 14, 1835; George Beverly, February 22, 1837; Tyree Goode, April 27, 1840, and an unnamed son, who died August 12, 1844.

Langston Easley Finch, eldest child of Adam and Lucy S. (Goode) Finch, was born October 28, 1825, in Charlotte county, Virginia, and resided in Mecklenburg county, Virginia. Early in life he was a farmer and merchant at Boydton, Virginia, producing largely of wheat, corn and tobacco. He was a prominent citizen of the county and president of the Railroad of Virginia. He served in the commissary department of the Confederate army during the Civil war, and was active in promoting the interests of the Democratic party. He was a local preacher of the Methodist church, and gave much of his later years to the work of the church, removing to Durham, Virginia. He married (first) Martha Emily Boyd, daughter of Richard and Lucy A. (Goode) Boyd. He married (second) Tabitha Walker Boyd, a sister of his first wife. The Boyd family is of Scotch origin, and has been traced to Alexander Boyd, born 1747-48, in Scotland, who emigrated at an early age to Virginia, and served many years as a judge in Mecklenburg county, dying while on the bench at Mecklenburg Court House, August 11, 1801. He was a director of business enter-

prises in America and Europe, and his will made December 25, 1800, was probated in the following year. His body rests in the cemetery at Boydton. He married Ann, daughter of David Simpson, and had seven sons: William, Robert, Richard, Alexander, James, David and John, and daughters: Jean Anderson, Nancy, and Mary Frances Boyd, as shown by his will. Robert Boyd, probably second son of Alexander and Ann (Simpson) Boyd, born about 1767, married, in April, 1789, Sarah Anderson Jones, who left an only son, Richard Boyd. The last named married Lucy A. Goode, daughter of John B. and Pamela B. (Hendrick) Goode. They were the parents of the two wives of Langston Easley Finch, as above noted. Children of the first wife were: 1. William Henry, who died in 1883, in Alamance county, North Carolina. 2. Charles Langston, died July 12, 1890. 3. Lucy Ann, died young. 4. Belle, died young. 5. and 6. Richard and Pattie E. (twins, the former died young; Pattie is the wife of C. T. Baskerville). 7. Hunter Woodis, married Laura Jeffries. Children of the second wife: 8. Pearl Mary, wife of Haynie H. Jackson, residing in Charles City, Virginia. 9. George G., mentioned below. 10. Rubie, married, in 1894, James D. Brent, and lives in Keyesville, Virginia. 11. Garnet Pamela, unmarried, resides in Clarksville. 12. Morton Easley, of Memphis, Tennessee. 13. Adam Tyree, died in 1903, as the result of an accidental shooting. 14. James Love, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, resides in Lynchburg, Virginia. 15. John Frederick, died in young manhood. 16. Pansy Allen, died in infancy.

The Goode family, with which the Finches are allied through the Boyd blood, descends from John Goode, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. He was of the eleventh generation of English ancestry. His third son, John Goode, resided at Falls Plantation, Chesterfield county, Virginia. He was born 1670-80, at Whitby, England, and killed by Indians, 1720-30. His wife was probably a Bennett. After his death, she removed with her four children and settled in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on the Roanoke river. The third son, Bennett Goode, born 1700-20 in Chesterfield, resided at Fine Creek, in Powhatan county, where he was a prosperous planter, and married, about 1740, Martha Jefferson, an aunt of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the

United States. Their second son, Bennett Goode, born 1741-46, died 1812-16, was a wealthy planter of Mecklenburg county, which he represented in the house of burgesses. He was a member of the conventions at Richmond and Williamsburg in 1775, and of the convention which framed the state constitution. He married, about 1770, Miss Lewis, of North Carolina. Their eldest child, John Bennett Goode, born about 1770, was educated at William and Mary College, and resided in Mecklenburg county, which he represented in the house of delegates of the state legislature. He married Pamela B. Hendrick, and their eldest daughter Lucy became the wife of Richard Boyd, as previously mentioned.

George Goode Finch was born March 13, 1869, in Mecklenburg county, and was under the care of a governess while a small boy, later being a student of the local public school. His business career began at the age of sixteen years, when he became clerk in a shoe store, continuing in this capacity for a period of six years, thus gaining an excellent business training. For a short time he was employed as an accountant, and then entered the general office of the American Tobacco Company in Richmond, Virginia. In 1894 he removed with this establishment to New York City, and in 1901 became associated with the American Cigar Company, a subsidiary corporation of the American Tobacco Company. In 1903 he was made treasurer of the American Cigar Company, and later its secretary. He is also a director of the company, and secretary, treasurer and director of the Havana American Company, of Seidenberg & Company, and other corporations. Mr. Finch is a conservative and successful business man, and his long connection with the various organizations named is the evidence of demonstrated ability and efficiency. His home is at Palisades Park, New Jersey, where he is a vestryman of All Saints' Episcopal Church. He has served as a member of the town council, and is now a school trustee of the village. Politically he has always affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Virginia Society, an origination of the sons of the Old Dominion, having a large membership in Greater New York. Mr. Finch married, April 18, 1901, Elida Wold, born near Christiania, Norway, daughter of Ole S. and Louise (Valborg) Wold. Mr.

and Mrs. Finch are the parents of three children: Thora Woodis, Helen Goode and George Boyd.

Clarence Wellmore Robinson. Clarence Wellmore Robinson, circuit judge of Newport News, descends from a very ancient Virginia family, which came originally from England. The first of the name of whom knowledge is now obtainable was a Robinson who resided at Crostwick, in the parish of Rumbald Kirk, England, whose wife was a Miss Savage. Their son, John Robinson, resided at the same place, and married Ann Dent, also of Crostwick. Their second son, George Robinson, lived at Cleasby, where he was born before 1634. He married Frances Layton, of Cleasby, who died in London, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, April 13, 1648. Their son, John Robinson, of Cleasby, died there in 1661, and was buried there. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Potter. She died in 1688. Their second son, John Robinson, born 1650, was bishop of Bristol, and for some years British envoy to Sweden. During this service there he wrote a history of Sweden. Later he was plenipotentiary at the congress of Utrecht, in 1712, the last cleric to be thus engaged. Following this he became bishop of London, which position he occupied at his death, April 11, 1723. Their third son, Christopher Robinson, removed to Virginia in 1666, and died there in 1693. He came from Hewick, near Ripon, Yorkshire, and settled on the Rappahannock river, in Virginia, where he called his estate "Hewick." He was secretary of the colony in 1692, and died in that office early the following year. In 1691 he was a member of the house of burgesses, and in the same year was appointed a member of the privy council. He was one of the first vestrymen of the parish embracing Middlesex county, Virginia. He married (first) Agatha, daughter of Bertram Obert. She died January 25, 1686, and he married (second) Catherine, widow of Major Robert Beverly. His son, Christopher Robinson, born 1681, inherited the paternal plantation, and was also the heir of his uncle, the bishop of London. He was educated at William and Mary College, was a member of the house of burgesses in 1710 and 1714, and was a naval officer of the Rappahannock river. He died February 20, 1727, at Hewick, in Middlesex county, and

his estate was appraised March 28 of that year at one thousand and sixty-three pounds ten shillings and three pence. He married, October 12, 1703, Judith, widow of William Beverly, and daughter of Colonel Christopher Wormeley, born May 25, 1683, in Middlesex. Their fourth son was William Robinson, born March 5, 1716, educated in England, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Oxford in 1740. He was ordained a priest in June, 1743, returned to Virginia the following year, and became rector of the parish of Stratton Major, in King and Queen county. In 1761 he was appointed commissary of the bishop of London, and died in 1767-68. He married a daughter of Benjamin and Alice Needler (probably named Alice), of King and Queen county, and had four children recorded in Middlesex county, namely: Christopher, Benjamin, Needler and Alice. Christopher Robinson, son of Commissary William Robinson, resided in Middlesex county, where his will made November 20, 1784, was proved July 23, 1787. He had sons: William, Charles and Chesley, and daughters: Elizabeth and Nancy. Charles Robinson, son of Christopher Robinson, had a wife Ann, and sons William, born 1770, and Charles. The last named, son of Charles and Ann Robinson, married, in 1802, Elizabeth Wood, and they were the parents of Lewis Wood Robinson, who moved, when a young man, to Fluvanna county, Virginia. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Joseph Holt, of Hancver county, formerly of Hog Island, Surry county, and they were the parents of Constantine Holt Robinson, who married Mary Ann Shepherd.

Clarence Wellmore Robinson, son of Constantine Holt and Mary Ann (Shepherd) Robinson, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, January 24, 1870, and educated in public and private schools, and Rivanna Academy. He graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Law, was admitted to the bar, and located in practice at Newport News. There he served as commonwealth's attorney from 1900 to 1908, and in the latter year was elected circuit judge, which position he now fills, with credit to himself and honor to the district. He served many years as a trustee of the State Female Normal School at Farmville; is a member of the Virginia Historical Society, the Virginia Bar



C. W. Robinson

Association, and the Newport News Bar Association. He is affiliated with the local Presbyterian church. By inheritance Judge Robinson holds membership in the Order of the Cincinnati, of which he may justly be proud. He married, October 21, 1896, Lila Perle Stearnes, daughter of Hon. L. P. Stearnes, of Newport News. Children: Mary Bentley, Julia Jackson, Ellen Lewis, Clarence Welmore Jr., Mary Patton and Lewis Stearnes.

Kenneth Worsham Hudgins; Ashley Cooper Hudgins; Henry Clay Marrow. Kenneth Worsham Hudgins, of Hampton, Virginia, a leading merchant of that city, represents one of the old families of Virginia, which has been distinguished for moral worth, business energy and fidelity to standards. The Hudgins family is an ancient one in Wales, and is traced to William Hudgins, whose wife, Charlotte (Houlder) Hudgins, was a representative of an ancient Welsh family, a daughter of Lady Charlotte Howard, with a Norse connection in the Houlder family. William Hudgins left an estate of one hundred thousand pounds, divided equally among his four children, Thomas, Charlotte, Mary and Houlder. The first three removed to Nova Scotia, whence Thomas Hudgins returned to Wales. His children remained in Canada, and some of them found their way to Virginia after the Revolutionary war.

Houlder Hudgins, youngest son of William Hudgins, founder of the family in Virginia, was devotedly attached to his grandmother, Lady Charlotte Howard, through whom he was related to some of the noblest families of England. His father, William Hudgins, was associated with the Houlders in the construction and operation of trading vessels that sailed about the world, and aided in establishing the British maritime supremacy. Houlder Hudgins came to New York in the spring of 1866, and after visiting his brother and sisters in Nova Scotia, he proceeded shortly after to Virginia, where he arrived in the autumn of that year. He selected a home site on the Piankitant river, in what was then Gloucester county, and this homestead he named "Clinton," after his father's home in Wales. Here he built a manor house in colonial style, which became the scene of many notable gatherings. The section was inhabited by many

of the most notable families of Tidewater Virginia, including the Washington family. It was a splendid colony in which the best strains of English, Welsh, Irish and Scotch blood were blended. Houlder Hudgins invested his patrimony in land and slaves and brought from Liverpool the artisans who were needed to develop the resources of the country. He built and operated ships to and from the West Indies and British ports, sailing from Westville, now known as Mathews Courthouse. Of these vessels, the *Lady Charlotte* figured in the historical naval engagement in Milford Haven, which ended British rule in Virginia. This vessel was laid down and launched near the present site of the Newport News Shipbuilding plant, and named by Houlder Hudgins in honor of his grandmother, Lady Charlotte Howard. After the Revolutionary war Mathews county was set off from Gloucester, and Houlder Hudgins was chosen as magistrate. He also represented the tidewater district in the legislature during practically the remainder of his life. He was born in South Wales, not far from Liverpool, England, in the year 1740, and died at his home in Elizabeth City county, Virginia, in 1814. He purchased twenty-two hundred acres of land near Old Point Comfort, on the Chesapeake Bay, upon which he built a manor house, which he called "Lamington," and which is still a show place in that section. Every brick and timber came from England or Wales, and the house remains in an excellent state of preservation. After the Civil war it passed out of possession of the family. Besides this plantation, Houlder Hudgins owned several others in Elizabeth City county, and at the time of his death held about seven thousand five hundred acres of land. He left two hundred adult Negro slaves, together with their progeny, which were divided among his children. His will expressed his displeasure with members of his family who did not marry to please him, but he nevertheless provided bountifully for them. In affectionate language he referred to his slaves, and provided for their maintenance and disposition. Houlder Hudgins married (first) Anne Cluverius, of Richmond, Virginia, who was the mother of three children. The second wife, Nancy (Valentine) Hudgins, was also a native of Richmond, and was the mother of four children, of whom a record of two is found. The

third wife was Harriet (Anderson) Hudgins, of Bellefield, Mathews county, Virginia, a daughter of Colonel Robert Anderson, retired, of the British army. The elder son of the third wife, Robert Hudgins, inherited "Lamington" from his father. He married Harriet Jones, of King William county, a daughter of Thomas Jones, a wealthy planter, and thus two great fortunes were joined. Children: Benjamin Franklin, of further mention below; Ella, married James Dorsey; John; Selena, married Sidney Nichols; Annie, married Robert Drury, and Robert, who still lives in Hampton, and owns "Bloomfield," a plantation adjoining "Lamington," on Back river.

Benjamin Franklin Hudgins, son of Robert and Harriet (Jones) Hudgins, was born November 12, 1831, in Mathews county, Virginia, and attended a noted school taught by Colonel John B. Cary, at Hampton, and later the Virginia Military Institute. Following this he was engaged in farming on a large scale, until the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he was captain of the Hampton Grays, which enlisted for service in the war, and was afterwards transferred to the Old Dominion Dragoons, in which he was a captain and aide-de-camp on the staff of General Pryor. He was very fortunate in his military service, escaping without any serious injuries after a four years' service. His brother Robert was also a soldier at the same time, in the Old Dominion Dragoons. Returning to his farm at Lexington, Benjamin F. Hudgins continued there until 1881, when he removed to the city of Hampton, and there engaged in the feed and fuel business until his death. He was a prominent man in the community, and active supporter of the Democratic party, served as a member of the town council, and was urged to be a candidate for mayor, which he refused. He was a faithful and influential member of the Episcopal church, in which he served nine years as warden, and later as vestryman. He died at Hampton in 1894. He married, November 14, 1855, Rebecca Bland Worsham, who was born in March, 1831, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and died in 1885. Children: 1. Maria Bland, married, May 28, 1884, Henry Clay Marrow, and is the mother of Henry Franklin Marrow, born in 1886, in Hampton, educated at the Catholic College, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and William and Mary College; after

pursuing the study of medicine for two years, he was obliged to abandon it on account of feeble health, and engage in outdoor activities; he then became associated with his uncle, Kenneth W. Hudgins, in the fuel and builder's supply business, in which he has continued to the present time. 2. Benjamin Franklin, born May 9, 1861, at Lamington, where he attended the district school, and received instruction from a private tutor; after a course in a business college at Richmond, he went to Florida, where he engaged in cotton raising and the growing of oranges and grape fruit; he is now a prominent citizen of that state, a leading Democrat, and affiliated with his family with the Episcopal church; he married, in February, 1890, Lulie Holliday, and they have children: Rebecca Bland, born November 28, 1890; Birdie, May, 1892; Selena Maud, May, 1894; Laura, 1896; Fannie Worsham, November, 1899; Marie, 1901; Virginia, 1903; Franklin, 1905; Lelia, 1909; Holliday, August 30, 1910. 3. Kenneth Worsham, of further mention below. 4. Ashley Cooper, of further mention below.

Kenneth Worsham Hudgins was born September 29, 1866, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, where he was educated in the public schools and under private tutors, and was later a student at Washington-Lee University and Colonel Carter's noted school in King William county, Virginia. On leaving school he engaged in farming until 1891, when he removed to Hampton, and engaged in the sale of fuel and builder's supplies, in association with his father, who had established the business in 1881. On the death of the father, in 1894, he formed an association with his junior brother, Ashley C. Hudgins, under the style of Hudgins Brothers, and continued this business until 1912, when he purchased the interest of his brother, and has since conducted the business under the name of K. W. Hudgins, carrying all lines of coal, wood, sand, gravel, cement and various builders' supplies. Like his ancestors, he gives consistent fealty to the Democratic party, and is affiliated with fraternal bodies, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 366, and the Royal Arcanum. He married, January 16, 1895, Mary Holmes Love; children: Elizabeth Love, born December 4, 1895; William S., April 12, 1897; Roderick Malcolm, May 12, 1904.



Charles Bryant

Ashley Cooper Hudgins was born March 25, 1871, in Elizabeth City county, Virginia, and was ten years old when the family removed to the city of Hampton. He attended the public schools, the Virginia Military Institute, and William and Mary College, and was at the second session of the reconstruction class of 1893. On leaving school he occupied for seven years a position in the Bank of Hampton, and from 1897 to 1912 was associated with his elder brother, K. W. Hudgins, in the trade of fuel, feed and builders' supplies. In 1913, in company with D. E. Granaway, he engaged in business as a building contractor, and they have constructed many of the roads in and about Elizabeth City and Warwick counties. He is a Democrat in political principle, is affiliated with the Episcopal church, is a member of Wyoming Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and of the Royal Arcanum. He married, January 7, 1898, Mamie W. Watkins, daughter of James A. and Mary B. Watkins, and has a daughter, Mary Watkins Hudgins, born May 19, 1901.

Charles K. Bryant. Charles K. Bryant, a leading architect of Richmond, Virginia, represents one of the oldest and most honored of American names. There is little known regarding the origin of the name in Virginia, but it has been conspicuously honored in the medical profession, and is well worthy of a place in the annals of the state. The family seems to have been long located in Powhatan county, Virginia, and is supposed to have come from southern France early in the eighteenth century. Silas Bryant was a native of that county and was the father of Dr. James Wilson Bryant, and three others, all of whom came to distinction as medical practitioners. Dr. James Wilson Bryant was born in 1814, in Powhatan county, and died in November, 1898, at his home in Richmond. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and gave all his life to the practice of his profession in Powhatan county and Richmond, where his death was a sad loss to the city, and his many friends. He married Betsey Tinsley, a daughter of Dr. James Tinsley, a native of Amelia county, Virginia, now deceased. They were the parents of seven children: 1. James Wilson, married a Miss McConnoch, of Petersburg, Virginia, and had four children. 2. Wythe

Tinsley. 3. Trueheart, married a Miss Figg. 4. Stanhope, married a Miss Dicks. 5. Julian, unmarried. 6. Charles K., mentioned below. 7. Hattie E., married Herbert McNim.

Charles K. Bryant was born August 4, 1867, in Powhatan county, Virginia, and received his education in private schools of Richmond, and the public schools, including the high school. After completing his education, he was employed five years by Captain M. J. Dimmock, an architect of Richmond. Following this he spent six years in the service of the United States government as supervising architect of the treasury department at Washington, following which he worked at the profession of architecture in various offices throughout the country. He again spent two years in Washington in the government service, and was for three years a member of Colonel Ashby's Light Cavalry of Richmond, Virginia. In 1905 Mr. Bryant located in Richmond, and has won for himself a most enviable position in the profession of architecture. Many handsome buildings in Richmond testify to his talent in designing, and also to the substantial basis of all his work. One of the most noted is the John Marshall High School, whose design was accepted from among thirty-two competitors from different parts of the country. Mr. Bryant not only stands high as an architect, but as a citizen, and is among the most esteemed residents of the capitol city. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a thirty-second degree Mason, being past master of his lodge, and having acquired all the degrees in the York and Scottish Rite Masonry. In political affairs he acts with the Democratic party, and is ever ready to promote any undertaking calculated to benefit his home city and state, or to promote the general welfare of his kind.

Mr. Bryant married, October 21, 1908, Mary Garland Berry, a daughter of Major Benjamin H. and Gay (Du Val) Berry; no children. Mrs. Bryant graduated from the John Powell Institute for Young Ladies of Richmond, Virginia.

William Chilton Day, M. D. After a varied experience covering a period of forty years as college student, army surgeon, druggist and medical practitioner in Missouri and Virginia, Dr. Day in 1881 located

in Danville, Virginia, where he has since been continuously in medical and surgical practice, honored, esteemed and prosperous.

Dr. Day is a descendant of James Day, whose will was proved January 9, 1700. He married Mary Bland, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Bennett) Bland, of London, and Mary (Bennett) Bland, after the death of her first husband, married (second) Luke Croyley. Children of James and Mary (Bland) Day: Elizabeth, married Nathaniel Ridley; James, of further mention; Thomas, William. James Day, whose will was proved in 1725, married and was the father of two sons: James, married Martha——, children, Martha and Mary; and Thomas, of further mention. Thomas Day, whose will was proved October 3, 1752, married and was the father of two sons, Thomas, married and was the father of three children: James Bennett, Mary, Juliana; and John, of further mention. John Day, whose will was proved in 1776, leaves a coat-of-arms to his son, Davis Day, a planter of Day's Neck, on the James river, Isle of Wight county, Virginia, the name originating with the advent of the Day family in that section. His will was proved November 3, 1817. Davis Day married Priscilla Blount, of Southampton county, Virginia, and had issue: William Henry Bennett, of whom further; Avarilla; Francis; Virginia, married Colonel Willis H. Woodden; John H., married Mary Meadow, of Nansemond county, Virginia, children: Richard Henry Blount and Virginia; Richard H. B. Day, married Ida Wood, of Albemarle, Virginia, children: Ida and Leslie; Virginia, married Dr. Isaac White, of Virginia, surgeon in Confederate army, and resided, after the war, at Shaws-ville, Virginia, children: John D., married a Miss Murray, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and George W.

On the maternal side Dr. Day is a grandson of William O. Chilton, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, a farmer, and his wife, Sarah Powell, of Loudoun county; children: William, John, Elizabeth, Phoebe Scott and Ellen.

William Henry Bennett Day, son of Davis and Priscilla (Blount) Day, was born in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, March 25, 1802, died March 27, 1867. He was a plantation owner near Smithfield, Virginia, a lawyer of high repute, and during the war 1861-1864, a member of the Virginia state senate. He married (first) Phoebe Scott Chilton,

daughter of William O. and Sarah (Powell) Chilton; she died in 1841, aged twenty-three years, leaving an only child, William Chilton, of further mention. He married (second) Amanda Fitzgerald Chambliss, of Virginia, and had issue: Colonel Charles Fenton Day, deceased, married Virginia Jordan, children: Charles F., deceased; Lucy C., married United States Senator Thomas S. Martin, left two children: Lucy D. and Thomas S. Jr.; Grace R., married Henry Ralston. Henry Mason Day, deceased, formerly a wholesale merchant of New York City, his widow, Emily D. Day, now residing at No. 5 West Seventy-fifth street in that city; children of Henry Mason and Emily D. Day: Georgie W., Emily, Lucile, Mason and Garnett.

Dr. William Chilton Day, only child of William Henry Bennett Day and his first wife, Phoebe Scott (Chilton) Day, was born at Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia, June 6, 1841. He attended Smithfield Academy, took the academic course at the University of Virginia, then entered the medical department, but before graduation entered the Confederate army; was ordered from the field to the Chimbonzo Hospital in Richmond, put on night duty attending the lectures at the Medical College of Virginia during days, and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in March, 1864. Immediately after graduation he went before the army board of examiners, and after passing the required examination was appointed assistant surgeon, Confederate States army, and was ordered to join the hospital department of the army of Southwestern Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, serving as assistant medical director of that department of the Confederate army. Prior to his college course, Dr. Day had been a cavalryman, enlisting in April, 1861, in Prince George Cavalry, later Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, Virginia Cavalry (General J. E. B. Stuart's division). He was taken prisoner, December 13, 1864, together with seven other surgeons, in Bristol, Tennessee, by General Stoneman, and after his release continued his surgical work in the Confederate army.

After the war ended Dr. Day located and practiced his profession at Hicksford (now Emporia), Virginia, continuing five years. He then decided upon a complete change of location, selecting St. Louis, Missouri, as his scene of activity and there practiced two years. He then returned to Virginia, asso-

ciating with his father-in-law, Samuel E. Dove, of Richmond, and for three years engaged in the drug business. In 1881 he located in Danville, where he quickly became prominent in his profession and has ever since resided. In 1886 he was appointed surgeon for the Danville district of the Richmond & Danville, now the Southern railway, and is now president of the Southern Railway Surgeons Association. He is an ex-president of the Virginia State Medical Association and ex-president of the Danville Academy of Medicine, and is held in high esteem by his professional brethren. He is a member of Roman Eagle Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Day married, February 21, 1872, at Richmond, Virginia, Maie, daughter of Dr. Samuel E. Dove, of Richmond, and a granddaughter of Dr. John Dove, a prominent physician of Richmond and the author of Dove's Masonic Manual. Dr. Samuel E. Dove married Ann Eliza Ricks, of Southampton county, Virginia. Dr. Day has two children, three having died, Leslie in infancy, Marie Dove, and Samuel Edwin in youth; William Chilton (2), born October 17, 1877, now manager for the Liggett Myers Tobacco Company, at Parkersburg, West Virginia; he married Maie Lila Johnson, of Raleigh, North Carolina; children: William Chilton (3), Richard Edward and Virginia; Henry Fenton, born October 26, 1885, a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, a chemist, but now proprietor of the Waddill Printing Company, Danville; he married, Mary Elsie Saunders, of Evington, Campbell county, Virginia.

Henry Llewellyn Daingerfield Lewis. Henry L. D. Lewis, member of the New York Stock Exchange, is descended from many old Virginia families, including the Washington and Custis families. He was born at Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia, son of Henry Llewellyn Daingerfield and Carter Penn (Freeland) Lewis, natives of Virginia, and members of well-known families. The Lewises were among the earliest settlers in the colony, the first generation being represented by General Robert Lewis, who came with his wife Elizabeth from Gravesend, England, and located in Gloucester county, Virginia. His son John, born about 1645, married, in 1666, Isabelle, daugh-

ter of Captain Augustine Warner, a Welshman, as was General Robert Lewis. Captain Warner was a member of the house of burgesses and of the royal council, and John Lewis named his home Warner Hall in honor of this family. Captain Warner's son, Augustine Warner also, was known as Speaker Warner, to distinguish him from his father. He also served in the house of burgesses and in the royal council. The elder Augustine Warner married Mary, daughter of George Reade. George Reade was a younger son of an English family, of noble birth, and was one of the first ancestors of George Washington who came to America, and from him Washington received his Christian name. George Reade was secretary of the colony and acting governor for some time, also a member of the house of burgesses and of the King's council. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Martian, born in 1591, who came to Virginia about 1620 and served as justice in York county and member of the house of burgesses. He left no male issue. Speaker Augustine Warner and wife had a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of her cousin, John Lewis. John, son of John and Isabelle Lewis, was a major in Indian wars and served in the Virginia council. He was born in 1669 and died in 1725. John and Elizabeth (Warner) Lewis had sons: John, Robert, of Belvoir, and Charles, of the Byrd. John Lewis (3) was born in 1694, and in 1718 married Frances, daughter of Henry Fielding, of Queen county, who was major in 1731, colonel in 1734, and member of the council in 1751. A son of this marriage, Colonel Fielding Lewis, in 1746 married (first) Catherine, cousin of George Washington, whose lineage is given in a succeeding paragraph in this article, and (second) Betty, sister of George Washington. During the Revolution, Colonel Fielding Lewis superintended the manufacture of arms for the use of the army. His twelfth son was Lawrence Lewis, who was the adopted son and executor of the will of General Washington. He lived on a fine estate at Woodlawn, which was located on the Alexandria Pike, in lower Fairfax county, and which was formerly a part of the Mount Vernon estate. This was given to Eleanor Parke Custis, daughter of John Parke Custis, upon her marriage to Lawrence Lewis. General Washington gave the beautiful bride away at the wedding ceremony, and Lawrence

Lewis was regarded as his favorite nephew. Four children were born of this marriage, of whom one was Lorenzo Lewis. The Custis family is given further mention in a succeeding paragraph.

Lorenzo Lewis was born in 1803 in Fairfax county, Virginia, and about 1840 removed to Audley, Clarke county, where he died in 1847. In 1826 he married, in Philadelphia, Esther Marion, daughter of John Redman Coxe, and they had the following children: George Washington, John Redman Coxe and Lawrence Fielding (twins), Edward Parke Custis, Charles Conrad and Henry Llewellyn Daingerfield.

Henry L. D. Lewis Sr. was born at Audley, Clarke county, Virginia, April 25, 1843, and died there December 17, 1893. During the war he served for a time on the staff of General Stuart in the Confederate army, and later he served on the staff of Governor Fitzhugh Lee. He was a farmer and also interested in insurance business. He was one of those high-minded Southern gentlemen who tried to interest his fellows in better methods of carrying on their farms after the war, and for years served as president of the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society at Winchester. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him and served two years in the Virginia legislature. In 1871 he married Carter Penn Freeland, daughter of John Freeland and a descendant of James Freeland. John Freeland was one of seven sons, a native of Scotland, and came from Glasgow to America. He lived for twenty years in New Orleans and there had large cotton mills. He made a fortune in shipping cotton and later located permanently in Richmond, Virginia, where he was held in great esteem as a citizen. His wife was Rosalie Bradfute, a descendant of Colonel Byrd, of Virginia, and they had ten children. Major Henry L. D. Lewis and wife had twelve children: Rosalie W.; Lorenzo; James F., married Page Ellison; Henry L. D. Jr.; Edward Park Custis, resides in Berryville, Virginia; Esther Maria, married Dr. Alexander Willey Moore, of Charlotte, North Carolina; Mary; Carter Penn, married William Willey; John, resides in Berryville, Virginia; Margaret, Byrd; Fielding and William. The mother of these children resides in New York City.

Colonel John Washington, fifth child of Leonard Washington, and descended from

a long line of English gentlemen, was baptized at Warton, Lancaster county, England, in 1627. He emigrated to America in 1650, locating at Bridge's Creek, near the Potomac river, Westmoreland county, Virginia, being the first ancestor of George Washington bearing the surname to emigrate. He brought a wife and two children from England, but all died soon after his arrival, and he married as a second wife, in 1660, Anne Pope, born near Pope's Creek, Westmoreland county, sister of Thomas Pope. Their eldest son was Lawrence, born at Bridge's Creek about 1661, and who married, in Gloucester county, Mildred, daughter of Colonel Augustine Warner, mentioned in an earlier part of this article. They had two sons, John and Augustine (who was an ancestor of the subject of this sketch), both of whom are herewith mentioned. John, the eldest son of this marriage, born about 1692, settled in Gloucester county, and married Catharine Whiting, by whom he had a daughter Catharine, who became the first wife of Colonel Fielding Lewis, as mentioned above. Augustine, second child of Lawrence and Mildred Washington, born in 1694, in 1722 removed to an estate in Stafford county, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, where he died in 1743. He was twice married, (first) in 1715 to Jane, daughter of Caleb Butler, and (second) in 1731, in Lancaster county, to Mary, daughter of Colonel William Ball. His second child, Betty, sister of George Washington, became the second wife of Fielding Lewis. The son of Fielding and Betty Lewis, Lawrence, the youngest child, born in Stafford county about 1775, married Eleanor Parke Custis, granddaughter of Mrs. Martha Danbridge (Custis) Washington, and a descendant of John Custis.

John Custis was of Irish birth and came from Rotterdam to Virginia as early as 1640. One of his descendants, Daniel Parke Custis, married the beautiful Martha Dandridge and died in 1757, his widow later becoming the wife of General Washington. She was born in 1732, died May 22, 1802, at Mount Vernon. Her son, John Parke Custis, the only child to leave issue, in 1774 married Eleanor, daughter of Benedict Calvert, of Maryland, son of Charles Calvert, sixth Lord Baltimore, and died in 1781, leaving his widow with several children. The young-



row foster

est of these was George Washington Parke Custis, who was then six months old, and another was Eleanor Parke Custis, who became the wife of Lawrence Lewis. Upon the death of the father General Washington said he would rear the two youngest children as his own. The younger, George W. P. Custis, married Mary Lee, daughter of Colonel William and Anne (Randolph) Fitzhugh, and their daughter, Mary Anne Randolph Custis, married Robert Edward Lee. With her brother, Eleanor Parke Custis went to live at Mount Vernon, which was her home until her marriage.

Henry Llewellyn Daingerfield Lewis Jr., studied under private tutors, in William McDonald's private school at Berryville, and in Virginia Military Institute, and received the training which can only be received in a refined cultured atmosphere at home. He helped with the operation of his father's farm as a young man, but business life had many attractions for one of his energy and enterprise, and in his twenty-second year he came to New York City to engage in business. He became a clerk in the banking and brokerage house of Gilbert, Lewis & Gilmore, remaining there two years. He then became a member of the firm of Lewis & Littleton, bankers and brokers. He subsequently became a member of the firm of Lewis & Vredenburg, bankers and brokers and members of New York Stock Exchange, remaining with them five years. He has since engaged in brokerage business on his own account and has been very successful in this enterprise. He is a man of keen business sense and stands well in the circles where he is known. He is well known socially and is much sought by the musical directors of many city churches on account of his fine voice, which has received great care and attention. He has been an enthusiastic student of music and has taken great pleasure in cultivating his wonderful gift. He takes pride in the record and honors of his many distinguished ancestors and few can claim lineage from so many old and honorable families of the Old Dominion. He belongs to the Southern Society and the Virginians of New York City and takes an active interest in their proceedings. Politically he is a Democrat.

Walter Washington Foster. Walter Washington Foster, of Richmond, Virginia, was

born February 22, 1857, at Norfolk, Virginia, a son of Joseph G. and Mary A. (Brownley) Foster. He attended the public schools of Norfolk, and at the age of sixteen years started out to learn the art of photography, in the studio of D. H. Anderson, of New York. With a natural artistic sense and a keen interest in his work, he made rapid advancement, and acquired a thorough knowledge of all details pertaining to the photographic business. In 1881 he established himself in a studio at Richmond, and from that time to the present has continued at the same location, and during this time has acquired a very high reputation for work. He is known everywhere south of Washington, and his studio is one of the best equipped in the state of Virginia. At the present time Mr. Foster is giving much attention to painting in oil, and his reputation as an artist in this direction is very high. Mr. Foster is deeply absorbed in his work, and has given very little attention to other matters. Many of the engravings in this work were reproduced from photo types made by Mr. Foster. In disposition he is modest and retiring, and he has never sought any part in the direction of public affairs. He is an active member of the Christadelphian Church of Richmond, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, a member of Highland Park Lodge, No. 292, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. In Masonic circles he is highly esteemed, and is known for his fidelity to the broad fraternal principles of the order. These principles guide the conduct of his daily life, and thus he is esteemed outside of Masonic circles for his manly worth and large-hearted sympathy. He married, February 21, 1877, Carrie P. Hughes, a daughter of Josiah and Sallie (Ellyson) Hughes, of Richmond. They are the parents of two children: 1. Dr. Walter Brownley Foster, at present head of the health department of the city of Roanoke, Virginia, a position which he has held with credit and honor. He married Clara Crenshaw, and they have three children: Gwyn Harrison, Constance and Jean Foster. 2. Nellie Virginia, wife of Arthur W. Orpin, who is an able assistant of his father-in-law in the photographic studio. Mr. and Mrs. Orpin have two children: Helen R. and Walter Foster.

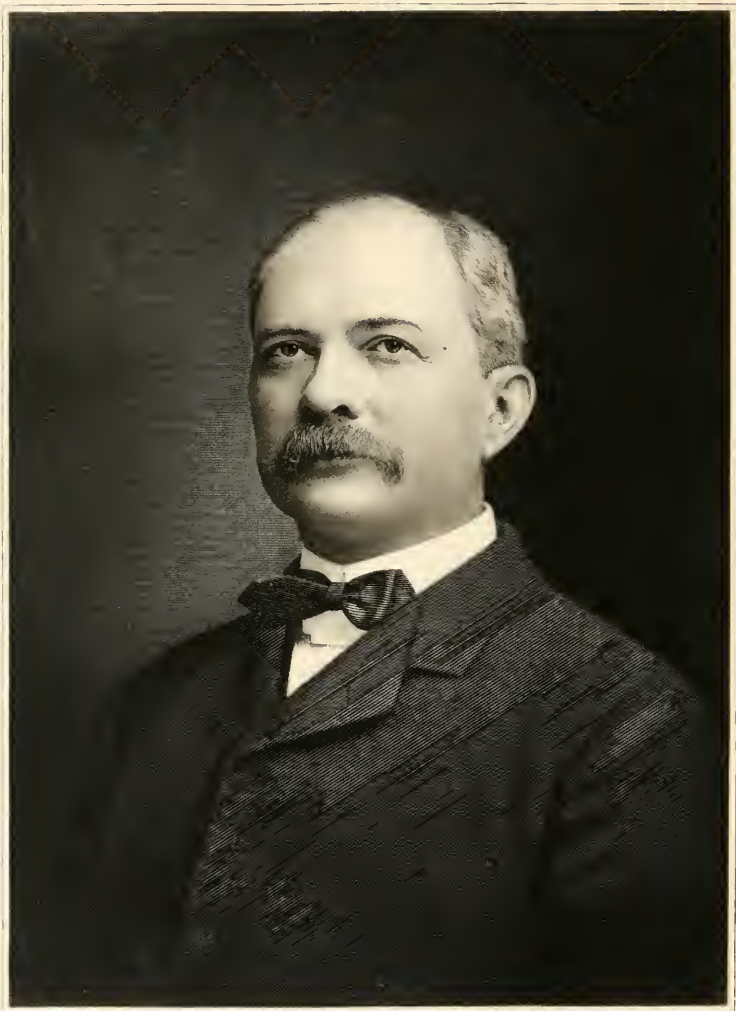
Carroll Bertram Graham. Carroll Bertram Graham belongs to one of the oldest and best Scotch families on the paternal line, of comparatively recent arrival in Virginia. He is identified with many of the old "First Families of Virginia," through various intermarriages. David Edwards Graham was born in Scotland, son of David Graham and Elizabeth Newling, the latter a Welsh gentlewoman. He came to Virginia and settled in Warrenton, Fauquier county. He married Mary Jane Calonne, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Vincent Calonne and Christiana Donalson. Through this connection the family is traced back to French Mason, a nephew and ward of Colonel George (?) Mason, having been left an orphan. He married his first cousin, Ann Thomson, when she was sixteen years old. They resided near Dumfries, Virginia, where Mr. Mason was murdered by his slaves, leaving his wife a widow when still quite young. She married (second) William Reardon, and (third) William Donalson. The last named was born at Ravensworth, Virginia, and owned a plantation, on which he lived, in Fairfax county, Virginia. Three children of this marriage survived, namely: Garland Baylor, who died a bachelor; Maria, and Christiana (called Kitty). The last named became the wife of Vincent Calonne, a Frenchman and refugee from the Island of Santa Domingo, who escaped from that island during an insurrection of the Negroes. At that time he was nine years of age, and accompanied his uncle, a Mr. Hall, on an outgoing vessel, which took them to Baltimore. There Vincent Calonne was placed in charge of one Colonel Ramsey, who was a connection by marriage, and with whom he remained until he arrived at man's estate. His children were Edgar, Ann, and Mary Jane. The last named became the wife of David Edwards Graham, as before noted. They had sons: Robert B., John now deceased; Horace, Carroll, and David Edwards.

David Edwards (2) Graham, son of David Edwards (1) and Mary Jane (Calonne) Graham, was born 1844, in Warrenton, Virginia, and now resides in Danville, that state, where he is publisher of the "Daily Register." He married Florida Louise Mitchell. Children: 1. Margaret Blanchard, born 1877, in North Carolina; was educated at private schools and Danville College for

Young Ladies (now Randolph-Macon Institute). 2. Carroll Bertram, mentioned below. 3. Ethel Alexander, born 1881, in Danville; is the wife of Morris C. Flinn, of that city. 4. David Edwards (3), born January 3, 1886, at Danville; was educated in the public schools and Danville Military Institute; is now associated with the National Biscuit Company, of New York; unmarried.

Carroll Bertram Graham was born May 12, 1879, in Warrenton, Virginia, and attended the public schools of Danville and Danville Military Institute, from which he was graduated in 1896. He began his business career as clerk in a leaf tobacco house, where he continued about three years. Following this, for some time he was engaged in the same business at Easton, North Carolina, and was afterward employed in a bank at Kinston, North Carolina. He spent one year following this in Danville, and was for two years with the American Tobacco Company at Darlington, South Carolina. He removed to New York City in December, 1892, and since that time he has been continuously engaged with the United Cigar Stores Company, having charge of one of its departments. While a resident of Kinston, North Carolina, he was a member of the Naval Reserve. He is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church and the Southern Society, and, like most of his compatriots, acts politically with the Democratic party. He is unmarried.

Edward V. Harman. Edward V. Harman, a successful banker of New York City, was born March 28, 1863, in Staunton, Virginia, a descendant of notable American families. His father, William Henry Harman, son of Louis Harman, was born in 1863 at Staunton, and served honorably in the Civil war, successively as lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Fifth Virginia Infantry Regiment. This was organized in May, 1861, chiefly in Augusta county, and rendered valuable service during the war. Colonel Harman was promoted to brigadier-general, and held this rank when killed near Waynesboro, Virginia, while on the way to join General Lee's army at Appomattox. He married Margaret Garber, daughter of Albert J. and Lydia (Hancock) Garber. Lydia Hancock was a daughter of John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The last



Samuel Wadley

named was born January 12, 1737, in Lexington, Massachusetts, and died October 8, 1793. He married, August 28, 1775, in Fairfield, Connecticut, Dorothy, daughter of Edmund Quincy, of Boston, Massachusetts. They had a son, John George Washington Hancock, who died at the age of nine years. The only other child was Lydia, born in 1776, who became the wife of Albert J. Garber, as above noted. Beside the subject of this sketch, William H. and Margaret (Garber) Harman had children: Arthur C., born at Staunton, now in the railroad business in South America, married Rose Cochrane, of Staunton; Albert G., born at Staunton, a contractor in South America, married Hattie Bell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia; Ellen, born 1858, at Staunton, now the wife of Edwin F. Surber, of Staunton; Augusta, born in 1860, at Staunton, unmarried.

Edward V. Harman was educated in private schools at Staunton, and began his business career as a clerk in the office of the James River Packet Company. He was subsequently a clerk in the office of the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad Company (now Chesapeake & Ohio) from 1883 to 1888. Removing to Minneapolis, Minnesota, he engaged in the banking business, and was deputy city controller for a period of three years. In 1894 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was engaged in banking eleven years. He went to New York City in 1905, where he established the firm of E. V. Harman & Company, private bankers and loan brokers, with offices on Broadway, and this firm has continued to the present time. Mr. Harman is possessed of that genial nature and upright character which make men popular in the social circle, and he is a member of the Manhattan Club of New York, "The Virginian's," the Southern Society of New York, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. With a keen interest in the principles of the Democratic party, he is independent in political action; is liberal in religious views, and a regular attendant of the Episcopal church. He married, at Staunton, October 29, 1889, Marie, daughter of John Marshall and Mary (Beirne) Kinney, born April 12, 1863, at Staunton. They have one child: Mary Beirne Harman, born January 15, 1891, at Staunton.

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Everett Waddey. Few members of the printing fraternity are better known to the craft at large than Everett Waddey, of Richmond, Virginia. The story of his rise by the sheer force of his own efforts from a telegraph messenger to the responsible head of a great printing concern reads like a romance. Everett Waddey was born on the 25th day of March, 1853, at Thomasville, Georgia. Died January 14, 1908, at Richmond, Virginia. His father was a physician and a native of Virginia, his mother being a native of the Old Dominion also. Upon the death of his father, in 1857, the subject of this sketch was brought to Virginia by relatives, and lived in the city of Richmond up to the time of his death. He grew up in and was familiar with the exciting times in Richmond from the beginning to the close of the war. Before he was twelve years of age he was a courier for General William H. Stevens, chief engineer of the fortifications around Richmond, and, therefore, a soldier in the provisional army of the Confederate States of America during the strenuous days when Grant was trying to get into the capital of the Confederacy. Mr. Waddey started early in life, having been employed as a telegraph messenger at the age of eleven years. He went to school for one session after the war, and in 1868 entered the printing office of Vannerson, Shepperson & Graves, as an apprentice, learning to feed job and cylinder presses and set type, indiscriminately, as the necessities of the work required. Job-printing being to his taste, he developed that line more than any other and finished apprenticeship in that department. Mr. Waddey worked for awhile in Baltimore, then in Norfolk, and afterward on one of the country newspapers in Essex county, Virginia. Returning to Richmond, he ran the usual gamut of a journeyman printer, in and out of luck, until, finally, in 1876, he decided to take up the stationery line, and entered the employ of George W. Gary, where he acquired a detailed knowledge of the blank book and stationery business. In 1877 he became connected with the firm of J. T. Ellyson & Company, as a salesman, with which firm and its successors he continued until 1882, when he purchased the interest of his retiring partners and undertook the business on his own account. It was in this latter year that the firm bought

its first presses and installed a small printing-plant. The business grew quite rapidly from that time on, and new departments were added from time to time until to-day the plant is one of the largest and most complete in the entire South. The business now includes printing, binding, engraving, plate printing, office stationery and supplies, and office furniture.

Mr. Waddey early became connected with the movement for the organization of the employing printers, having been largely instrumental in 1887 (prior to the organization of the United Typothetae of America) in organizing the Richmond Master Printers' Association, which sent a delegate to the first convention of the United Typothetae of America, held in Chicago in that year. At the first Typothetae convention attended by Mr. Waddey, held in New York, in 1888, he was elected corresponding secretary of the organization, and was reelected at subsequent conventions until the offices of corresponding and of recording secretary were combined, in 1891, when he was elected to that office. At the Toronto convention in 1892, Mr. Waddey declined a reelection, but owing to the resignation of his successor on the eve of the succeeding annual convention he accepted an emergency appointment from the president to act as secretary at the Chicago convention in 1893, at which convention he was reelected. He continued to hold the office of secretary until the convention held at Rochester in 1896, when he again declined a reelection, and was finally permitted, after nearly nine years of continuous service to lay aside the cares and responsibilities of that office. At the Typothetae convention held in Kansas City, in 1900, Mr. Waddey was elected chairman of the executive committee, and was reelected at the succeeding convention, held in Pittsburgh, 1901. Since 1902 he held no office in the United Typothetae of America, but was a loyal member and supporter of its policies. The immense business built up by Mr. Waddey since he has been at the head of his house, and the loyalty and good will of the army of employees who have helped to make the Everett Waddey Company one of the best-known concerns of its kind in the South, eloquently testify to the truth of the statement that energy, fairness, and a broad and liberal policy, spell success.

Jesse Gill Crouch. Member of a Virginia family, but a native of Walton county, Georgia, the fortunes of war rather than a formed determination brought Jesse Gill Crouch to Virginia after his father had left the Old Dominion for residence in Georgia. Mr. Crouch's settlement in Virginia occurred through his being sent thither in charge of some Federal prisoners, he having enlisted in the Confederate service from Mississippi, where he was engaged in business at the outbreak of the conflict.

The father of Jesse Gill Crouch, John Crouch, was born on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. He was a farmer all of his life, and, acquiring property in Georgia, moved to that state and engaged in its cultivation until his death in 1887. He and his wife, Martha (Bell) Crouch, were the parents of seven children, two of their sons giving their lives in defence of the cause of the Confederacy.

Jesse Gill Crouch, son of John and Martha (Bell) Crouch, was born in Walton county, Georgia, November 26, 1839. His home was in the place of his birth until he was nine years of age, when his parents moved to Meriwether county, in the same state, and in both localities he attended the public schools, continuing his studies until he was a youth of eighteen years. At this time, in partnership with a brother, he went to Mississippi and established in business as a furniture dealer, being so engaged when war broke out between the north and the south. He enlisted in a troop of Mississippi cavalry, and in different commands served in the Confederate army throughout the four years conflict, afterward becoming a member of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Virginia Infantry, still later becoming a gunner of artillery, firing the shot that sank the *Galena*. He was twice wounded in action, and after coming to Virginia in 1862 in charge of a detachment of Federal prisoners was thenceforth in the eastern theatre of war. His record was a proud one, and although he had many narrow escapes from death during the four years and was struck twice, his was a more happy fate than those of his two brothers, who met their deaths in the struggle. From the close of the war until his death, which occurred April 23, 1901, Mr. Crouch was in business as a contracting carpenter, a calling he adopted upon

his return to peaceful pursuits. His political party was the Democratic, and through interest and activity in public affairs and political matters he became the occupant of influential and leading position. He was a communicant of the Union Station Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Jesse Gill Crouch married, at Gloucester Court House, Virginia, May 1, 1879, Ida May Kerns, born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1858, who there resided until 1859, when she came to Gloucester county, Virginia, with her parents, Maris Vernon Kerns, and his wife, Jane (Lefevre) Kerns, both natives of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the latter born May 12, 1819, died March 3, 1901. Maris Vernon Kerns was a millwright during his active life, and became a band musician in the Confederate army, was taken prisoner by the Union troops, and for one year and a half was confined in the Federal prison at Point Lookout, Maryland. He contracted a severe illness during his incarceration, and although he partially recovered, was a sufferer therefrom until his death, November 17, 1884, caused by aggravated complaints seated in his old infirmity. He was the father of six children, five of whom are living at this time (1914), one a resident of the home place in Gloucester county. Children of Jesse Gill and Ida May (Kerns) Crouch: Maris W., a civil engineer in the employ of the United States government, located at Washington, District of Columbia; Dr. Jesse H., a graduate of the Richmond Medical College, class of 1908, now a medical practitioner of this city, after two years interne duty in Richmond hospitals; Crawford C., a student in Richmond College; Georgia Virginia, died in 1900, aged seventeen years.

Mrs. Crouch descends paternally from John Yost Kern, of Friesbach, Germany, who came to America in 1771, settling in Pennsylvania. He married in Germany Eve Marie Weiss, who bore him six sons and three daughters. John Yost Kern died in 1815, and tradition says that he and his wife are buried in the old grave yard at Christ's Church, in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, near Beavertown. A branch of the family settled in Virginia, others went west and are found as both Kern and Kerns. Maternally Mrs. Crouch descends from Isaac Lefevre, born March 26, 1669, in

France, who was the only member of his family to escape death in the period following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He lived in Germany several years, there married, in 1704, Catherine Le Fiere, and with his wife's family came to Pennsylvania in 1705. He settled in the Pequea Valley, Lancaster county, and there obtained a grant for two thousand acres of land. He had six children.

Alice A. (Jones) Pyle, Richmond, Virginia, in common with every other city of any considerable size in this country, has felt the influence of its organized womanhood in the championship projects for the promotion of the civic welfare and for the improvement of the morals of the city. Richmond also has that which is less common, but by no means rare, a business establishment of reputation and stability whose active head is a woman, the steam dyeing, scouring, and carpet cleaning works owned by Mrs. A. J. Pyle, located at No. 315 and 317 Fifth street. Mrs. Pyle succeeded to the ownership of this business upon the death of her husband in 1882, the concern then one of three years' standing, and has since managed it, directing its activities into channels that offered profitable fields and which offered abundant opportunities for the execution of original ideas. The prosperity and strength of the business of which she is the head can be traced to no other source than to her, and is the result of wise planning, intelligent application, and tireless energy, in all of which she excels.

Hanover county, Virginia, is the old home of the line of Jones of which Mrs. Pyle is a member, and there her grandfather, William Russell Jones, was born, lived and died. William Russell Jones was a farmer and land owner, and in his agricultural pursuits accumulated a large fortune. He and his wife, Huldah (Terrell) Jones, also a native of Virginia, were the parents of six children, all deceased.

Charles Edmund Jones, son of William Russell and Huldah (Terrell) Jones, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, and died in 1869. In mature years he became a merchant in Centerville, Louisa county, Virginia, and during the war between the states enlisted in the Confederate army, was taken prisoner, eluded his captors, and re-

ceived an honorable discharge from that service at the termination of the struggle. He was a successful merchant, a respected citizen, and passed an honorable and useful life. He married Martha Ann Sarah Smith, daughter of Elisha Smith. Elisha Smith married a daughter of the family of Dowell, a native of Virginia, her father one of the largest land owners in Albemarle county, Virginia. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones: Alice A., of whom further; Cortez B., a resident of Richmond, Virginia; Edna Terrell, married John B. MacDowell, and lives in Roanoke, Virginia; Charles Henry, deceased; Emma Lee, deceased; Judge James Buckner, deceased; Martha Susan, deceased, married Benjamin Z. Crenshaw.

Alice Adrienne Jones, daughter of Charles Edmund and Martha Ann Sarah (Smith) Jones, was born at Centerville, Louisa county, Virginia, October 2, 1851. She was educated under the tutelage of a governess, subsequently attending the Piedmont Female Institute, and in 1872 married, in Albemarle county, Virginia, Augustus James Pyle, since making her residence in the city of Richmond. Augustus James Pyle was born in Richmond, Virginia, and died there March 14, 1882, aged about thirty-nine years. He founded the business continued at the present time by Mrs. Pyle, but three years afterward death removed him from his position at its head. At that time Mrs. Pyle, a young woman and unexperienced in business matters, assumed the management and direction thereof, and has since conducted it, the concern under her official leadership ascending to a position of prominence in its line in the state, now ranking as the largest in Virginia. The business is located at No. 315 and 317 North Fifth street, where it occupies a building of three stories and a basement, finely and modernly equipped with machinery for steam dyeing, scouring, and carpet cleaning. Mrs. Pyle's employees number between forty-five and fifty, and, other than the usual work of such an establishment, several departments have been added that greatly widen its field of activity. Eight years ago the importation and sale of surgical goods was instituted, and corsets of high grade were made to order, these features attracting favorable attention. A display of the Richmond Steam Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Works at the Exposition of the Virginia State Agricultural

and Mechanical Society in 1888 was awarded a first prize. Mrs. Pyle has proven her merit as a business woman, and in competition with others in her line has asked no favorable discrimination. The exercise of native talents, close attention to the needs and wants of those to whom her establishment caters, wisdom and judgment, and the maintenance of a business of the highest class, tell the story of her success, for which no degree of credit can be excessive. She has been well advised and aided by competent assistants, but her spirit and personality has pervaded the entire works, and as proprietress she accepts whatever of praise or censure falls thereto.

Mrs. Pyle is the mother of four children: Martha Augusta, married Sydney Putnam Owens, of Richmond; Wade Hampton, married Laura Crenshaw, of Savannah, Georgia; Robert Lee, resides in Richmond; Ashby Barnes, resides in Richmond.

Gabriel Wise Worrell, Ph. B. Few men of his years have been able to compress into the first thirty years of their lives so full a record as has Mr. Worrell. As a sergeant of cavalry in the United States, serving in the Philippines, around the world traveler, a college graduate and editor, leader of the independent progressive thought of his city and one who has suffered for his independence, Mr. Worrell may justly claim that since leaving his Carroll county home in 1901, his years have been well accounted for. His mind, broadened by his travel and strenuous experience, is a determined one, and the blows he has received in defence of his convictions have but rendered him the more determined to fight with all his power of tongue and pen, all forces that oppose better civic government. Like all progressive men who dare attack the old order, he has made bitter enemies, but as chairman of the Progressive Club of Radford, he has won the regard of many more who rate him as one of the potent forces for good in the community. He wields an influence through his own personality, equal to that of his newspaper, the "Record-Advance," and as editor and citizen, is ever a force dreaded by those opposed to him in municipal government.

Gabriel Wise Worrell was born in Carroll county, Virginia, July 9, 1882, son of Josiah Worrell, born in Carroll county, in 1843,



Wise Norrell

died in 1884. He was a farmer and furniture manufacturer, serving after the close of the war as postmaster of Hillsville, Virginia, United States marshall of Carroll county and deputy sheriff. During the war, 1861-65, he served as a private in Lieutenant Newber's Pulaski company, Fiftieth Regiment, Virginia Infantry, Confederate States army, and was engaged at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and many other battles of the war. He married Polly Gillespie Smith, daughter of Gabriel and Allsie (Dickens) Smith, born July 4, 1850, in Carroll county, Virginia, yet survives her husband.

Gabriel Wise Worrell obtained his early and preparatory education in the primary, grammar and high schools of Carroll county. He enlisted in 1901 in Troop F, Eleventh Regiment, United States army, and for nearly three years he served with that famous cavalry regiment attaining the rank of sergeant. While in the service he traveled with his regiment around the world and saw sixteen months service in the Philippines. On account of ill health he was transferred to hospital service at Manila and with Troop D served at Fort Houston, Texas. At the expiration of his term of enlistments in 1904, he was honorably discharged.

In 1907, Mr. Worrell entered Milligan College, North Carolina, from whence he was graduated Ph. B., class of "11." The following year he located in Radford, an independent city of Montgomery county, where he founded, edited and published the "Radford Record," which in August, 1912, was merged with the "Radford Advance," with Mr. Worrell sole editor and manager. The "Advance" founded in 1888 was incorporated in 1907, merged with the newly established "Advance" as the "Record-Advance" Company in 1913, reincorporated as the "Record-Advance" Company, publishers of the "Radford Record." Mr. Worrell is secretary and treasurer of the latter company, editor and manager of the paper, having been vice-president of the old corporation. Fully equipped by education, talent and experience for the editorial position he occupies and a Progressive in political sentiment, he is the recognized leader of the Progressive party in Radford. He is chairman of the Radford Progressive Club and has been hotly engaged in a civic battle with the party in power ever since coming

to Radford. He has received and dealt heavy blows and has been obliged to defend himself from physical violence. On December 16, 1913, the charges he had preferred against the secretary and treasurer of the State Normal School were heard before a special committee of the board of trustees in the mayor's office in Radford, Mr. Worrell being represented by E. Lee Tinkle, his attorney, the defence by Richard Evelyn Byrd. This is only one of the attacks the "Record" has made on those in power in Radford and Mr. Worrell has in the short time he has directed the paper rallied to his standard many influential friends.

He has taken an active interest in the various departments of Radford life, is a member of I. N. Ingalls Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, first lieutenant of Company M, Second Regiment National Guard, a company he assisted in organizing, is a director of the Radford Board of Trade, member and secretary of the Good Government Club, is a potent element of strength in the cause of civic righteousness in Radford and to no man does it owe its strength more than to its fearless, energetic young secretary, the vigorous, able champion of good government.

George Morgan Jones has place among men of interest to Virginians by reason of the qualities of brain and character that gave him leadership among the merchants who built up the business interests of Virginia after the Civil war, and because of his broad conception of the obligations resting upon childless men of wealth. His life story thus publicly recorded will serve both as an example and a warning, and simple justice demands that his memory be rescued from false impressions.

By blood Mr. Jones was a representative of that large class of well-to-do land and slave-owning people who from the earliest years gave strength and backing to the brilliant men whose names are a part of Virginia history. He was of "the people,"—not the mass upon whom the demagogue plays at will, but the thinking men of character upon whom statesmen rely for the enforcement of their policies.

He was born on the 4th day of May, 1824, the son of Wharton and Nancy (Wood) Jones, at "Pleasant View," his father's home on Jeremy's Run, in Page county (then

Shenandoah), Virginia. Through every line of his ancestry he was descended from pioneer landowners of English stock, who as substantial farmers and merchants did much for the development of the new colony and the creation of its wealth. His father, Wharton Jones, was born in Shenandoah county (now Page) on the 31st of March, 1786, the son of George Jones and Margaret (Morgan) Jones. George Jones was born in Caroline county, the son of Thomas and Mary (Wharton) Jones, of that part of Essex county formed into Caroline in 1727. He moved over into the Valley of Virginia prior to the revolution, married, and lived there until his death on the 30th of April, 1810. His wife, Margaret Morgan, was born in Shenandoah county (then Frederick and now Page), in 1757, the daughter of John Morgan. The vivacity and activity for which as an old lady she was notable made her a great favorite with her grandchildren. She kept up her horseback riding, at which she had been expert, all of her life, being finally thrown by a horse and killed in her eighty-sixth year, on September 8, 1843.

Mr. Jones' mother, Ann Wood (called Nancy), was born on the 15th of October, 1799, the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Follis) Wood, at her father's home, "Cedar Point," Shenandoah county (now Page). Her father, Benjamin Wood, was born April 30, 1761, the son of Nehemiah Wood Sr. and Abigail (Grigsby) Wood, who had come into the Valley from Stafford county. Nehemiah Wood Sr., who died October 3, 1816, at an extremely advanced age, was the son of William Wood. Benjamin Wood's first wife, Mrs. Jones' mother, Sarah Follis, was born November, 1766, a daughter of Jacob Follis and Sarah, his wife, who was Sarah Springer, a daughter of Isaac Springer. They were married February 12, 1791, and she died March 27, 1812. On June 29, 1823, Benjamin Wood married for his second wife Elizabeth Abbot, daughter of Rogden Abbot, of Culpeper county, born November 15, 1789, and died at Cedar Point, November 17, 1871. Nothing is known of William Wood beyond his name, but his son Nehemiah is reputed to have been a splendid specimen of the sturdy manhood that conquered the wilderness of the New World. The memory of his wife, Abigail Grigsby, was held in great veneration by her children and she left her impress upon her generation

as a woman whose dignity of position was well maintained by force of sweetness of character and charm of manner.

All of these men were extensive landowners, as the records of their counties of residence abundantly testify. They were distinguished by no brilliant achievements, but of high character and independent means, they were people of influential position who were counted a valuable force in community life and bore their full share of the burdens of local affairs. Their opinions were quoted as the highest authority on all agricultural questions. Benjamin Wood, Mr. Jones' maternal grandfather, was a man of wealth, and his estate in the long division among his eight children yielded valuable farms and slaves for them all, much of which he gave them in his life time, as they married and established homes of their own. The grandfather, George Jones, was likewise a man of influence possessed of comfortable fortune according to the standards of his time and place.

The family characteristics were pronounced, and Mr. Jones showed marked influences of heredity. An independent, reserved, home-loving and unostentatious people, they shrank from publicity. Though uninclined to assume leadership responsibility, they never shirked it, and when they followed it was only where mind and judgment led. With no taste for military life, they conscientiously performed their soldier duty whenever occasion demanded. Benjamin Wood and George Jones both served as soldiers in the revolution, the former as private in the First Virginia, and the latter in the Third Virginia Regiment.

The story is told of Benjamin Wood that as a very young man he inclined toward luxury and sport to an extent inconsistent with his father's ideas. Paternal lectures not availing to bring him to the paths of industry, paternal authority was exercised. All income was cut off, a tract of unimproved land conveyed to him, and he was sternly thrust upon his own resources. His riding horse and its equipment, and his own wardrobe—he was something of a dandy in his tastes—constituted his sole capital for the development of his land. The outlook was not cheerful, but the father was unrelenting and the son of the same fibre. A comrade-cousin, likewise out of favor at home for similar reasons, also owned his

riding horse. They formed a partnership, joined their riding horses in a team and went to work; how successfully is proved by the land records of Shenandoah and Page counties, where tract after tract of land is shown passing in title to him. As a business man he became a power in his part of the State, but he retained his youthful love of good horses and good clothes to the end of his long life. He died April 24, 1829, at his home, Cedar Point, honored and loved by all who knew him.

Mr. Jones' father, Wharton Jones, was also a man of substantial estate, apart from the separate property of his wife, the daughter of Benjamin Wood. As a prosperous landed proprietor, he was a leader in his community, being called upon constantly as adviser in business affairs of importance and to serve as guardian and administrator for kindred, friends and neighbors. For a number of years he sat as justice under the old county court system. He died after a short illness, on the 23rd of October, 1836, when but little more than fifty years of age, leaving his wife a widow at thirty-seven, with eleven children, one unborn. They had been married less than twenty years before, on the 17th of January, 1817, at Cedar Point. She died December 18, 1867, having survived him thirty-one years. Their children were as follows, all born at Pleasant View, the home he built for her, and in which they lived all of their married life:

1. William Follis Jones, born November 17, 1817, married Catherine Price, of Page county, September 5, 1837, moved to Missouri, and died there September 12, 1857. There were ten children of this marriage: Cordelia Ann, married Galen Crow, of Austin, Texas; Emma, married George Rigdon; Minerva, died in childhood; Martha, married William Moore; Alice, married Robert Stockstill; William Price, Isaac Edgar, Peter Lee; Thomas Wood and George Herbert, all of whom made their homes in states west of the Mississippi. 2. Isaac Springer Jones, born January 23, 1819, settled in Missouri, and there married Anne Eliza Byrd, January 19, 1854, and died April 29, 1873, leaving eight children: Margaret, Edgar, Byrd, Nannie, George Lee, Mary Ann, Martha and Isaac, all of whom made their homes in states west of the Mississippi. 3. Thomas Wood Jones, born October 15, 1820, died unmarried, January 22,

1837. 4. Sarah Catherine Jones, born May 22, 1822, married Reuben Pendleton Bell, of the Rappahannock county family of that name, May 19, 1842, and died September 27, 1901, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. McKay, in Augusta county. There were seven children of this marriage: Erasmus Lee Bell, of Lynchburg, Virginia, married Barbara, daughter of Colonel Mann Spitzer, of Whitehall, Page county; Martha Virginia, married Dr. William E. Pitman, of Page county, both now dead; Florence Ann, widow of George Buswell, of Indiana; Mary Ella, wife of Charles E. Biedler, of Luray, Page county; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Antram McKay, of Augusta county, Virginia; Solon Lycurgus Bell, married Mattie Jones, and lives at his father's old home, "Bellvue," in Page county; Nancy Wharton Bell, died in girlhood. 5. George Morgan Jones, the subject of this sketch, was twelve years old when his father died. 6. Benjamin Franklin Jones, born June 26, 1826, died unmarried September 19, 1857. 7. Harrison Booton Jones, born July 27, 1828, married Laura Asenath Starbuck, of Nantucket and Massachusetts ancestry, June 9, 1858, and died in Lynchburg, August 24, 1897. The children of this marriage were: Margaret Lee Jones, who died in early girlhood; Anna Laura Jones, of Lynchburg; Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Hurt Whitehead, of Chatham, Virginia; and Sarah Starbuck, wife of Leon Marley Jones, of Portsmouth, Virginia. 8. David Wharton Jones, born August 3, 1830, married Cynthia Anne Plummer, June 8, 1859, died June 24, 1884, in Austin, Texas. His children were: Mary Nancy Jones, of Austin, Texas; David Galen Jones, of Texas; Lula Ada, wife of Dr. John William Blattner, superintendent of the state institution for deaf and dumb of North Dakota; and Thomas, died in childhood. 9. Margaret Elizabeth Jones, born September 27, 1832; married December 26, 1889, John H. Newell; died June 24, 1901. 10. Mary Ann Jones, born May 8, 1834, married Ambrose Booton Shenk, March 23, 1854, died September 27, 1898, in Lynchburg. Her husband was killed at the battle of Kearnstown, March 23, 1863, while serving as captain of Company H, of the Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade. Their children were: Ambrose Lee Shenk, of Lynchburg, married Alice Spitzer, sister of Mrs. E. Lee Bell (see

above); William Herbert Shenk, married Lillian Lowry; and Frances G. Shenk, who died unmarried. 11. Martha Susan Jones, born April 23, 1837, died September 26, 1837.

The children of Mr. Jones' other direct ancestors mentioned herein were as follows: Children of Thomas Jones and Mary Wharton: George Jones, married Margaret Morgan; Thomas Jones, married widow of William Nunn; Elizabeth and Nellie, lived at Bowling Green, Caroline county, and died unmarried, and Mrs. ——— McCarty, who lived in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Children of George Jones and Margaret Morgan: Mary (called Polly) Jones, married Joshua Wood, son of Nehemiah Wood Sr.; John Jones, died unmarried; Wharton Jones, married Nancy, daughter of Nehemiah Wood's son Benjamin; Thomas Jones, married Nancy, daughter of Nehemiah Wood's son Jesse; Nancy Jones, died in childhood, and George Jones, a merchant of Vicksburg, Mississippi, died unmarried. Children of John Morgan: Margaret (called Peggy), married George Jones (see above), and John Morgan Jr. John Morgan Sr. died young and his widow married a Mr. Starn. They had one daughter, Nancy, who married a Mr. Hurst and went to Tennessee. Children of William Wood: Nehemiah Wood Sr., married (first) Abigail Grigsby, and (second) Diana Sandy. It is stated that William Wood's other children were: Asa Wood, of Stafford county, and Colonel James Wood, of Winchester, but the exact relationship with these men has never been shown by authentic records. Children of Nehemiah Wood Sr. and Abigail Grigsby: 1. William Wood, killed in battle during the revolutionary war, married Margaret ———. 2. Jesse Wood. 3. John Wood. 4. Benjamin Wood (see below). 5. Joshua Wood, married Mary Jones (see above). 6. Leticia Grigsby Wood, married Sinnet Atwood. Their son, Nehemiah Atwood, moved to Ohio, where he accumulated quite a fortune and built and endowed Rio Grande College, in Gallia county, Ohio. He left no children. 7. Nancy Wood, married Edwin Young. 8. Nehemiah Wood Jr., moved to Kanawha county, now West Virginia, and was one of the first settlers of Charleston. He married Eve Ruffner, daughter of Joseph Ruffner, also among the first settlers of Kanawha county. Mr. Wood represented Kanawha county in the Vir-

ginia assembly in 1805, and soon afterward moved to Gallia county, Ohio, where he became perhaps the wealthiest and most prominent citizen of the county, being known as "King Wood," by reason of his wealth and his dominant make-up. He died there in 1824. Children of Benjamin Wood and Sarah Follis: Hadad Wood, married Rebecca McCullough; Harrison Wood, married (first) Sarah Kaufman, and (second) Sarah Blackwell; David Wood, died unmarried; William Follis Wood, married Barbara Brumbach, and Nancy, married Wharton Jones (see above). Children of Benjamin Wood's second marriage, with Elizabeth Abbot: Sarah Wood, married Wesley Bear; Edward Whitfield Wood, married Helen Strother, of Rappahannock county, and Mary Mahala Wood, married Dr. George W. Rust, of Fauquier county, Virginia. Children of Jacob Follis and Sarah Springer: Jacob Follis Jr.; William Follis; Sarah Follis, married Benjamin Wood (see above); Isaac Follis; Susanna Follis, married Rev. Ambrose Booton.

Wharton Jones left no will, and his estate had therefore to be divided and its possibilities of increase lessened by the long division. A few thousands of dollars in lands and slaves vested in each child. It was the realization of his ownership of this capital that turned the attention of his young son George to the money-making possibilities of the mercantile world. With the restlessness so usual in the adolescent boy, he urged his mother for permission to go to their neighboring town of Luray to accept employment as clerk in a general store owned and managed by Mr. Gabriel Jordan. He was but fifteen years old when he thus left school and started out to begin his career as a merchant—a reserved, sensitive, mother and home-loving boy, but with courage and energy to overcome shrinking within and difficulties without. He showed from the beginning that he had found his true vocation. Even when so young a boy, he made his impress upon his employer and his customers by his careful attention to business, his courtesy and consideration for the rights of the buyer and his stern guardianship over the interests of his employer, down to the last cent. His was the commercial mind, quick to grasp the seriousness of small waste and leakage, and to realize the money value of good will. These qualities of the success-

ful merchant were in his case engrafted upon a character rooted deep in the integrity and justice which were his both by inheritance and breeding. His mother was one of that gentle-mannered type of women, tender and sympathetic, indulgently yielding in non-essentials, but like adamant in matters of right and wrong. A really wonderful woman she was, sweet and brave and strong of spirit. Though physically frail, she met so well the heavy responsibilities thrust upon her by her husband's death that her influence over her seven fatherless boys held them to sober and upright lives, and her example was a force for good in a circle wide beyond her family. Her sons went from her armored in sound principles of justice and honor from which they never departed.

Mr. Jones spent six years with Mr. Jordan in Luray, developing his business talents in an excellent school. The close confinement and irregular hours finally proved too much for a boy accustomed to the freedom and comforts of a well ordered home. At twenty-one he had hoped to take his patrimony, which had been accumulating during his minority, and launch out into business for himself, but ill health changed all his plans and deferred his hopes. Life in the open was prescribed for him and, with his characteristic energy, he decided upon a leisurely horseback trip to Missouri. For six months or more he, with his brother Isaac as his companion, wandered through the then undeveloped Middle West, touching here and there to greet old friends and kindred who had left Virginia to follow the western trail, and stopping at the various watering places in Virginia—loitering along as the spirit moved them. His description of the White Sulphur Springs of 1845 offers striking contrast to its present-day luxuries. Though at that time a favorite resort of people of wealth and fashion, it made little provision for the passing traveler, who was forced to be content with crude lodgings, bad service and indifferent food. The people who gave charm to the place had their own cabins, brought their own horses and servants, and provided for their own comfort.

The good results from this trip were not immediately apparent. He reached home too spent in strength to even dismount unaided from his horse. Utterly discouraged, he gave himself over to the care of his dearly-

beloved mother and to the luxury of her ministrations. He was unfit for work of any sort, but his pent-up energies made idleness an agony. He grew so restless that in desperation his mother taught him to knit. Interest in overcoming the difficulties presented by bungling fingers, refractory needles, tangled threads and dropped stitches, soothed his jangling nerves and enabled him to rest quietly where he best loved to be—at his mother's side. Under her careful attention to his food, rest and recreation, he soon began to grow stronger and continued steadily to improve until he recovered sufficiently to undertake business again. Those months of companionship with his mother, while he was convalescing in his childhood home, were among his happiest memories, out of which grew his conception of what a true home should mean to its family.

Not yet feeling very sure of his health, his first venture was confined to a country store at Peaksville, Bedford county, where there was no need of close confinement, and where a partner shared the responsibility. Upon the fuller restoration of his health, he established himself alone in the hardware business in Bedford City (then Liberty), a venture so successful from the start as to bring quick recognition of his ability as a merchant. In 1855, thinking he saw wider opportunities in Salisbury, North Carolina, he transferred his hardware interests there, and conducted a most successful business until the beginning of the civil war.

He was opposed to secession, and had no military ambitions, no love for the excitement of a soldier's life, but true to the traditions of his people, he was ready to quietly do his part in the struggle, at whatever cost. He closed out his business in Salisbury and returned to Virginia to follow the fortunes of his native State. When Virginia seceded, he enlisted as a private in the Second Virginia Cavalry and served in the commissary department through the four years to Appomattox with the same stern adherence to duty, as he saw it, however harsh, that always characterized him. For him there was no glamour or romance in war, no appeal to ambition through military distinction; just plain hard duty demanded of his manhood, so faithfully performed that in spite of his modest place, it won from his commanding officers recognition of his sterling worth. General T. T. Munford writes

of him: "He was a modest, unpretending soldier who did his whole duty and never thought it necessary to parade it. He was a man of broad business capacity, ready to do his duty and always in a pleasant way. He knew how to do things! He never sought place nor shirked duty. He never complained and was never complained of. He stood at his post and did his best and was a true Confederate soldier with a clean record, commanding respect by winning it." Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Graves says of him, "He was a soldier who never shirked, a man that you could rely on in every way."

When the war was over, he turned his back upon that chapter of his life, honorably though he had lived it, and courageously faced the future. It is characteristic of him that in a country where time was marked by the "War," he rarely mentioned it, and his own brave drudgery in ranks he looked upon so as a matter of course that he felt no claim to place among Confederate heroes. He would be unable to recognize himself in the belligerent bronze twins, masquerading in soldier garb and accoutrements under his name, in the city where he sought so earnestly to place at the service of the people the fruits of his success as a *business man*.

After Lee's surrender in April, 1865, until December of that year, he remained on his farm in Bedford county, gathering up the loose ends of his business and piecing together the fragments the war had left of his capital. In December he formed a partnership with his two brothers-in-law, and they immediately began business as wholesale and retail hardware merchants in Lynchburg. The foundation of his fortune thus laid was built up steadily and rapidly as the city recovered from the ravages of war and developed to an important business centre. The firm prospered greatly. The industry of its members, their fearless undertaking of the hardest physical labor, their careful conservation of every cent of their resources, made the name of Jones, Watts & Co. a synonym for hard work and close counting of cost. They had all just emerged from the hard school of the Confederate army, where they had known need of the simplest comforts of life. They brought to their business a keen realization of the commercial truths that dollars at work are the most profitable of servants, and that dollars are made up of cents. They counted every

penny and demanded its full equivalent in every business transaction. The hardware business in Virginia is controlled to-day by men who learned it in their hard school of close economy and grilling work. Many are the stories told of the strict discipline maintained among their employees, but in all accounts given of life in their establishment, of the stern demand for every hour of labor paid for, of the intolerance of waste and shirking of any sort, there stands out the voluntary and undisputed testimony that *Mr. Jones* was always just and fair. He demanded what he paid for, but no more, and rendered with exactness all that was due from him. His was the recognized brain that made the fortunes of the firm. "Ask Brother George" was so invariably the answer to every business problem submitted to his partners that the expression became a fixed one in local parlance. Until his clear mind and cool judgment could be brought to bear upon a question, it remained unanswered. He recognized commercial life as a cruel game played with money as counters and he played it without quarter to the incompetent, but he played it according to the rules laid down in good conscience, wherein honesty is the only policy and trickery and misrepresentation and unfair advantage have no place. He played on a fair field and asked no favor. He was a merchant with a merchant's mind and a merchant's talent, but he dignified his occupation of tradesman with an ethical perception of that exact and honest distribution of commodities essential to the development of a complex community life for the greatest good of the greatest number.

As his business methods brought reputation to the firm of Jones Watts & Co., their trade stretched out through the State and made profitable the establishment of branch houses in Danville, Bedford City and Salem. His prominence in the mercantile world created many demands upon him outside of his hardware business, and all that was conducive to the material welfare and prosperity of Lynchburg had his earnest support. The twenty years he was president of the National Exchange Bank were the years of its greatest growth. He was the first president of the Lynchburg Board of Trade, and connected with all the general business activities of the town, as well as the more important ventures of Lynchburg

capital in other places. He was largely interested in the development of the Virginia coal mining industry, and one of the contributing sources of strength to that and many other industries of the State.

Mr. Jones was essentially a domestic man, and in the home circle he manifested an indulgent tenderness and a generosity in spending that proved his family to be the main-spring of his business energies. He was married, September 14, 1848, to Mary Frances Watts, of Bedford county, who in 1915 still survives him. The children of this marriage were: Nannie Isabelle Jones, born July 28, 1858, died July 25, 1859; Georgie Lee Jones, born October 8, 1864, died unmarried, January 5, 1884; Lily Frances Jones, born June 5, 1869, died unmarried, August 12, 1885.

His whole life and interest were bound up in these two daughters. It was for them he worked, that every opportunity might be given them, and their every reasonable wish gratified. For their sake he bravely bore his disappointment and tried to make up by double tenderness and sympathy for the want of true home atmosphere he so earnestly desired for them. He guarded with a chivalry worthy a better cause the secret of the shadow that darkened his vision of a happy home and bore in silence the pain of knowing this vision would never brighten to realization.

With the sudden death of his eldest daughter, Georgie, in 1884, his spirit began to break. She was the "understanding" one, temperamentally in close accord with him, whose sympathy was his greatest comfort. Bereft of her, he poured the wealth of his starved affection upon the remaining daughter. Soon after her sister's death her health gave way, and her father subordinated everything to the effort to restore her strength and save her life. One year and a half later she, too, died, at Carlsbad, Germany, where, as a last resort, they had taken her.

This blow blotted out all joy left in life for him. He was literally bowed down by his sorrow and the alert, erect, well-dressed business man so familiar on the streets of Lynchburg was gone, and in his place an old man passed, stooped and tragic-eyed. It was not only that his children were dead; his incentive for living had died with them. The fruit of his hard years of business struggle for financial success was as chaff be-

cause it could never give happiness to those for whom he had toiled. His suffering was increased by his intense reserve and his sensitiveness to touch upon personalities. His early entrance into business had stopped his schooling at fifteen years of age. He lacked the self-confidence and ease of intercourse that come from standardized competition with youthful contemporaries in the formative years belonging to school and college training, and the power of expression that cultural education gives. He was inarticulate except in the terse terms of business. All the finer spirit of him was imprisoned thus within him except as expressed in his unselfish devotion to his children.

He tried to move on in the old grooves, but the zest was gone with the inspiration of it. In June, 1887, less than two years after the death of his youngest daughter, the business of Jones, Watts & Co. was sold to associates, and the founders retired from active work. The depressing sense of failure weighed heavily upon Mr. Jones. He felt that his labor had been in vain, but his nervous energy and habits of close application to business pushed him out toward activity of some sort. His interest had been absorbed between business and home, at a period when the South was so engrossed in building up its waste places that to the churches was left the administration of the people's philanthropy, through missionary societies and poor funds. The ideal of service in its broad application to community welfare had not then caught the South as it has to-day. Mr. Jones had had no training or experience in the work of establishing great eleemosynary institutions, but within him there now stirred the desire for constructive community service—not hard to mouth help for the shiftless, offensive to his trained business sense that demanded exchange of values.

He first became interested in the question of employment for the idle woman-labor on the impoverished farms of the South, and turned his energies and capital to the establishment of the Lynchburg Cotton Mills, of which he was the first president. After he accepted the presidency and undertook the active supervision of the organization and building, his residence was moved to the suburb of Lynchburg farthest from the mill to gratify his wife's feeling that she could no longer endure city noises. The roads were

unpaved, there was none but horse-power available for transportation, and by the end of two years, the exposure incident to the daily horse-back ride so often made through miles of mud and cold had brought on severe trouble from rheumatism, which made him a cripple for the rest of his life. Notwithstanding the difficulties, under which he labored to establish this mill—perhaps because of them—he always regarded it with deep interest as representing a self-sustaining plant for the increase of thrift among the people, an enterprise profitable for both labor and capital. Considered by the attitude of the labor agitators of the present day toward labor conditions of women and children in the Southern cotton mills, it is difficult to catch his view of the mill as a philanthropic enterprise. Yet it is true that his interest in it had its root in his desire to help people help themselves. Forced by his rheumatism to give up active participation in the affairs of the mill, he resigned its presidency, but he always regarded it with affectionate interest as the first-born of his altruistic spirit.

He next became interested in the Randolph-Macon system of schools and colleges. The neglect of his own possibilities for a cultural education, impressed upon him by the deep need he now felt for the consolations of a mind enriched by familiarity with the thought and lives of the world's great men of literature and history, turned his attention to the educational needs of his city. His astute business mind saw the economic advantage of a system which provided academic and college training for both boys and girls, by a central college for each sex, and feeder preparatory schools scattered through the State. He is credited with having originated the plan that resulted in the establishment of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College at Lynchburg, and he was the first and one of the largest contributors to it. He later built the library room at the college and gave generous donations for books from time to time.

These things did not satisfy him, however. He had accumulated a large estate by his own efforts, guided by a brain of uncommon business acumen. He saw no logic in scattering it abroad again. In the days that now came to him, when his lameness forced him to inaction, he was haunted by his dead hopes in a life which seemed to him empty of all achievement that would live after him.

He grew to feel a responsibility to the money for which he had given the strength of his youth and manhood, an obligation to make it serve a good purpose, to represent in the place where he had made it the life of service he had now come to know was the only life that satisfies. The careful business habits of thrift and saving which had made possible his fortune forbade his frittering it in small benefices. He believed in the character-building value of individual effort and was little inclined to lavish gifts here and there. Out of this chaos of mind and spirit there gradually formed the fixed philosophy that the responsibility of conferring great public benefits rested upon men of means who, like himself, had no direct descendants. He determined to keep his estate intact to abundantly meet some need of the city where he had made his money.

The more time he had for introspection, the more keenly he realized his own deprivation of the pleasures to be found in the world of books when entered through the doors of school and college. Lynchburg now had the college for women he had helped to establish, with tender thought of his own girls. The city's public schools were then boasted the best in the State. All this work was handicapped by need of a good library.

Thus was provided the "George Morgan Jones Memorial Library" of Lynchburg, a mere shell of his intended benefaction, stripped of all its riches. Had his will prevailed, every educational interest in Virginia would have been advanced by the establishment of a public library unequalled south of Washington.

For his great conception of public service, for the sense of personal obligation back of it and for the struggle he made to meet it, he is due as much honor and more sympathy than if his great institution stood today giving tangible proof of his philanthropic spirit through its active power for good in the educational development of his State. He must be honored as is the brave soldier, who, fighting against heavy odds, is fatally wounded before the battle is won.

William Carlyle Herbert. William Carlyle Herbert, an active and successful business man in New York, was born September 18, 1878, in Alexandria, Virginia, and is descended from forebears who have been long identified with the state of Virginia. The name appears very early in the records of the Old

Dominion, Richard Herbert having been sworn as a vestryman of Bristol Parish, November 10, 1726. William Herbert, of a family located at Muchcross Abbey on Lake Kilaruey, Ireland, came to America in an early day, and located at Alexandria, Virginia, where he was president of a bank and served as mayor. He married a daughter of John and Sarah (Fairfax) Carlyle, and had children: John Carlyle, William, Margaret, who married Thomas, ninth Lord Fairfax; Sarah, married Rev. Oliver Norris; Ann, died unmarried; Eliza P., died unmarried; Lucinda, died in childhood.

William (2) Herbert, second son of William Herbert, resided at Shooter's Hill, in Fairfax Parish of Alexandria, and was a vestryman of the parish, whose book of records begins 1765. He was an attorney and an active Episcopalian. He married a sister of John P. Delaney, of Loudoun county, Virginia.

William W. Herbert, son of William (2) Herbert, was born 1823 at Shooter's Hill, and died November 3, 1901, at Alexandria. He was a wholesale grain dealer in Alexandria, and served as postmaster of the city during President Cleveland's first administration, after which he retired from active business. He was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Alexandria, and an ardent supporter of Democratic principles. He married Susan Munson Scott, a native of Warrenton, Virginia, who survived him, and is now living in Alexandria. Children: Ann Morson, Fanny Scott, Ellen Whiting, Sue Scott, wife of George Brook, a division engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; William C., mentioned below; Arthur, employed in a bank at Alexandria.

William Carlyle Herbert was educated in private schools and Blackburn's Academy. He graduated at George Washington University (now called Columbian), in Washington, D. C., with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1900. Desiring to enter a field where opportunities were wide, he removed to New York City, and entered the office of Alexander & Colby, later joining the firm of Rollins & Rollins, leading attorneys of New York City, where he continued until 1909. In that year he was employed in a very important diplomatic mission, being sent by the Windsor Trust Company and certain bankers of New York to negotiate a loan to the government of Guatemala, Central America. He had power of attorney, and

after remaining two and one-half years in the Central American republic, completed his mission successfully and returned to New York. He then established a general brokerage business in that city, which has continued to the present time under the style of Herbert, Robertson & Company, which now occupies handsome and spacious offices on Forty-sixth street. In August, 1913, Mr. Herbert visited London, England, in the interests of large undertakings, and returned to New York in March, 1914, having successfully accomplished his purpose. These excursions establish clearly the confidence in which he is held by many investors and his ability as a business man. He is a member of the Virginia Society of New York, and of the City Club. He is an attendant of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, presided over by Dr. Ernest Stires, and is a constant Republican in political action. Mr. Herbert is unmarried.

F. Graham Cootes. F. Graham Cootes, the well known artist, is one of those men whose works will live in the memories of their fellow men. His busy life is full of achievements, and has awakened genuine admiration. While an artist to his very finger tips, Mr. Cootes has not neglected the business opportunities which have come to him, and may be considered a very successful man in every phase of life. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. The family from which he is descended settled in Rockingham county, Virginia many years ago. His grandfather Samuel Cootes, was a well known politician and member of the state legislature, and his grandfather, Graham, descended from the Grahams of Scotland, of which the Earl of Montrose was the head—played a leading part in the social life of his day.

Benjamin Franklin, son of Samuel and Margaret (Graham) Cootes, was born at "Cootes' Store," Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1830, and died in 1880. He read law in Virginia, and in Cumberland, Maryland, and was in active practice as an attorney prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Second Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry, was advanced to the rank of adjutant, and then to that of captain. He was wounded at the battle of Monocacy River, Maryland. After the war had been concluded he accepted a position with Hodges Brothers, a wholesale dry goods

firm of Baltimore, Maryland. He was known to a host of friends as a model type of Christian gentleman. Mr. Cootes married Mary Elizabeth (born in Greenville, Virginia, April 19, 1843, died January 21, 1897), a daughter of John and Amanda (Tate) Newton, of Greenville, Virginia. They had two daughters, Emma Newton and Lillie Graham, who died in infancy, and two sons, F. Graham, whose name heads this sketch, and Captain Harry Newton Cootes, of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry, who was born at Staunton, Virginia, April 2, 1874. He was educated at the Staunton Military Academy and the Virginia Military Institute. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a volunteer, and was assigned to the Fourth Regiment, Immunes. He was later commissioned second lieutenant in the same regiment, and when mustered out at the close of the war, enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States. He was assigned to the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction in the Philippines for about two years with the rank of captain. He then re-enlisted in the United States regular army, being assigned to service in the Twelfth Cavalry, as first lieutenant, and after several years service was promoted to a captaincy. He served later as aide-de-camp to Governor-General Forbes, of the Philippines, to the Secretary of War, J. M. Dickenson, and to President Tucker and General Frederick Dent Grant at the Jamestown Exposition. Captain Cootes married, May 26, 1908, Mary Lou, daughter of Merritt T. and Elizabeth (Dickson) Cooke, of Norfolk, Virginia.

Frank Graham son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Elizabeth (Newton) Cootes, was born in Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, April 6, 1879. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native town, and from his earliest years showed decided artistic tendencies. For a period of two years he was a student at Professor S. H. Owens' Academy, where he was awarded a competitive scholarship entitling him to attendance at Washington and Lee University. He matriculated at this institution in 1896, and spent one year there. In 1897 he entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1901, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. The following year he came to the

city of New York, and commenced the study of his chosen profession at the New York School of Art, known as Chase's School, founded by William M. Chase, and which was continued several years. In 1904 he took up the profession of art as a business, becoming an illustrator of books and magazines, and was also engaged in portrait work in New York City. He has made portrait sketches of many of the best known people in the financial and social world in America. He has done some excellent work for the great magazines of America—Scribner's, Harper's, McClure's, The Saturday Evening Post, Colliers, etc.; has illustrated the popular books of Harold Bell Wright the "Shepherd of the Hills," etc., and many other popular books. He has in his possession many letters from well known authors expressing their satisfaction at the masterly manner in which he has illustrated their ideas. To successfully delineate the characters described in a book, takes more than merely artistic sense; this must be combined with general intelligence of an unusually high order, if form, feature and expression are to be rightly portrayed. In this special form of art Mr. Cootes has been exceptionally successful. In 1904 he founded the Virginia Summer School of Art at the University of Virginia. Mr. Cootes was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Virginia, because of the distinction he has achieved in art; he was elected a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity in 1896; and he is a member of the executive committee of "The Virginians" of New York, and a member of the Southern Society and the Society of Illustrators of New York.

Mr. Cootes married, July 17, 1912, Adèle, born June 28, 1887, a daughter of Richard Clay and Carrie (Harmer) Sibley, of New York City. He is a man of broad minded and liberal views on all subjects and is independent in his political and religious ideas, refusing to allow himself to be bound by partisan ties. He gives earnest thought to the serious questions of the day, and has a high and readily expressed appreciation for the good qualities to be discovered in others.

Charles Hunter Locher. Charles Hunter Locher, a prominent contractor of New York City, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, October 3, 1862. His father was Charles Hess Locher, who was born in

Funkston, Maryland, in 1821, died in 1889. Charles Hess Locher was quartermaster in the Confederate army stationed at Lynchburg, Virginia, during the Civil war, and in his home county was a well known contractor and manufacturer of cement. The mother of Charles Hunter Locher was Mary Elizabeth (Orrick) Locher, who was born in Hancock, Maryland, in 1831, died in 1884, the daughter of Cromwell Orrick. The family name of Locher is occupational and an allied name is Lockerman, or a man who makes locks. The name is found both in Germany and Britain, and families of the name have been distinguished in Europe. In the General Armory of J. Bernard Burke, the arms of one family of the name are thus heraldically described: Quarterly first and third, or a chevron, between three dragons heads erased gules; second and third argent a fesse three lozenges azure. Crest: A buck's head erased proper.

Mr. Charles Hunter Locher was educated as a boy in the public and private schools of his native town, and after leaving school worked with concerns in connection with railroads, and in this way obtained a very practical knowledge of railway construction. From that he drifted naturally into contract work. He has constructed in many parts of the country, in connection with others, large and important dams, canals, and similar work, notable among which are: Chicago Drainage Canal; Hydro Electric Plant, 1400 H. P., Richmond, Virginia; I. & O. Viaduct, Richmond, Virginia; Wachusett Dam, Clinton, Massachusetts, for water supply for city of Boston; excavation West Neebish Channel, Sault St. Marie, and Livingston Channel, Detroit, Michigan, for United States government; Shoshone Dam, Cody, Wyoming, at the time of construction the highest in the world; four and one-half mile aqueduct within the limits of the city of New York; several sections of New York state barge canal, the cost of these aggregating over twenty million dollars, in which he has not only had a business interest, but a large share in the constructive work of achievement, involving labor adequate to the completion of large and difficult engineering and other undertakings. He is the inventor of the "aerial dump" used in large excavating and conveying works, and is the owner of several United States patents, including rock drills. Mr. Locher is a member

of various fraternities and societies, among them, "The Southern Society of New York City," "The Virginians of New York City," and "The Technical Club of Chicago, Illinois." In politics he is a Democrat, and takes an independent and personal stand in matters of religion.

Mr. Locher is one of six children, most of whom reached maturity. His brothers and sisters were: Harry Orrick, born at Alpine, Maryland, 1850, married Lulu E. Jett, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, their children being Harry Orrick, Jr., Eben, Bailey, Edith, Louise, and Lawrence; Eben, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1853, married Maggie Garber, their children being Charles H., Mary, George, John and Baldwin; George, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 27, 1865, married Mary Poindexter, of Rockbridge county, sister of Senator Poindexter, their child being Francis Lightfoot; Lawrence, born in Rockbridge county, 1867, died at the age of sixteen years; Lucy A. (twin to Lawrence Locher), born in Rockbridge county, 1867; Henry S., born in Rockbridge county.

Mr. Locher married, October 3, 1909, Matilda McClure, daughter of John and Rose (Angle) Bowles, born at Hancock, Maryland, in 1865. There have been no children of this marriage. The Locher family of Virginia has been allied in different generations with many well known families of the south, and has itself in the persons of some of its members played a worthy part in the communities to which its ramifications have run. The family has not been a numerous one, but it has made up in quality what it lacks in quantity, and considering the limited prevalence of the name its members have no right to be ashamed of its record in the political, commercial and professional fields of activity.

Homer Lenoir Ferguson. The family of Ferguson is of undoubted Scotch origin, and the particular family to which the subject of this sketch belongs emigrated to the north of Ireland from Ayrshire, Scotland, about the middle of the sixteenth century. The family herein described was planted in Burke county, North Carolina, about 1801, when William Ferguson came from county Tyrone, Ireland, and settled there. His wife was Margaret Love, also born in county Tyrone, Ireland, and she came to

America when a girl of thirteen, was shipwrecked and very nearly lost her life on the passage over. Their son, William Ferguson, was born 1810 in Burke county and later settled in Haywood county, North Carolina, where he purchased a large farm which still remains in the hands of one of his sons. He married Ruth, daughter of Nathan Gibson, also of Scotch-Irish extraction, and they were the parents of William Burder Ferguson, next mentioned.

William Burder Ferguson was born 1837 in Haywood county, North Carolina, was educated in western North Carolina and in Georgia, and at the outbreak of the Civil war had just begun the practice of law. He enlisted as a private, together with four of his brothers, and served during the entire war. He held the rank of captain at the time of his discharge. Shortly after the close of the war, he was married to Laura Adelaide Reeves, and after two years spent in Texas returned to North Carolina, where they lived at Waynesville continuously from that time until their death. He was an active member of the Methodist church, was a prominent Mason, and a lifelong Democrat. He died in 1910 and his widow survived him only two years. Both were prominent in the county and were well beloved by all whom knew them. They had children: 1. Ida, born 1869, became the wife of John C. Orr, of Scotch ancestry, and had children: John B., Robert, Helen and Ruth. 2. Herbert, born 1871, died 1908. 3. Homer Lenoir, of further mention below. 4. Harley B., born 1875, married Molly McCormick, of another Scotch family lineage, and had children: Adelaide and Virginia. 5. William Burder, born 1878, married Maud McLean, also of Scotch descent. 6. Margaret Ruth, born 1881, married William Blaylock. 7. Laura Maud, born 1884, married Alexander Shuford, and became the mother of: Alexander, William Burder and Harley Shuford.

Homer Lenoir Ferguson, second son of William Burder and Laura A. (Reeves) Ferguson, was born March 6, 1873, in Waynesville, North Carolina. His primary education was supplied by the public schools of his native town, and from 1888 to 1892 he was a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. The following three years were spent in the study of shipbuilding and engineering at

Glasgow, Scotland, where he received the degree of B. Sc. in 1894. After a three years' course at Glasgow University, he entered the service of the United States as assistant naval constructor, then later as naval constructor, and thus continued until 1905. In that year he entered the service of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company as superintendent of hulls, and soon became general superintendent. Since 1912 he has been general manager of the entire plant, and on the death of the president, Mr. A. L. Hopkins, on the *Lusitania*, was appointed president and general manager. He holds interests in many enterprises of the neighborhood, is president of the First National Bank of Newport News, a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and of the Newport News, Hampton & Old Point Street Railway. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, the Society of Naval Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Army and Navy Clubs of Washington, D. C. and New York City, and the Ragged Island Gunning Association of Back Bay, Virginia. In 1913 Mr. Ferguson was appointed by President Wilson a delegate to the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea held in London. Mr. Ferguson married, September 23, 1896, Eliza Anderson Skinner, daughter of Thomas Catlett and Belle Anderson Skinner, of Kentucky. Their children are: Homer Lenoir, born July 16, 1899; Charles Anderson, February 25, 1901; William McLeod, March 4, 1906; Walter Post, August 28, 1908; Laura Isabel, September 20, 1910; Elise, March 21, 1914.

John Mosby Russell. Charles W. Russell, grandfather of John Mosby Russell, married Margaret Wilson Moore, and had several famous children: Henry Moore Russell, a lawyer, who has been in practice in Wheeling, West Virginia, since 1871, has been a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis, in 1904. Another son, Hon. Charles Wells Russell, father of John Mosby Russell, was born in Wheeling, Virginia, March 16, 1856. He matriculated at Georgetown University in 1870, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1873. The degree of



Whitwell P. Tunstall

Bachelor of Laws was conferred in 1883, and that of Master of Laws in 1884. He entered the Department of Justice, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1886, and argued many French spoliation cases. He was the legal adviser of the Dockery Joint Congressional Commission, 1893-95; in general legal practice, including supreme court work, 1895-1901; special assistant attorney-general, in charge of insular and territorial affairs, 1902 to December 19, 1905; assistant attorney-general of the United States, 1905-10; appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia, December 21, 1909. He investigated and reported on the reconcentrado starvation and military situation in Cuba, December and January, 1897-98; was legal adviser to the P. R. Evacuation Commission, August-October, 1898; argued the Maine explosion cases, and the Spanish claims commission, 1901; was sent by Attorney-General Knox to Paris in 1902, to investigate the Panama Canal title; sent to Paris, March, 1904, to effect the transfer of the title and property of the Panama Canal to the United States and forty million dollars in gold to France, arranged for with J. Pierpont Morgan in Paris; in May, 1904, he was sent to Panama as legal adviser of the United States government, of the canal zone; he revisited Cuba to prepare the case of the Countess O'Reilly versus General John R. Brooke, concerning her Havana slaughter house monopoly; he was sent to investigate peonage slavery in the southern states in October, 1906. As an author Mr. Russell won fame by his play "Cuba Libre," which made its appearance in 1897, and "Days of the Seasons," which appeared in 1909. Mr. Russell married (first) Lucy Floyd, daughter of Alfred D. and Virginia (McLaurin) Mosby, and sister of Colonel Mosby, who won fame during the Civil war; he married (second) October 1, 1885, Lelia James, a sister of his first wife. William H. Mosby, another brother of Mrs. Russell, was also prominent in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Children: John Mosby, of further mention, and Lucy Virginia, born in Washington, District of Columbia, June 30, 1889, is unmarried.

John Mosby Russell, son of Hon. Charles Wells and Lucy Floyd (Mosby) Russell, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, November 25, 1884. The public

schools of his native city furnished his elementary education, and from them he went to the Randolph-Macon Academy, the Rockhill College, where he spent four years, and the Georgetown University, in Washington, District of Columbia. In 1902 he matriculated at the University of Virginia, where he took an elective course, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1906. He studied law in the state of West Virginia, was engaged in practice there for a short time, then in 1907, came to New York City, with which place he has been legally identified since that time, being admitted to the New York bar in 1908. He is rapidly forging his way to the front ranks of his profession, and appears to have inherited in large measure the legal ability which has distinguished his father. In political matters he gives his support to the Democratic party, and he is a member of a number of organizations of varied character and scope, among them being the following named: The New York County Law Association, Southern Society of New York, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Athletic Club of New York. The religious affiliations of Mr. Russell are with the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Russell has well equipped offices for the practice of his profession at No. 111 Broadway, New York City, and, while he has been established here comparatively few years, he has already gained a very satisfactory amount of patronage.

Whitmell Pugh Tunstall. Whitmell Pugh Tunstall, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, lawyer, orator and distinguished gentleman, was a native of Belle Grove, that county, and died and was buried there. He came of a long line of distinguished ancestors, was a son of Colonel William Tunstall and his wife, Sarah Winifred Pugh, a grandson of Colonel William and Betsey (Barker) Tunstall, descended from Sir Owen Glendowe (see Barker). He was also descended from Colonel William Scott Pugh, whose father was Colonel Thomas Pugh, Sr., and whose mother was Mary (Scott) Pugh. He was also descended from Colonel John and Martha (Whitmell) Hill, the last named a daughter of Colonel Thomas and Elizabeth (Bryan) Whitmell.

Whitmell P. Tunstall was for many years a member of the Virginia legislature, and

he was almost alone the builder of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, the controlling center of what is now an immense system of railways. He was its first president, and during life its most earnest advocate. He passed away at an early age, and with him perished much of worth and genius. His idea of the Richmond & Danville Railroad was scoffed at by newspapers and many individuals, as utterly chimerical, but he persevered, and the soundness of his judgment has been long since justified. Mr. Tunstall entered upon the practice of law at an early age, and was at once accorded the place due his ability and worth, and was elected to the legislature at an unusually early age. He immediately sprang into public notice, and all predicted for him a brilliant future. The early death of his youthful bride caused him great sorrow, and for a time seemed to cloud his life, but in the passage of time his bereavement receded, time softened and mellowed the severity of the blow, the energies of his character and the astonishing vivacity of his nature re-established him, and he became an important figure in his part of the state. He was successful as a lawyer and a politician, and was among the most genial of social companions. He loved the excitement of forensic discussion, and was always impressive, often very happy in his efforts before a jury. Bold and aggressive, but perfectly courteous to his adversary, with much information, with ready repartee, with strong and pleasing elocution, he never made an enemy of a political opponent, or of anyone else. There was nothing of bitterness in his nature, and strife and discord were far from his desires. His varied accomplishments, his witty and enchanting conversation made him the life of every circle in which he moved, but his powers were not alone of a light and superficial character; he had much sound sense and talent for important affairs. His early demise caused him to be almost forgotten by the present generation. This is too often the case with worth and genius, and such is life. We follow each other like the billows of a troubled sea. As one bursts, another takes its place, and its predecessor sinks forever in oblivion. A writer said of him:

A plain headstone, much stained by the ravages of time, marks his last resting place in the family graveyard. It is simply inscribed with the date of his birth and death. The place is quiet, and its

solitude with the tall trees surrounding it and their dark shade, together with the boxwood planted there long ago by the hand of affection, and now grown very large, impressed me with feelings of deep solemnity, and called up many a memory of the past. I was carried back to my own boyhood's happy days when first I saw Mr. Tunstall. It was on the streets in Danville a few days after his first marriage with the beautiful Miss Goneke. I never saw a more interesting couple. They were in the flower of youth. She was a happy bride, and he no less happy with ample fortune, with decided talent and numerous friends. Perhaps at that time neither had ever felt a sorrow or shed a tear, and they may well have thought that for them, at least, life was formed of sunny years. While musing at the grave of Tunstall the recollection of many other friends came to mind. Stuart, with his amiable temper and fine analytical intellect; the accomplished, facetious, ingenious and eloquent Taliaferro, the most interesting and eloquent advocate I ever heard; Gilmer with his great energy and power of labor and mind; and glowing, genial, gifted, glorious Flournoy, with a soul as big as the courthouse he often electrified with his declamation—all came to mind, and I bestowed upon the memory of each, all I had, a tributary tear. Alas, they all now sleep their last sleep.

Colonel William Rison. Colonel William Rison, of Danville, Virginia, born August 24, 1813, in Chesterfield county, was a descendant of the Frech Huguenots (name originally spelled Raison), son of John and Jane (Foster) Rison, and died May 1, 1902, in Danville, which had been his home since 1856. Colonel William Rison was one of the most remarkable men ever reared in that section of the state. As a youth he gave such marked evidence of his business qualifications that Colonel William Tunstall, clerk of the court of Pittsylvania, employed him in his office as scribe. Here he served eight years as deputy clerk of the county court. This careful training under the close supervision of William H. Tunstall laid the foundation for Colonel Rison's life work, which was afterward performed in Danville, Virginia, in which city he made his home from 1856 to 1902, the time of his death. For twenty-seven years he was clerk of the corporation court of Danville, and no candidate was able to defeat him in the contest for election to that position. His last election occurred after he had passed the age of seventy-five years, and he continued in the service until about a year before his death, when the infirmities of advancing age compelled him to resign his duties. This was done in the exercise of his own discretion and not because there was any question or even a hint relative to his efficiency, which



Col. William Eison



Bernard Ashley

in itself is an evidence of the sterling worth of the man and of his faithfulness to his trust. He was one of the oldest officers in the state, being in his eighty-ninth year, having held office in the county before he became corporation clerk. He was an incessant worker, and spent the remaining four months of his life putting his personal affairs in shape.

The Richmond "Times," now the "Times-Dispatch," of May 2, 1902, said of him:

He was always courteous and accommodating, and it was a pleasure to do business with him. He was noted for his courtly manners, and especially for his chivalry. No man could be more deferential to women than Colonel Rison, and in this respect, as in all others, he was an exemplar for young men. He was a thorough Southern gentleman of the old school, a loyal citizen, a devout churchman, and altogether lovable.

Colonel Rison was many years a consistent member of the Episcopal church of Danville; was a Mason, being a member of Roman Eagle Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a past master, and always took a deep interest in the order. By reason of his advanced age and standing in the lodge, a few years before his death he was made an honorary member, and his burial was with Masonic honors.

One of the Danville papers said of him:

As a business man and public servant Colonel Rison had few equals. He was a tireless worker and his motto was always to do a thing right if it was worth doing at all. His conduct of the clerk's office was highly satisfactory to the bar, the court and the people, which was attested more than once by his re-election to succeed himself.

A special meeting of the Danville bar was called to arrange suitable action in reference to the funeral of Colonel Rison, and this meeting was held in the courtroom at 9:30 of the morning following his death. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call from this life William Rison, for so many years the faithful and efficient clerk of the courts of the city, and it is therefore the wish of the courts and bar of Danville to express in fitting manner their appreciation of the eminent services of this venerated officer, and their sorrow and sympathy with his bereaved family.

Resolved, That we the officers of the courts and the bar in meeting assembled this 2nd day of May, 1902, do duly record our high esteem for Colonel William Rison and especially of his excellent services for nearly thirty years in the discharge of the duties of his responsible and important office as

clerk of the courts of Danville. That we commend his record as a model to all officials, and by that record justify our opinion that no man ever better discharged his official duties or more perfectly fulfilled his official obligations.

In early life Colonel Rison married Sally Ann Townes, eldest daughter of Colonel George and Elizabeth Barker (Tunstall) Townes, a descendant of Sir Owen Glendower (see Barker), and niece of Whitmell Pugh Tunstall (see W. P. Tunstall). Her sister, Emily Townes, married Colonel A. S. Buford, of Richmond (see Buford). Colonel Rison is survived by the following children: Betty Tunstall, now Mrs. Pleasant R. Jones, residing in Danville; Emma Whitmell, now the widow of Edwin A. Barber, of Richmond (see Barber); Hon. George Townes, a resident of Chatham, Virginia, and senator from Pittsylvania; John Foster, of Danville; Whitmell Tunstall, of Greenville, South Carolina; and Sally, wife of Rev. John Martin Oakey, Jr., of Danville, Virginia.

Bernard Ashby. The name Ashby is a combination of the Saxon word Ash and the Danish word Bye (town), which in modern English makes Ashby or Ashtown. The ancient castle of Ashby in Leicestershire is first mentioned as Asebi in the time of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the Domesday survey it was held by Hugh, under Countess Judith, to whom it was presented by her uncle, William the Conqueror. Various owners succeeded Hugh as lord of the manor of Asebi, or Essebi, but no regular order of succession can be traced until the reign of Henry III., when David of Essebi was lord of the manor. David of Essebi forfeited his lands in the reign of King John for adherence to the barons, but Henry III. in 1217 directed by a writ that the lands be restored to David de Assebi. In the next century these lands came into the possession of the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield and took the name of Castle Ashby, but the name of Ashby David continued in use until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In 1424 Ashby Castle had fallen into ruins, was rebuilt in 1522 by Baron Hastings, and is now owned by his descendants. Richard de Ashby, the founder of the estates now owned by the Ashby family in England, was lord of the Manors of Quenby and South Croxton in Leicester-

shire in 1296, and from him the present family descends. The heraldic insignia which distinguish the family is described as follows: Arms: Azure, a chevron, ermine between three pards' heads, or. Crest: On a mural crown a pard's head. Motto: Be just and fear not.

The American branches of this noted line, which in its new home has created record as honorable as that by which it is known in England, are found in Virginia as early as 1635, in Massachusetts in 1640, and in Maryland in 1650. The immediate ancestor of the branch herein recorded was Captain Thomas Ashby, who located in Fauquier county, Virginia, between 1690 and 1700, later moving into the Shenandoah Valley. His descendants have written their names boldly across the face of the history of Virginia, and have supplied colony and state with men of patriotism, devotion and ability. Statesmen and men of affairs have been numerous in the line, but with particular pre-eminence do the names appear in relation to military service, from the daring Captain Jack Ashby, of pre-revolutionary days, to the heroic General Turner Ashby, of the war between the states, the "gallant plumed knight of the Confederate States." To General Turner Ashby, whose valuable service to the Confederate cause was cut short as he was leading his regiment into battle near Harrisonburg, Virginia, in the second year of the war, the brilliant writer, John Esten Cooke, paid this tribute:

The writer had the honor to know the dead chief of the valley cavalry, to hear the sweet accent of his voice, to meet the friendly glance of the eagle eyes. It seems to him now as he remembers Ashby that the hand he touched was that of the veritable child of chivalry. Never did taint of arrogance or vanity, of rudeness or discourtesy, touch that pure and beautiful spirit. This man of daring so proverbial, of powers of endurance so incredible, of character so heroic, and of a sagacity so unfailing that it drew forth the praise of General Jackson was as simple as a child and never seemed to dream that he had accomplished anything to make him famous.

The praise of General "Stonewall" Jackson mentioned in the above quotation was couched in these decided terms:

As a partisan officer I never knew his superior; his daring was proverbial; his powers of endurance almost incredible; his tone of character heroic and his sagacity almost intuitive in divining the purposes and movements of the enemy.

Captain Thomas Ashby died in 1752, leaving a will, probated in Frederick county, Virginia, in which he divided a large landed estate among twelve sons and daughters. From his eldest son, Captain Jack Ashby, "Ashby's Gap," a mountain pass of the Blue Ridge chain, took its name, the occasion of its christening being a thrilling and disastrous ride he once took through there with a heavily loaded team. Another of the sons of Captain Thomas Ashby was Robert, born in 1710, died in 1792, who passed his entire life in Fauquier county, Virginia. He left a large family of children and named John Ashby as one of the executors of his will, although whether this John Ashby was the son or nephew of Robert Ashby has never been positively decided.

Captain John Ashby was a man of prominent position, and according to the family records a man of affairs and importance in Fauquier county. He died in 1814, aged seventy-five years. His wife was Mary Turner, of Maryland. From 1775 to 1783 he held a commission as captain in the Third Virginia Regiment, continental line. He was the father of three daughters and seven sons.

Nimrod Ashby, fifth child and third son of Captain John and Mary (Turner) Ashby, was born October 17, 1778. Like his brother John, he held the rank of captain in the United States army in the war of 1812, another brother, Samuel, held a commission as major in the same conflict, and another brother of Nimrod Ashby was commissioned officer in the war of 1812. Nimrod Ashby married Elizabeth Thomas Adams, and had issue.

Nimrod Thomas Ashby, son of Nimrod and Elizabeth Thomas (Adams) Ashby, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and there married Delia Smith, a native of the same county. Among his children was Samuel Turner, of whom further.

Samuel Turner Ashby, son of Nimrod Thomas and Delia (Smith) Ashby, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, died at Culpeper, Virginia, in June, 1882. Prior to the Civil war he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Washington, D. C., and later was a planter and merchant in the region of his birthplace, and in that conflict he served the Confederacy as a member of the commissary department. Samuel Turner Ash-

by married Martha Turner Chunn, daughter of Captain Chunn, of the state militia, and had issue.

Bernard Ashby, son of Samuel Turner and Martha Turner (Chunn) Ashby, was born at Aspendale, Fauquier county, Virginia, December 21, 1855. His studies were begun in private schools in his native county, and for three years, 1871-73 inclusive, he attended Bethel Military Academy. His first position after leaving school was as clerk in a general store at Culpeper, Virginia, and subsequently he became deputy clerk in the county and circuit courts, holding this office for about four years. When retiring from his connection with the courts of his district, Mr. Ashby formed an association with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad that endures to this time. Baltimore, Maryland, was the city of his first service, and he was there attached to the sleeping car department. Upon transference from Baltimore to Cincinnati, Ohio, he was promoted to the position of traveling passenger agent, 1891, when he came to Philadelphia, where he has since been located. His able discharge of the duties that had been placed upon him in the different capacities in which he had served won for him eleva-

tion to the office of district passenger agent, of which he has been the incumbent since December 1, 1899. Mr. Ashby's long connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has been characterized by the most pleasant relations, and in faithful, efficient service he has attained responsible place. He is a member of the Westchester Country and Golf Club, and during his years at Bethel Military Academy, Warrenton, Virginia, became a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, affiliated with the Greek letter societies; he is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. While a resident of Culpeper county, Virginia, he was active in the work of the National Guard of the state, and for two years served as lieutenant of the Culpeper minute-men.

Bernard Ashby married, April 26, 1900, Caroline Thomas Butler, of an old Pennsylvania family long prominent in the Society of Friends, born at Westchester, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1859, daughter of Judge William and Letitia (Thomas) Butler, her father the distinguished jurist of the United States district court, Eastern Pennsylvania, formerly judge of the Chester county court.



ADDENDA—ERRATA—INDEX

ADDENDA AND ERRATA

- Abbott, p. 334, 2d col., 31st line, Luray should have been eliminated; 46th line, Shenandoah should be Stevens; p. 335, 1st col., 32d line, four years should be five years.
- Broadwater, p. 784, 2d col., Arthur Broadwater died September 7, 1897.
- James, p. 998, 2d col., 31st line, Easley should be Beasley.
- McGuire, p. 345, 1st col., 37th line should read as follows: They had children, namely: Stuart, of Richmond; Hugh Holmes; Mary Stuart, married Dr. William Edward McGuire; Frances Baldwin; Anne Moss; Hunter Holmes; Augusta Stuart, deceased; Greta Holmes; Margaret; p. 364, 2d col., 23rd line, 9 should be 22; 40th line, Keyser, West Virginia, should be Farmville, Virginia; 41st line, the seventh child should be Augusta Stuart, deceased, and the other two children should be numbered 8 and 9 instead of 7 and 8.
- Miller, p. 802, 2d col., 53rd line, Ann should be Louisa; 54th line, Petersburg should be Richmond; James C. Deaton was born in Chesterfield, in 1817, died in 1896.
- Palen, p. 958, 1st col., 38th line, Frederick P. Palen is son of Peter and Rachel J. (Young) Palen.
- Tucker, p. 1042, 1st col., 43rd line, St. George Tucker should be St. George B. Tucker.

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NOTE—An asterisk (*) against a name refers the reader to note in Addenda and Errata.

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